REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1886-87.

LAHORE: PRINTED BY W. BALL & Co.,
Successors to the Punjab Printing Company.
GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.
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GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE YEAR.—The monsoon rains were generally sufficient except in some of the frontier districts, but the autumn harvest was to a certain extent spoilt by the early cessation of the rains in September. In many places there was a failure of the cold weather rains causing a consequent deficiency in the spring crop. The net decrease in the area of the crops of the two harvests was nearly 2,300,000 acres. There was a decrease of more than 10 lakhs of acres in the area under wheat, and there was a further rise in the price of food grains due partly to the shortness of the rabi harvest and partly also to the export of surplus stocks of wheat during the last few years. The failure of the winter and spring rains of 1886-87 extended to the Central and South-Western districts, but some rain was received by those districts which immediately adjoin the hills.

2. NATIVE STATES.—In the Phúlkián States the principal event of the year was the completion of the distributaries of the Sirhind Canal. On the occasion of laying the foundati n stone of the Aitchison College at Lahore several Chiefs including the Nawab of Baháwalpur and the Rajas of Jínd and Nábha attended. The Raja of Jínd, a loyal and faithful supporter of the British Government and a firm and able administrator, died on the 7th March 1887. The Raja of Mandi, who was present at Lahore in November 1886, received for the first time the honor of a return visit from the Viceroy. The Raja of Nahan was promoted in the order of the Star of India to a Knight Grand Commandership. Mr. Wakefield, a retired Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab, became Superintendent of the Máler Kotla State, and since the end of the year under review Sir James Lyall has visited Máler Kotla and recorded the necessary instructions regarding the settlement which is there in progress. It has been determined to extend the operations to the jágirs of the "Khawánín" or relatives of the Ruling Chief. A revised settlement was effected in the Loharu State, and a long pending question as to the allowances of the junior branch of the family has recently been set at rest. The management of the forests in the Simla Hill States has received much attention from Colonel Grey, the Commissioner of the Delhi Division; and Mr. McIntire, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is now helping the Superintendent of Hill States to place this matter once for all on a satisfactory footing.

3. NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.—Since the present report was drawn up, events have proceeded rapidly on the Hazara border. The Allaiwals have been nominally

under blockade for more than 10 years, but the blockade has been practically allowed to lapse and the scores against the tribe and Arsala Khan the Chief are still unsettled. One or two raids occurred on the Allai border in the summer of 1887. The Chiggarzais, who have ostentatiously espoused the cause of Abdulla Khan of Dilbori, have committed no offences; but there has been much trouble with the Parari Sayads and their Chiggarzai tenants, as also with the Akazais and the Khan Khel Hassanzais. Details regarding the Bhagrian raid of July 1887, the Odigraun raid of January 1838 and the attack on the party of Major Battye and Captain Urmston, which led to the lamented death of those officers in June of this year, belong to the history of a period later than that now under review. But it may be mentioned that an expedition against the Akazais and the Khan Khel Hassanzais has just been brought to a close and that the opportunity has been taken to settle our demands against the Parari Sayads and Tikriwáls. The Hindustanis of Palosi have thrown in their lot with the Khan Khel Hassanzais and Akazais, and have been punished.

Lower down the Hazara border, Firoz Shah, a Sayad of Sitána, endeavoured to re-establish a fort at Mandi and to exact tolls by force on the river. He was expelled by the Utmanzai who are under engagements with the British Government to prevent the occupation of the Mandi lands by these Sayads. His fort is in ruins; and on the return of the River Column from the Black Mountain Expedition, no action with reference to this matter was found necessary.

The blockade of Boner, instituted in 1885, was raised in February 1887. The arms taken in the raid on Pirsai were given up and a fine of Rs. 1,500 was accepted. On this border there has since been quiet.

Some of the Chiefs of Swat or their representatives were received in Darbar by the Viceroy in the autumn of 1887, and several of them have been frequent in their professions of friendship to the British Government. They have received the usual replies to the effect that the British Government desires them to remain independent. From time to time rumours are current of intentions on the part of His Highness the Amir to assert his influence more strongly in these territories; but in the present state of Afghanistan, it seems highly improbable that any practical steps will be taken in this direction.

The present Report mentions the quarrel between Pir Dost Khan of Pindiáli and his brother Abdul Ghani and the Burhán Khel. This has lately come to a head and resulted in the commission of several offences in British Territory. The Mohmand Jirgas have been called into Peshawar and the whole case has been satisfactorily settled, the allowances of Pir Dost Khan being re-granted to him on condition that joint responsibility is accepted and that the proper shares in the allowances will be paid to the parties entitled to receive them.

The Khyber arrangements have generally worked satisfactorily, but there has recently been some fighting actually on the pass road in which two companies of the Khyber Rifles took part. A defensible serai is under construction at Lándi Kotal, and the formation of two more companies of Khyber Rifles has been sanctioned during the current year.

There have been a good many offences on the Kohat border both in the year under report and since. The attempts to maintain some form of tribal Government in the Kurram Valley have completely failed and the raids and counter-raids between the Turis and their Afghan neighbours have led to

proposals for the settlement of their disputes by a joint commission of the British and Afghan Governments. Mr. Udny, the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, has been appointed British Commissioner, and has lately proceeded to the Kurram Valley where he has met Sardar Shirindil Khan, the Afghan Governor of Khost, who has been deputed on the part of His Highness the Amir.

As regards the Derajat, it may be mentioned that an influential Jirga of the Kabul Khel Waziris came into Bannu in March 1887 and settled all cases pending against them. The Bhittanis behaved well. The Mahsuds committed fewer offences than in the previous year, and the blockade of the Sheoráni tribe was raised last spring.

The chief event on this frontier since the close of the period under report has been the failure of the attempt to make a survey of the Gomal Pass by a party starting under tribal arrangements without a military escort. The Mahsuds came down on this occasion in unexpected numbers, and proved to be entirely beyond the control of their leading men. The hostages detained in Dera Ismail Khan were returned to them ; and though it has not been thought necessary to visit their misconduct and breach of faith by any special penalties, they have been warned that misconduct committed with a view to put pressure on the British Government will be punished by the loss of their sowars and rent-free lands. A few offences have occurred since these events, but of an ordinary type, and not of a character raising the question of tribal responsibility.

The Dera Ghazi Khan frontier, if such it can now be called, has remained quiet. A quarrel between some Sori Lunds and Bozdars in March 1887 was quickly settled. In May 1886, the Tumandar or Chief of this tribe was murdered by his younger half brother, Hassan Khan, who was sentenced to death and executed.

4. Settlements.—During 1886-87 settlements were in progress in Karnál-Umballa, Northern Umballa and Ferozepore. The Rawalpindi Settlement was completed with the result of an increase in the assessment between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees of which nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs are payable to Government. Much correspondence has since taken place on the subject of expediting re-assessments in the Province. The operations have now been extended to the Hissar, Shahpur and Kángra Districts in the first place, and subsequently to the districts of Lahore, Amritsar and Siálkot. The settlements of Gujrát and Gujránwála also are now being taken up this autumn. Between April 1886 and March 1887 the assessment reports of all the Tahsils of the Rawalpindi District were disposed of. Orders have since been passed on the assessment reports of Indri in the Karnál District, of Moga and Zira in the District of Ferozepore, and of Rúpar, Kharar, Umballa, Pípli, Jagádhri and Naraingarh in the Umballa District.

5. Land Revenue.—The Land Revenue collections of 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 2,18,56,920, or nearly half a lakh less than the year before. The balances were slightly reduced and may be said to have amounted to about 4 lakhs in March 1887, the total then being Rs. 6,06,563 of which Rs. 2,14,561 represent a nominal balance in the Gurgaon District which has been written off. There was a decrease of about half a lakh under the head of Miscellaneous Land Revenue, partly due to an abnormal credt in the Montgomery District in 1885-86, and partly to the diminution in

grazing dues following upon bad seasons, death or migration of cattle, changes in *tirni* management and the spread of cultivation. Agricultural advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act aggregated about 2⅔ lakhs of rupees, or nearly half a lakh more than the amount granted in 1885-86. The districts where the amounts of loans were highest, were Gurgaon, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Mooltan and Montgomery.

6. Court of Wards.—In compliance with a request made by the Government of India the system of management of Wards' Estates in the Punjab was examined and reported on last spring. Provision is made for this business in rules issued under the authority of the Punjab Laws Act, IV of 1872. In each case a scheme of management is submitted by the Deputy Commissioner for the sanction of the Financial Commissioner. In the case of large estates such scheme generally provides for the appointment of local managers, on small salaries, acting under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner; elsewhere the local management is carried on by the agency of the ordinary district staff. The large Zemindari estates which are to be found in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Bengal do not exist, and work in connection with the Wards' Estates is very much lighter than in those Provinces. There are only some 39 or 40 estates under the management of the Court of Wards, and their aggregate income amounts to something less than 4 lakhs a year. They are comprised within 18 of the 31 districts into which the Province is divided, and of these 18 districts, one, Umballa, contains 11 of these estates. It is only in that district that the Deputy Commissioner seems to require any special assistance in the management, and this has lately been afforded him by the appointment of a pensioned Tahsildar as general manager.

7. Acts and Regulations.—The only enactment having exclusive reference to the Punjab passed during 1886-87 was the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation. It is too early as yet to record any opinion on its working. A number of Acts were passed affecting the Punjab in common with other Provinces. These were almost all amending Acts, or Acts re-enacting others with improvements. The Punjab Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills were under consideration during the year and passed into law on 23rd September 1887. A good many rules were issued or sanctioned by the Local Government under authority conferred by various Acts of the Legislature, and amongst them may be mentioned rules under Section 18 of the Punjab University Act for the management of the affairs of the Punjab University; Rules under Act XIII of 1880, regulating vaccine operations in the city of Amritsar; and various rules under the Punjab Municipal Act and the District Boards Act for the appointment of members of Local Bodies and for regulating their proceedings.

8. Police.—The long pending question of the strength and cost of municipal police was decided during the year. The strength was increased and the proportion of 1st grade constables fixed at two-thirds of the total number. The sanctioned strength of the Police under Act V of 1861 stands at little more than 20,000—a weak body enough when the requirements of the Province and the character of its population are considered. The statistics given in the body of this Report show that there is one policeman to 5·02 square miles and to 902 souls of the population. It has been for some time in contemplation to raise the strength of the police in certain localities found to be specially affected by crime by means of levying the increased cost on the offending villages. This is an

expansion of the old system of punitive police posts, and the plan is now about to be put in force in certain portions of the Ferozepore and Lahore districts.

9. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The statistics in the report under the heads of "Police" and "Criminal Justice" point to a serious increase of crime. In the three years from 1884 to 1886, there have been increases amongst cases admitted to have occurred principally under the heads of "Murder," "Attempts at Murder," "Culpable Homicide," "Burglary," "Cattle Theft" and "Simple Theft;" and while the offences admitted to have occurred thus rose from 98,890 in 1884 to 101,357 in 1885 and 103,372 in 1886, the number of cases brought to trial actually declined from 80,782 in 1884 to 79,634 in 1886. It is acknowledged with regret that the power of the Magistrates, the Police and the Criminal Courts to repress crime seems to be diminishing.

Native Magistrates are too ready to acquit or pass inadequate sentences. The Courts are often hampered by technicalities of procedure, or fear that convictions will not successfully run the gauntlet of appeal.

Legal practitioners are becoming more numerous, while on the other hand there is a great want of Public Prosecutors to represent the Crown. These and other circumstances connected with the spread of crime in the Province are receiving the very serious consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and it is hoped that before long measures will be introduced leading to some improvement.

One urgent matter was disposed of during the year under report in the appointment of a Public Prosecutor for the Pesháwar Division; and arrangements have been subsequently made for the representation of Government in Criminal cases from that Division before the Chief Court. It seems inevitable that what has been done for Pesháwar must also be done for other Divisions if the representation of Government in Criminal cases is to be adequately secured. The revision of the Provincial Law Department has been taken in hand and inquiries are now in progress with a view to strengthening and improving it.

10. PRISONS.—The conversion of the Jail at Gurgaon into a lock-up has been carried out. Proposals have been also made for the similar treatment of the Muzaffargarh Jail. The project of maintaining only a lock-up at Karnál, the prisoners from that Jail being transferred to Delhi, has fallen through owing to the impracticability of suitable arrangements for the periodical despatch of convicts, but if railway communication is established between Delhi and Karnál, the question will doubtless be revived. The total daily average number of all classes of the prison population was 11,073, or 357 more than in 1885. The work on the Chenáb Canal at the Chenáwan Jail has been completed, but no fresh project has yet been started to which the convicts can be transferred. They are for the present retained at Chenáwan, as it is possible that proposals for the construction of a weir at the head of the Canal will be sanctioned before long and afford them further work. Arrangements were made during 1886-87 by which the execution of all special repairs and original works in connection with jail buildings, not costing more than Rs. 500, will be undertaken by Superintendents of Jails. It is no doubt a desirable object to employ prison labour upon such works to the fullest practicable extent.

Great economy has been exercised by the Inspector-General of Prisons in the matter of jail contingencies, and the charges under this head have fallen from Rs. 79,156 in 1882 to Rs. 40,664 in 1886.

The rate of mortality in the Lahore Central Jail was grievously high. This is explained to be due in part at least to the concentration thereof a large number of old, weakly and sickly prisoners, including convicts under sentence of transportation, who, by reason of old age, sickness or bad physique, are forbidden to be deported to the Andamans. The sanitary condition of this jail has very recently formed the subject of a special enquiry by a Committee whose report has been framed and is under consideration.

11. CIVIL JUSTICE.—The returns show a decrease in the total number of suits from 256,052 in 1882 to 242,323 in 1886. This is principally consequent on the transfer of certain classes of cases (Tenancy and Revenue) from the Civil to the Revenue Courts on the passing of the Punjab Courts Act in 1884; but there was besides an actual decrease in the figures of 1886 compared with those of 1885. Proposals have been made to extend the Small Cause Court jurisdiction beyond the limits of towns and also to constitute in many localities Honorary Courts for the purpose of disposing of small causes. This question is still under discussion and definite conclusions have not yet been formed in regard to it. The appellate work of District Courts was generally performed with promptitude, the average duration of appeals being 30 days. During 1886 there were 13 permanent Civil Divisions each with one Judge, and for 4½ months in the early part of the year six additional temporary Judges were at work clearing off arrears which had accumulated while the Benches were in existence. The statistics show that at the close of 1886 there were heavy arrears pending in the Delhi, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Amritsar and Jhelum Divisional Courts, and measures have since been taken to give some relief by the re-adjustment of the limits of the Eastern Divisions and the appointment of a 14th Divisional Judge.

The figures relating to the Civil business of the Chief Court are interesting and bear witness to the well-known urgent necessity for legislation to rectify the present Law of Appeal. The appeals from decrees were 906 in 1885 and 2,671 in 1886. This extraordinary difference was due to the abolition of the bench system, first because the decisions of the Benches in appeals, where the value of the suit did not exceed Rs. 500, were final except in certain special cases; and secondly, because the Divisional Courts did not keep pace with the institutions. When the Benches were broken up and extra Judges were appointed the result was that the appeals disposed of by Divisional Judges rose from 7,574 in 1885 to 12,732 in 1886 with a consequent influx of work into the Chief Court. During the whole of 1885 and the first quarter of 1886 there were five Judges in the Court, but for the remainder of the year there were four, and the permanent strength has for the present been fixed at that number. Before the Chief Court at the close of 1886 appeals to the number of 232 had been pending for more than a year, and to the number of 1,433 for more than three months. There was also a further increase in the number of applications for revision. The new Courts Act which has just been passed by the Legislature provides for the transfer from Divisional to District Judges of appeals of a value not exceeding Rs. 100 in unclassed suits, that is to say, in suits which are neither small causes nor land suits. This should give some relief to the Divisional Courts. As regards the Chief Court the limit of value above which an appeal is allowed as of right has been raised to Rs. 1,000. In addition to this a Judge of the Chief Court, sitting alone, has been empowered to reverse or vary the decree of the Court below as well as to affirm it. It

remains to be seen how far these measures will suffice to remove the block of business in the principal Court of the Province which has for so long a time been a crying grievance to litigants. They were advocated by the Lieutenant-Governor not merely on financial grounds because the appointment of more Chief Court Judges cannot be afforded, but because there is at present an unhealthy license of appeal and some restrictions on the influx of petty cases into the Chief Court, to the great detriment of litigants who are ruined by costs and practitioners' fees, seems very desirable to the public interests. As regards the disposal of the still existing arrears, the Secretary of State has assented to a proposal to continue the Chief Court at a strength of six Judges for a year or for any less time during which it may be possible to dispose of the pending cases.

12. Registration.—The income under this head was during the year Rs. 1,92,859, leaving, after deduction of expenditure, a surplus of Rs. 90,131, the largest on record. As compared with the previous year, the number of documents registered increased slightly, the increase being limited, however, to the compulsory class. But the total was below the average of the five years ending 1876-77 as well as of the five years ending 1881-82. Notwithstanding this decrease in the number of registered documents, during the past, as compared with previous periods of five years, the receipts from all sources are considerably above former averages.

13. Municipal Administration.—The measures taken in connection with the reform of the Octroi system for withdrawing the operation of the Municipal Act from a number of small places which are rather agricultural villages than towns were continued during the year. At the close of 1885-86 the number of Municipalities in the Province was 201. On the 31st March 1887 the number had fallen to 163. Orders were subsequently issued for the abolition of two more Municipalities, thus reducing the list to 161. The new Municipal Act, No. XIII of 1884, has now been extended to all the Municipalities in the Province. At the time of the preparation of the present Report the old Act remained in force in certain Cantonments to which its provisions had been extended for the purpose of providing for cantonment taxation. In these cases also the old Act has—since been withdrawn and provision has been made for taxation by action taken under the Cantonments Act.

14. Military.—Since the transfer of the Punjab Frontier Force to the control of the Commander-in-Chief the Military Department of the Punjab Government has been abolished. During the course of the present year Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners have been addressed on the subject of forming a Volunteer Reserve for the Punjab on conditions similar to those which have been sanctioned by the Government of India in the case of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is an essential part of these proposals that enrolments as Honorary Volunteers shall be effected through the Volunteer Commanding Officers and Volunteer Adjutants, who will be at liberty to refuse admission to the Reserve in the case of applicants not prevented from joining the corps as active volunteers by reason of either (1) their age, or (2) their business, or (3) the remoteness of their place of residence from volunteer centres. It is hoped that in this way without diminishing the regular volunteer forces a considerable increase may be made to the force of armed Europeans and Eurasians in the country.

In connection with the offers made by the principal Native States of men, money and supplies to aid the Government in the defence of the North-West Frontier, a Military Officer was deputed last cold weather to report upon the Armies of the States. His report has been received and considered with the result that proposals for the organization in the chief States of specially equipped and drilled forces have been made and referred to a Committee consisting of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, General Chesney, Military Member of the Council of the Governor-General, and Mr. Durand, the Foreign Secretary. This Committee has submitted its report, and on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's recent visits to Lahore and Patiála definite arrangements have been made with the principal states of the Punjab. The detailed history of this matter belongs to the current year; but it may be here said that the proposals made to the several Darbars have been received by them with a spirit of cordial loyalty, which was, indeed, to be expected from their antecedents and reputation, but nevertheless is gratifying to and appreciated by the British Government.

15. VETERINARY INSTRUCTION AND HORSE BREEDING.—The Lahore Veterinary School continues to do good work. Efforts have lately been made to give the instruction there imparted as practical a character as possible. The appointment of an additional Professor is an admitted want, and it is hoped that the proposals made for the purpose of strengthening the staff will now shortly be sanctioned.

There can be no doubt that the efforts made to improve the breed of horses in the Punjab are appreciated by the people and have succeeded well. The attendance at Horse Fairs did not fall off notwithstanding the prolonged drought. No one who has had opportunities of travelling about the Punjab during the past 10 or 15 years can have failed to have been struck by the great, if gradual, improvement which has taken place in the young stock of the Province. What with the Bilúch mares and the Shahpur mares, and other good strains in other localities, the Province has good opportunities in the matter of horse-breeding, and the subject will no doubt continue to receive the attention it deserves both from leading men amongst the people and Government officials.

16. FORESTS.—During the year the areas of Reserved and Protected Forests were increased by 135 and 56 square miles respectively. This was chiefly due to the completion of the Forest Settlement in Rawalpindi. Fresh reserves were also constituted in the Umballa and Simla Districts. The work of Forest Settlement in Kángra and Kulu has been completed, but not yet finally sanctioned. The Working Plans of the forests in the Chamba Division and of the Changa Manga Plantation were completed and approved, and have been sanctioned by Government since the close of the year. Working Plans of the Murree, Kahuta, Pangi, Kot Khái and Kotguru forests were under preparation.

The fire season of 1887 was most disastrous, the increase in fires being attributed by the Conservator to exceptional drought.

A good deal of discussion has taken place on the subject of closing areas on *bár* lands, and probably such closures except for a few years after fellings for the purpose of admitting of reproduction bring no advantages which really compensate for the amount of injury and inconvenience they cause to graziers.

The financial results of the year's working were satisfactory, the net surplus being more than 4 lakhs of rupees as compared with about Rs. 1,75,000 for the previous year. This increase was due to extended timber works, principally in Chamba, Bashahr and Pangi, to the disposal of Kulu sleepers, and to increased sales of fuel to the Railway Department in the Chenáb and Montgomery Divisions. Unfortunately for the interests of the Provincial Revenues, these causes of high forest revenue are not likely to be maintained. Railways are beginning to use steel sleepers and they are already drawing large supplies of fuel from the Dandot Colliery in the salt range.

17. TRADE.—During the year there was an increase in the weight and value of foreign trade compared with the previous four years. An encouraging development took place in the export of European and India cotton piece-goods. It is to be expected, with the further development of the Punjab Railway system, the changes that have taken place in Bilúchistan and the closer relations which are now maintained with Afghanistan, that the trade with countries beyond the North-West Frontier will continue to increase. But as regards the internal prosperity of the Province the statistics of rail-borne trade are really the best test. Here the figures of the year under report show a remarkable diminution. In round numbers the imports fell in value from Rs. 9,13,00,000 to Rs. 7,95,00,000, and the exports, from Rs. 7,70,00,000 to to Rs. 4,93,00,000. Both the imports and exports of the year were below the average value of the 5 years from 1882 to 1887 inclusive. The figures however, are still above those of the year 1882-83. The inference from the statistics is that variations in the general trade of the Province depend, to a great extent, on fluctuations in the trade in grain and oil seeds which are commercially the most important products of the Punjab. The exports of grain gradually diminished and it was a natural consequence that the imports should also fall off. The exports of wheat, mustard and rape seed had advanced with great rapidity between 1882 and 1886, and it is probable that in 1884-85 and 1885-86 large quantities of wheat which had been stored by traders were exported. These surplus stores were thus materially reduced- and at the same time prices rose thus tending to keep stocks in the Province and to weaken the external demand.

18. PUBLIC WORKS.—The Provincial Department is superintending the cons truction of the roads which form part of the scheme for the defence of the North-Western Frontier. Estimates have been sanctioned for a metalled road 204 miles in length from Khushálgarh *viá* Kohát to Bannu and from Bannu to Dera Ismail Khan. Bridges are being constructed over the Kurram and Gambíla Rivers. A portion of the Dera Ghazi Khan-Peshin Road has also been constructed under the orders of the Punjab Government. These roads, though under Provincial supervision, are being made at the cost of Imperial funds. The Murree and Koháia road (with the exception of a contribution of a sum of Rs. 80,000 from Provincial funds) has also been paid for as an Imperial work forming part of the scheme of frontier defence.

Amongst Civil buildings lately erected or in progress may be mentioned the new Chief Court at Lahore and the Aitchison College which with the boarding houses, Governor's residence and other houses is estimated to cost upwards of 4 lakhs of rupees. A new building for the Central Training College at Lahore (towards which a contribution of Rs. 15,000 was generously made by Rai

Bahadur Mela Ram) has also been completed. The Simla Town Hall has been finished at a cost far exceeding the original estimate, and the excess has formed the subject of much official inquiry. The new waterworks at Rawalpindi were opened by the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Aitchison, at the end of March 1887.

Under the head of Railways it may be noted that the whole of the Railways of the Province have now been amalgamated and are worked as one system, the North Western, which, with the branches already sanctioned, will include some 2,500 miles of railway. On the 22nd January 1887, 120 miles of the Western section of the Sind-Ságar Railway from the Chenáb to Bhakkar were opened, and on the 1st April 10 miles of the same railway from Mahmud Kot to Koreshi. The Sind-Ságar line has since been completed and is now in work. Reports and estimates have been submitted for a line from Miánwáli to Khushálgarh, and projects have been mooted or prepared for railways from Delhi *viâ* Karnál to Kalka and from Kalka to Simla. A Patiála-Bhatinda line is in course of construction.

19. IRRIGATION.—The Sidhnai Canal from the left bank of the Ravi in the Mooltan District was opened in the year under report. The settlement of the Sidhnai lands with the cultivators from other districts has been a great administrative success, and for this much praise is due to Major J. B. Hutchinson, the Deputy Commissioner. The sanction of the project for the Jhelum Canal in the Shahpur District has not yet been received. The new line of the Western Jumna Canal was opened throughout its entire length during the year and the old line finally abandoned. The British Branches of the Sirhind Canal had formerly been reported as practically complete. Of the Native States Branches the Kotla Branch was finished. The entire distributary system of the Abohar Branch was also finished. The system of watercourses from the Swat River Canal was completed, and on the land which it commands both population and cultivation are increasing with much rapidity. Amongst other new schemes which will yield practical results before long may be mentioned that for the improvement of the Lower Sohág and Pára Canals. The new Chenáb Canal has not, so far, proved a success, but a project is under consideration for improving the headworks by the construction of a weir which will, it is hoped, result in securing a proper flow of water in the channel. This project has already been mentioned above in connection with the subject of prison labour.

20. FINANCE.—In the summary of the last Administration Report remarks were made on the unfavourable character of the Provincial Contract and it was shown that the financial situation was far from satisfactory. The Province may now be congratulated on the fact that after a long series of years it is at last possible to record some slight improvement in the financial situation. During the past 10 years the financial position of the Punjab Provincial Funds has been epeatedly examined. In 1878, in view of impending military operations, Local Governments were directed to reduce ordinary expenditure within the narrowest possible limits and to take measures for the prompt and full realization of the public revenue. The next year, owing to loss by exchange, it was found necessary to repeat these instructions in still stronger and more definite terms. These stringent orders were subsequently somewhat relaxed; but the necessity or an economical management of expenditure never ceased to be presents. In 1884 the Provincial Revenues seeming inadequate for the Provincial expen-

diture, an exhaustive report on the whole question was submitted to the Government of India in view to securing some assistance, if necessary. In the spring of 1885 Local Governments were asked, much as they had been asked in 1878-79, to propose reductions for the purpose of meeting expenditure on military preparations which the Government of India had been obliged to incur. Both in 1878-79 and in 1885 the Punjab Government responded to the best of its ability and made a contribution of six lakhs in the first case and effected a saving of about four-and-a-half lakhs in the second. In consideration of the great and growing wants and the comparatively narrow resources of the Province, the contribution of six lakhs was repaid to the Punjab by the Government of India, and the Local Government was permitted to use the saving of four-and-a-half lakhs for Educational and Provincial Public Works expenditure on condition of becoming responsible for part of the cost of the Murree and Kohála road. In 1886 expenditure and the prospects of revenue in all Departments and under all heads were most closely reviewed in connection with the enquiries of the Finance Committee and in view to the settlement of a new Provincial Contract. In the result it was admitted that it was impossible to enforce against the Punjab any revision of terms favourable to the Imperial revenues; and this being so, the old Provincial Contract was simply continued. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, felt the necessity of some further examination of the financial position; and in the autumn of 1887 a Committee of Heads of Departments was held in order to consider all possible retrenchments in expenditure and to devise means for the improvement of income. As a result of all these proceedings it may now safely be said that there are exceedingly few practicable economies which have not already been effected and that all means practicable in the existing state of the law and under the existing system of the administration for increasing the Provincial revenues have been, at one time or another, under consideration.

Provincial Balances.

		Rs.
1st April 1882	...	29,62,900
31st March 1883	...	18,53,300
31st March 1884	...	16,95,600
31st March 1885	...	12,80,200
31st March 1886	...	17,04,600
31st March 1887	...	17,35,700
31st March 1888	...	17,62,000

As to the working of the Provincial Contract now continued, the history of the subject is epitomized in the list of provincial balances given in the margin. The Province started with a balance of about 30 lakhs and ended, at the close of the period of 5 years for which the Provincial Contract was first sanctioned, with a balance of less than 17½ lakhs. Out of the balance of 30 lakhs in the first year of the contract nearly 6 lakhs were invested in the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway, and a special grant of 3 lakhs was given to the Public Works Department to make up in some degree for the great deficiency in the grants to that department during preceding years. The Provincial revenues proved inexpansive; they had been mistakenly supposed to include as a recurring item political fines belonging to a single year; and bad seasons and a discriminating administration of the land revenue, allowing the proprietors remissions and suspensions when really required, caused loss in the main source of supply, namely, the land-revenue percentage. The estimates on which the contract was based made wholly inadequate provision for the interest on the capital outlay of the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway,—an undertaking which has occasioned the Local Government extremely heavy loss. Over and above grants made by the Supreme Government great and unavoidable increase of expenditure was incurred by the Provincial Government in connection with the

reorganization scheme, the appointment of additional Judges in the Chief Court, and the introduction of the revised Kanungo agency. The pension list also proved an increasing charge. From these and similar causes the balance fell to Rs. 12,80,200 in March 1885. After this the ewars an improvement. Seasons were better. The land revenue in arrears was brought in. Retrenchments were enforced in all Departments to provide against the Military expenditure necessitated by the aspect of political affairs in Russia, Central Asia and Afghanistan. The Government of India, as already said, allowed the Punjab Government to utilize on Public Works and on Education generally the savings it had thus made; hence the balances of 17 lakhs and little less than 17½ lakhs in March 1886 and March 1887 respectively.

During the year 1886-87 the revenues and receipts aggregated Rs. 1,59,06,335, and the total expenditure, Rs. 1,58,75,281, against original Budget estimates of Rs. 1,59,43,000 and Rs. 1,65,19,000 respectively. In other words, the transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 31,000 round instead of the anticipated deficit of Rs. 5,76,000. In the year 1887-88 the total Provincial expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,57,30,000; while the revenues amounted to Rs. 1,57,29,000 and the closing Provincial balance on 25th March 1888 to Rs. 17,52,000, the prescribed minimum being only 10 lakhs of rupees. At present, therefore, it may be said that the revenue is not unequal to the current expenditure, and that with a balance of 7½ lakhs in excess of the minimum it is unnecessary to take a despondent view of the position of Provincial funds. At the same time, both for general and obvious reasons always applicable to financial affairs, no relaxation must occur in the character and management of departmental economies. The fact that at the present time the revenues only just balance the expenditure is an additional reason for avoiding all extravagance; and for carefully endeavouring without pressing hardly on the people to promote the growth of the public revenue by all legitimate means.

As to the future, it was held at one time that the Stamp revenue appeared to have reached its limit, but an exhaustive examination of the subject made last year showed conclusively that this revenue is still expansive. It had experienced an undoubted check, but the causes of this appeared to be temporary, and it is not too sanguine to expect with the general progress of the country and the improvement of its prosperity, especially now that it is being opened up so freely by new canals, both inundation and permanent, and by the construction of the frontier and other railways, that the improvement which this revenue has exhibited in the past will still continue. With the revision of assessments, the Land revenue also, which, owing to the receipt by the Provincial Government of the percentage constituting its grant, forms the staple of the Provincial resources, will likewise continue to expand. Proposals for the improvement of Excise revenue under the head of Opium have been submitted to the Government of India. The question of excise on liquors has aslo continued to receive attention, and recommendations have been made and sanctioned for the abolition of the joint office of Inspector-General of Registration and Superintendent of Stamps and for the creation instead of it of a new Commissionership of Excise, Stamps and Registration. It is hoped that the result of his measure will be some considerable improvement in the Excise revenue.

21. INCOME TAX.—The Income Tax yielded in the year 1886-87 nearly 10 lakhs of rupees. The portion of the tax assessed by District Officers, excluding, that is to say, deductions from official salaries and pensions and interest on Government securities, showed an increase of 63 per cent. on the final demand of the License Tax in the preceding year. Of this increase about 37 per cent. is said to be due to increased taxation of persons who paid the License Tax and the remainder to taxation of persons who were not assessed to the License Tax. On the whole, it may be said that the revenue realized under this head was as large as could reasonably have been anticipated. The tax has caused no general discontent, and such dissatisfaction as has been evinced is the necessary consequence of a new measure of direct taxation and will doubtless in time disappear as the Act comes to be acquiesced in as a part of the machinery of Government.

22. DISTRICT BOARDS AND COMMITTEES.—The District Boards Act has now been extended to all Districts in the Province with the exception of Simla to the circumstances of which district it is unsuitable. District Committees have been replaced by District Boards nearly everywhere, and subordinate Local Boards have also been formed in 22 districts.

23. MEDICAL AND SANITARY.—The health of the Province was good, the death rate being no more than 27 per thousand. There was no epidemic of cholera, and the mortality from fevers stood at the lowest figure on record during the past 5 years with the exception of 1883. The income of hospitals and dispensaries increased, as did also the number of patients. In the Sanitary and Vaccination Departments one of the Deputy Sanitary Commissionerships was abolished, as was also the office of Native Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination. A saving of more than Rs. 10,000 per annum was thus effected, it is believed, with no loss of efficiency. This measure was carried out on the 1st April 1886 and was noted in the Summary last year.

24. EDUCATION.—In the year under report a large increase took place in the number of students who had advanced beyond the most elementary stages, and the income from school fees greatly improved. Fees which amounted to Rs. 2,23,407 (exclusive of the amount levied by the University) showed an increase of 15 per cent. On the other hand, the number of boys in the Lower Primary stage decreased,—a circumstance which was probably due to the new rules on the subject of fees. The occurrences connected with the Punjab University Examinations are matters of very unfortunate notoriety. It was necessary to re-examine the candidates who presented themselves at Lahore and Amritsar for the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations of the University, as copies of the papers had been obtained by some of them before the Examinations took place; and in the Law Examinations also there was foul play, and the certificates for the final Examination were withheld. During the year college classes were opened in Lahore by the American Presbyterian Mission and a grant-in-aid has been sanctioned for the institution. A college building will be erected for which the Government has given a site. The power of conferring the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine has been conferred on the Punjab University, and a College Department has been constituted in connection with the Medical School.

Of the 29 Secondary Schools formerly under the management of the Department, 28 were transferred to Municipal Committees on the 1st April 1886. It is noticeable that the number of boys learning English in all Departments of Secondary Schools has risen from 14,160 to 16,552, being an increase of 16·9 per cent. For the special encouragement of Muhammadans a certain number of Jubilee Scholarships, tenable in High Schools and Colleges, were sanctioned; and Local Bodies were authorized to award similar scholarships tenable in Middle Schools. The second annual meeting of the General Educational Conference was held at Lahore on the 26th April 1887 and following days and a number of subjects of interest and importance in connection with the educational arrangements of the Province were fully considered and discussed.

Attention is being paid to physical training, and it is worth observing that cricket continues to grow in popularity. The Government Normal Schools at Delhi, Lahore and Rawalpindi were thoroughly re-organized, and towards the latter part of the year a fourth Normal School was opened at Jullundur. In connection with the general progress of the Province in educational attainments it may be noted that the number of publications registered and catalogued under Act XXV of 1867, during 1886, was 1,857, or 291 more than in the preceding year. In 1886, 19 new vernacular newspapers or periodicals were started; 14 ceased to exist, and there was a total of 61 in currency at the end of the year.

25. GENERAL.—The appearance of this Report has been most unfortunately delayed a matter which is much to be regretted,— as administrative details of the nature contained in the body of the Report lose much of their interest if not published with promptitude. The circumstance is due partly to great delay in printing the Report and partly to pressure of work in the Secretariat which prevented the preparation of the present summary at an earlier date. Measures are being taken to prevent the recurrence of similar delays in future. In order to obviate to some extent the want of interest which will be felt in so late a Report, endeavour has been made in the preceding paragraphs to bring up to date on most topics likely to receive public attention the general information given regarding Provincial affairs. The statistical information is that of the year reported on except under the head of Finance where the most recent figures have been quoted.

CHAPTER I.
PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

1. PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies were fully described in the Administration Report for the year 1882-83, and will not be again noticed till 1893.

HISTORICAL.

2. HISTORICAL.—During the year the Province remained under the administration of Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison. K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., who was succeeded by Mr. James Broadwood Lyall, B.C.S., on the 2nd April 1887.

NATIVE STATES.

3. NATIVE STATES.—In the number of the Native States subordinate to the Government of the Punjab, and in the system of political control, there has been no change. They are as follows :—

(1) Under the direct control of the Lieutenant-Governor—Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jínd and Nabhá.

(2) Under the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division—Kapurthala, Farídkot, Mandi and Suket.

(3) Under the Commissioner of the Lahore Division—Chamba.

(4) Under the Commissioner of the Delhi Division—Maler Kotla, Kálsia, the Simla Hill States (20 in number) Pataudi, Loharu and Dujána.

4. *Patiála, Jínd, Nábha and Baháwalpur.*—Good progress was made in completing the distributaries of the Sirhind Canal in the Phulkián States, and by March 31st, 1887, 1,201 miles of distributaries had been handed over to the States concerned. In November the Nawáb of Baháwalpur and the Rájas of Jínd and Nábha visited Lahore on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Aitchison College by His Excellency the Viceroy; and these Chiefs, as well as the Mahárája of Patiála, whom illness prevented from attending at Lahore, gave munificent donations to that institution.

Rája Sir Raghbir Singh, Bahádur, Rája-i-Rajgán, C.I.E., G.C.S.I., the ruling Chieftain of Jínd, whose health had been failing for some time, died on 7th March 1887. He has been succeeded by his grandson Rája Ranbír Singh, a minor about seven years of age. In accordance with the arrangements made at the request of the Phulkián Chiefs in 1858, and sanctioned by the British Government, the affairs of the State are now administered by a Council of Regency, composed of—

General Rattan Singh.
Munshi Har Sarup.
Khálifa Rahim Bakhsh.

The late Rája succeeded to the Chiefship in March 1864, and had scarcely taken his seat on the *gaddi* when a rebellion broke out in the newly-acquired territory of Dádri to test his energy and determination. Declining all assistance from the British Government and from the States of Patiála and Nábha, which was willingly offered, he speedily reduced the insurgents to subjection, and was as merciful after his success as he had been energetic in action.

During the Afghánistán campaign of 1878 and 1880, the late Rája placed his forces at the disposal of the British Government, and furnished a contingent which was employed in keeping the communications.

The late Rája administered his State firmly and efficiently, and showed himself a faithful and loyal adherent of the British Government, and a wise councillor in matters relating to the minorities in Patiála and Nábha, on which his advice was frequently sought by the Lieutenant-Governor.

5. *Kapurthala.*—The accounts of the intellectual, moral and physical development of the young Rája are very satisfactory, and augur well for the time when he shall assume the control of his State. The expenses connected with the Rája's marriage, which was noticed in last year's report, were finally adjusted at a cost of very nearly six and a half lakhs of rupees. The whole of this sum was provided out of current income, and consequently some temporary strain was put upon the finances of the State. The receipts from Stamps and Excise have been steadily increasing for the last four years, while those from Octroi, though less during 1886 than in 1885, were considerably higher than in either of the years 1883 or 1884. The fine block of public buildings, including a Darbár Hall and the Courts, made good progress, the west wing, in which are the Kacheri rooms, having been finished.

Mr. Ibbetson was Superintendent of the State from the commencement of the year until the end of August, when Major C. F. Massy succeeded to the post.

6. *Mandi.*—As usual, the administration of the Mandi State was quietly and satisfactorily conducted. That the Raja's system of taxation is not too rigid is shown by the fact that, whereas the total revenue demand, including outstanding balances, was five lakhs and a half, the gross collections amounted only to Rs. 4,36,950.

In November the Rája was present at Lahore, and for the first time obtained the honour of receiving a return visit from His Excellency the Viceroy.

7. *Faridkot.*—The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir C. Aitchison, visited Faridkot in March 1886 on the occasion of the marriage of the Rája's eldest son, and in November the Rája visited Lahore on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Aitchison College. The administration of the State has, as usual, been conducted firmly, and prosperity generally prevails; the only unsatisfactory feature consists in the strained relations between the Raja and the Jagirdars of Dhilwan, Bagrian and Ramsingwala, whose appeals regarding their right to share in the enhanced revenue levied in those villages were decided in their favour by the Government of India.

8. *Suket.*—The unsatisfactory way in which the Rája of Suket administered his territories was noticed in last year's report. No improvement occurred in the present year, and not only has the Rája's conduct necessitated close supervision at the hands of the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division,

but in some cases Sir C. Aitchison found himself compelled to interfere. Complaints both from the relatives of the Rája and from his ordinary subjects have been numerous, but redress is very tardily obtained, and since the conclusion of the year under report Mr. Lyall has addressed to the Rája a letter of strong remonstrance, warning him of the danger of pursuing the same system of harsh administration.

9. *Sirmúr.*—The Rája, Shamsher Parkash, received an addition of two guns to his salute and was elevated to the Order of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. His administration continues to be a model one for the States around him.

10. *Malér Kotla.*—The death of the Superintendent of this State, Kazi Ahmad Shah, was mentioned in last year's report. He died in May 1886. With the sanction of the Government of India his place was filled by the appointment of Mr. Wakefield, a retired Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab; but, as this officer was unable to take up the duties of Superintendent until March 1887, for the greater part of the year the administration of the State was injuriously affected by the absence of a responsible person to guide the progress of affairs. The constitution of this State presents some peculiar features. The ruling family was originally a brotherhood, dividing the estate among its members, and, although this system has long been discontinued, still the "Khawanín," or relatives of the ruling Chief, retain considerable authority in the jágirs possessed by each. Numerous complaints were received in the year under report, both by the Commissioner and the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the illegal exactions of the Chief's relations, and Colonel Grey recommended that the jágirdárs should no longer be permitted to collect the revenues of their jágirs, and that the proprietary rights of the people in the soil should be definitely recognized. Sir C. Aitchison did not consider that he had before him sufficiently reliable information to prove that these recommendations were equitable and necessary, and therefore declined, for the time, to commit himself by sanctioning them. The question of the course to be adopted was still under consideration at the end of the year under review, but Mr. Lyall has since visited the State and recorded necessary instructions in these matters.

11. *Loháru.*—With the assistance and advice of the Deputy Commissioner of Hissar, the Nawáb of Loháru has effected a revised settlement of his State, by which the former total revenue demand of Rs. 73,546 has been reduced to a net demand of Rs. 59,317. The larger sum was rarely, if ever, realized, the average net collections during the past 12 years being only Rs. 60,569, and the Nawab has shown wisdom in limiting his demand for the future to a sum which the people may reasonably be expected to pay.

12. *Simla Hill States.*—The administration of the Simla Hill States, excepting Sirmúr, noticed above, calls for no remarks, except some general observations regarding the management of the forests situated in them. This subject has received much attention from the Commissioner of the Delhi Division, who has impressed upon the Rulers of the various States the importance of introducing a proper system of managing existing forests and of permitting new ones gradually to develop. Mr. McIntire, Assistant Conservator of Forests, has, since the conclusion of the year, been deputed to the Simla District, and the Superintendent of Hill States is at liberty to use his services in connection with forest management in the Native States.

PUNJAB BORDER.

13. *Kohistán.*—The Kohistanis' claims against the Káka Khel timber merchants of Pesháwar still remain unsettled. The vagueness of the demand was alluded to in last year's report, and as in all probability the transaction occurred in independent territory, the cognizance of British Courts is barred, while the dispute is, from its nature, hardly susceptible of political adjustment. It is stated that the Nawab of Amb also has claims against the Káka Khels, he having advanced them money for payment to the Kohistanis.

Allai, Nindahár and Tikri.

14. Allai politics and those of its neighbouring little republics are much in the same state as reported last year. Arsalla Khán, (Allai), and Muzaffar Khán, (Nindahár) continue friends, and have twice during the year fought Ghafar Khán (Trund in Tikri) and his supporters. On the first occasion Arsalla Khán and Muzaffar Khán supported the Sarkheli Swáthis in an attack on Thakot, a village in Tikri on the Indus, which was burnt. On the second occasion, in March 1887, the people of Thakot, assisted by Ghafar Khán, beat off the attack. On neither was much blood spilt. Arsalla Khán's cousin, Bahadur Khan, continues hostile to him, aiming at supplanting him and professing to be the good friend of our Government. During the autumn months reports from all quarters agreed that Arsalla Khán, in order to attract attention and increase his importance, was preparing to raid on one of our frontier villages, in the neighbourhood of Battal. The Police Deputy Inspector of Shinkiári and a few constables were moved up to the latter village, and kept there until the first fall of snow in December rendered the possibilities of an attack very improbable. Gunpowder and lead were also given to villagers possessing matchlocks. No Allai jirga attended during the year, but individual Allaiwáls came in and visited the Deputy Commissioner. From Nindahár and Tikri jirgas repeatedly came and interviewed the Deputy Commissioner, their object being to ask help or advice in their own little local disturbances and politics. None of them showed any inclination towards joining the coalition which supports the outlaw, Abdulla Khan, late of Dilbori in Agror.

Parári Syads.

15. The Parári Syads have given no trouble. A deputation of them, headed by Faiz Ali Shah, visited the Deputy Commissioner at Abbott-abad in September. The Mián Syad, or chief Syad, is betrothed to the Khán of Agror's sister. The Khán is delaying the marriage, in consequence of which the Syads have taken offence. Abdulla Khán, late of Dilbori, has, during the year, sometimes consorted with the Syads and sometimes with the Chigarzais. The Syads have as yet not identified themselves with his cause to the same extent as the Chigarzais.

Chigarzais and their client Abdulla Khán, late of Dilbori.

16. The Chigarzais have committed no offences beyond giving Abdulla Khán an asylum and ostentatiously espousing his cause. They several times during the year sent down representatives and small deputations to intercede for him, and there is no doubt that the Chigarzais and Hasanzais tribally, and a large faction amongst the Akazais, and even Mada Khels, feel strong sympathy for Abdulla Khán, and would, but from fear of consequences and difficulties in united action, create disturbances in his favor. There is also a strong feeling amongst our own Swáthis that in Abdulla Khán's continued outlawry, loss of pension and interest in his five villages of Dilbori, Birhat, Pírpata-

Tarora, and Kabbal-tarla in Agror, Government is treating him too severely. The Government orders are clear and distinct that Abdulla Khán must surrender unconditionally, and that until he so surrenders no intercession on his behalf will be listened to. His son, Amín Khán, aged about 12 years, is still at Abbott-abad, being educated at the Municipal Board School.

Akazais.

17. The Akazais have given no trouble tribally, but individuals have been accused in two or three cases, one of which was a murder. They are still under blockade, and have a wholesome fear of the superior range of the Enfields of the Khán of Agror's riflemen.

Hindustánís of Palosa.

18. This colony continues to reside within Hasanzai territory at Palosa, about 13 miles from Amb. Their presence amongst the Hasanzais gives that tribe a certain status and brings into it some Rs. 800 a year as rent of lands, gardens and buildings. The numbers of the colony ebb and flow between 600 and 1,000. The Hasanzais tried to exact more rent from them and compel them to entertain their jirgas liberally. The Hindustánís met the demand by negotiating with the Bonerwáls for a location in Boner. Finally matters were re-established on their former footing. Their aged Chief, Maulvi Syad Abdulla, is still supreme. The colony has few breech-loaders and is generally reported to be poor and badly armed.

Amb.

19. The Nawab continues to manage feudal Tanawál and his own border with apparent success, as few complaints were received and his border has been undisturbed.

Boner.

20. The blockade of Boner, instituted in 1885, was maintained till February 1887. During the first part of the year under report the Bonerwáls committed some murders in British territory, and in August made a demonstration in force in the Surkavi and Malandri valleys. They were attacked by our villagers, who drove them off with a loss of 3 killed and 5 wounded. After this no hostile acts of importance were committed. Negotiations for a settlement with Government were opened towards the end of 1886, by Mawáz Khán of the Daulatzai section and by one Guláb Singh, a Hindu, on behalf of the Bonerwáls, and these negotiations resulted in the submission of the Boner jirga in February. The jirga restored the Government arms taken in the raid on Pirsai and paid a total fine of Rs. 1,500. Affairs since this have been quiet on the Boner border. Judging by the great demand in Boner for salt, cloth, &c., and the quantities of ghi and múng brought down from Boner after the blockade, the tribe appear to have been more affected by the blockade than was at first supposed, and it has been corroborated on all sides that their loss by it was considerable.

Khudu Khels.

21. Affairs have been quiet amongst the Khudu Khels during the year. Mukarrab Khán was living quietly at Bája, and anxious to obtain employment in a Native Cavalry Regiment for his grandson. His brother, Ghafúr Khán, was calculating his chances of getting a sufficiently strong party to put him in power at Panjtar, but his chances of success were considered small. The Khudu Khel jirga acted against precedent in handing over two absconded murderers from British territory to be dealt with according to law. The tribe is generally well disposed, though

there have been several cases of cattle lifting and reprisals between them and our villagers, but in all cases the cattle were returned promptly when demanded by the local officers.

Gadúns.

22. During the earlier part of the year difficulties were apprehended with the Gadúns, principally those of Gandap, owing to their harbouring outlaws from British territory, to whom opportunities were afforded of committing offences on our border. The jirga for some time demurred about taking up the matter; but ultimately they renewed their former agreement not to harbour outlaws and cleared their border of them. Further, to show their intention to carry out their agreement, they made over for trial one man charged with culpable homicide and one or two others concerned in theft cases. A source of trouble has thus been removed from that border.

Swát.

23. There is nothing special to record of Swát. Factional fights have, as usual, been continued more or less throughout the year. Umra Khán of Bajaur made an advance into the country in September, and succeeded in taking Allahdand and other villages; he was however subsequently repulsed, and forced to come to terms with the Uhans.

The Utmán Khels.

24. Frequent faction fighting occurred between the Díni Khel and Sháhdád Khel sections of the Asíl division of the Utmán Khel tribe on our immediate border. The Utmán Khel of Paráng Ghár on one or two occasions seized cattle belonging to men living in British territory in reprisal for debt and other claims. All the cases were settled amicably, mostly through the Border Militia. In one case about 60 head of cattle belonging to men of the tribe, but now living at Bahrám Dheri, a hamlet of Tangi, near the border, were carried off by men of Paráng Ghár while grazing on the border Maira, on account of previous ill-feeling between the parties; but they were all recovered and restored to the owners. At the same time the Utmán Khels were warned not to commit such acts on the border in furtherance of their own internal disputes; and since then no similar offence has been reported. The Mulla of Mánki, Iláqua Naushahra, has established a hamlet at Spankhari across the border, a place regarding which the villagers of Tangi, the Ranízais and Utmán Khels have at various times put forward claims. It was found necessary some years ago to surprise and destroy this village, which has not since been rebuilt, though it has been the cause of constant disputes and occasional fighting. The Mulla gives as a reason for leaving Mánki, the fact that the villagers there are notorious evil-doers, about which there can be no doubt, and do not listen to his remonstrances. He has put forward a request in respectful terms to be allowed to reside in his new settlement, has promised that it shall not become a refuge for outlaws or bad characters, and has certainly up to date fulfilled his promise. The Mulla is bound to the British Government by the fact that he has land in British territory, and his occupation of a site, which has been the cause of constant disputes, with the consent of the disputants, is unobjectionable.

The Pandiáli Mohmands.

25. Pír Dost Khán of Pandiáli greatly improved his management of the Pandiáli Mohmands, and it is satisfactory that only one petty case was recorded against the Burhán Khels of Pandiáli during the whole of the year under report. Pír Dost Khán had to

repulse with vigour several attacks made upon him by the Burhán Khels, instigated by his step-brother, Abdul Ghani, who turned against him for not granting him a share in the allowance which he enjoys from Government, and joined the Burhán Khels, who also claim a share.

The Halimzai Mohmands.

26. The border of the Halimzai division of the Mohmand tribe was quiet during the year. Two cases of theft, one in the Shankargarh town and the other in the Tangi Iláqua, with a loss of Rs. 162 and Rs. 50 respectively, were committed by individuals belonging to this division of the tribe. In both these cases the property was recovered through the Border Militia and delivered to the owners. The internal affairs of the Halimzais were also generally quiet. The truce made between their Maliks, Naosher and Dehrai, by Mián Gul of Swát, on his return from Kábul last year, was broken during the year under report, and fighting took place, in which three men were killed on either side, but subsequently the disputants again made terms.

The Tarakzai Mohmands.

27. As compared with the previous year, there has been little improvement in the conduct of the Tarakzai division of the Mohmand tribe on our border as regards crime in British territory. The elders of the tribe, however, have invariably shown readiness in obeying the summons of the Border Militia officers to appear and settle disputes with British subjects.

Kuki Khel Afridis.

28. The arrangements with the Khyber tribes have continued satisfactory. No trouble was experienced with the Kuki Khel Afrídís. Amín Khán, the Malik, behaved well and tried to help the Political Officer in cases that were traced to his tribe. He proceeded with the Kuki Khel families as usual to their summer settlements in Tirah. Not a single complaint was made against him, during his absence, and he returned to his winter quarters with the other Kuki Khels during the month of December 1886.

Sipahs.

29. The Sipahs and the Aka Khels carried on their usual quarrels. In July 1886 a raiding party of the Sipahs attacked the Aka Khels and carried off some of their women to Bara. The Aka Khels then sent the Kambar Khels to secure the release of their women, who were let off on payment of a certain amount of money.

The Aka Khels.

30. The chief event of our relations with the Aka Khel tribe is the construction of a Border Militia post at Jala Taláo, the completion of which was alluded to in last year's report, and, as was anticipated, a good effect has been produced upon the tribe. In fact the conduct of the Aka Khels on the whole was decidedly good during the year under report, though there were a few cases of stealing and receiving stolen cattle.

The Adam Khel Afridis.

31. The only matter of importance regarding the Pesháwar district, connected with the Adam Khel Afrídís, was the murder of a Border Militia sowár, Jáfír, by Buláki Khels of Akhor. The Sowár while patrolling with four constables saw three armed men, apparently Afrídis, proceeding in British territory towards the Kalla Khel hills. Thinking that they were in possession of Government rifles, he called to them to stop. Instead of doing so they quickened their pace; and the sowár, telling the constables to

follow him, galloped after them to stop them. He was seen to head the men, and immediately afterwards two shots were fired, and Jáfír fell from his horse dead. The three men effected their escape through the Kalla Khel territory, and were found afterwards to be Buláki Khels of Akhor.

Hassan Khel.

32. The two trifling cattle thefts pending against this clan at the close of 1885-86 were settled, one of them being compromised by the complainant, and the other failed for want of prosecution. Four new offences were imputed to the Hassan Khels during the year under report, and remained pending at the close of the year. Of these, one, a cattle theft, was committed in the Kohát district, while the remaining three occurred at the Cherat sanatarium which is in the Pesháwar district.

Ashu Khel (Kalla Khel).

33. The conduct of this clan was fairly satisfactory. The two cases brought against them by the men of Garhi Zaid Gul (Pesháwar district) in 1885-86 were not settled, but only two fresh offences were charged to them during 1886-87, *viz.*, 1 dacoity and 1 robbery, which were also undecided.

Pass Afrídís (Gallai).

34. Of the 4 offences committed in British territory during 1885-86, the only case (a cattle theft) pending at the end of the last year has since been settled on oath. The Pass Afrídís were charged with the following fresh offences during the year under report, *viz* :—

In British territory proper ...	9	Robbery	... 1
		Cattle thefts	... 8
On the Kohát Pass Road ...	14	Kidnapping	... 1
		Robbery	... 13

Of the 9 former, 3 cases of cattle theft were settled by oath or withdrawal of claim, leaving 6 pending at the end of the year. Of the latter 14, 3 cases of robbery were cancelled, as they were found to have occurred off the road, which for purposes of crime is considered a strip of British territory; but in another robbery, fine and compensation amounting to Rs. 200 was imposed and recovered.

Sturi Khels.

35. The Rs. 1,500 due from the Bára Branch of this tribe for offences of previous years still remain unrecovered, as no opportunity has been obtained of making reprisals on them. During the year under report they have added two cases of ordinary cattle theft to their former score.

Internal feud among the Syads of Tirah.

36. This feud lay dormant for the greater part of the year; but in December 1886 Syad Mír Askar attacked the Ainposh village, inhabited by Syad Qásim's disciples, and Mulla Shah Hussain, a nephew of the notorious Tiráh (Sunni) Mulla, Walli Khan, was killed in an ambush laid by the Kiláva people as he was going to the aid of the Ainposh. This has added fresh fuel to the already bitter enmity borne by Mulla Walli Khán to the bulk of the Tiráh Shiáhs, who recognise the Syads of Kiláya as their "Pírs," and will probably lead to his being more active than ever in getting up Sunni combinations against them.

Muhammad Khel clans.

37. The Muhammad Khel (Shiáh) clans, who are disciples of the Syads of Tiráh have, as usual, behaved well.

38. The case of dacoity of some goats in March 1886 is still pending. During the year under report they were accused of two cattle thefts, one robbery and one dacoity. In the case of robbery restoration was effected in kind, and the other three cases remained pending.

Mani Khels.

39. The Akhel were the worst behaved tribe on the Kohát border, no less than 33 offences having been committed in the year, while claims amounting to Rs. 5,153 were outstanding from the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner has alluded to the desirability of sending a punitive expedition against the Akhels and other neighbouring tribes, but no definite proposals have been submitted to the Government.

The Gar Clans Orakzai Akhels.

40. There has been no fighting between these villages, but their ancient feud is only slumbering; and, notwithstanding the boundary decision dividing the trans-Kurram "Spin Tal" lands between them, neither side has made any attempt to cultivate its own portion. The Amir of Kábul has taken no fresh action to re-assert his authority over Biland Khel.

Thal and Biland Khel.

41. Affairs in Kurram have not progressed satisfactorily, and the expectations that the Turís would be able successfully to administer the valley have not been realized. Although a British Officer was present in Kurram for ten months in the year, ready to give advice and heal dissensions, yet the jealousy and avarice of the leading men rendered futile all attempts to maintain the form of tribal Government which the Turís had themselves laid down. The Treasury was depleted, faction again prevailed and the counsels of our officers were unheeded. Under these circumstances, in April 1887, the Assistant Commissioner withdrew to Thal, severing his immediate connection with affairs in Kurram.

Kurrum.

42. *The Derajat.*—The conduct of the hill tribes on the Bannu border was satisfactory throughout the year, and with the exception of 2 cases of kidnapping Hindús, no serious offences were committed. In both these cases, moreover, the captured Hindús were recovered and returned to their homes, the offenders being tried judicially and convicted.

Bannu District.

43. An influential jirga of the Kabul Khel Wazirs came into Bannu in March 1887, and settled all cases pending against them. Several overtures were received from the Dawar Maliks and jirgas, requesting to be allowed to come in. The Deputy Commissioner refused, however, to see these jirgas until they had settled several matters pending against them. These matters are still unsettled, but very little crime was committed by men from the Dawar valley during the year in question, and the attitude of the Dawar Maliks towards the British Government was decidedly friendly.

44. The conduct of the Bhittanni tribe was satisfactory. They committed 9 offences involving a loss of Rs. 858 in the year, against 31 cases involving Rs. 2,229 in the previous year. In all the 9 offences committed by this tribe redress was exacted in full.

Dera Ismail Khan Bhittannís.

45. The Mahsúds committed 30 offences in the year against 52 in the previous year. The temper and conduct of this tribe underwent a considerable improvement during the year under report. The offences committed are said to have been the work of individual

The Mahsúds.

marauders, and not owing to any deliberate scheme of hostile action on the part of any section of the tribe. The improved conduct of the tribe is attributed first, to the conviction which has grown up that offences will be followed by prompt reprisals; secondly, to the extension of cultivation on the lands held by the tribe in the Dera Ismail Khan district, and lastly, to the careful investigation and efficient management of all cases of border offences.

The Shíránis.

46. The Shiráni tribe was blockaded throughout the year. On the 28th of August the hostile portion of the tribe made a raid in force on the village of Músazai, but since that occurrence no offence was committed in British territory.

Powindas.

47. Some offences were committed by Powindas resident in the Shiráni country but restitution was enforced through the Násirs who were responsible for the passes. Subsequently these men were compelled to leave the Shiráni country through pressure brought to bear on the Násirs in our territory. The Powinda camels suffered greatly from the drought and absence of fodder in the Daman; and considerable difficulty was experienced in confining them within their prescribed local limits.

DEPENDENT BILUCH TRIBES.

48. *The Kasránis.*—There were no cases against this tribe, which was well behaved, and is well managed by its chief, Fazl Ali Khán. Towards the end of the year some fighting was reported between the hill section of this tribe and the Shiránís.

49. *The Sori Lúnds.*—This tribe is quiet and well-disposed, and located entirely within the border. There were no cases against the tribe, but some disputes took place between them and their neighbours, the Khosás and Bozdárs. The former were mainly in the preceding year, although the effects lasted into the year under report. The tribes are now on fairly good terms. In March 1887 there was a violent quarrel between some Sori Lúnds and Bozdárs, but this was settled by a jirga of Tumandárs almost immediately on its occurrence. The quarrel took place at the shrine of Zinda Pír beyond the border. In May 1886 the Tumandár of the tribe, Muhammad Khán, was murdered in his fort at Kandiwála by his younger half-brother, Hassan Khán, who was sentenced to death and hanged. Ahmad Khán, whole brother of the deceased, has succeeded him as Tumandár, and has been invested with the powers of a Magistrate, 3rd Class. Ghulam Hussain Khán, uncle of the deceased, and present Tumandár, who was also father-in-law of Hussain Khán, the supposed murderer, has since died. His son, Usman Khán, has been opposing Ahmad Khán's influence in various ways, but the two are now outwardly reconciled.

50. *The Khosás.*—The hill section of this tribe has been quiet and well-behaved. The young chief, Bahádur Khán, is said to be improving in character and popularity, while the faction opposed to him has not so much influence as formerly. The quarrel between him and Sikandar Khán and Dost Muhammad Khán seems to be irreconcilable, but Sikandar Khán is at least as much to blame for this as Bahádur Khán. The great majority of the tribe now seem satisfied with Bahádur Khan.

51. *The Lagháris.*—The tribe has been quiet, and the hill section, the Hadiánis, well under control. There have been several cases between them and their neighbours, the Bozdárs on the north, and the Darkanís on the south. A dispute between Lagháris and Gurchanis broke out at the Sakhi Sarwar fair in April 1886, which led to several fights, in the course of which two Lagháris and three Gurchanís were more or less severely wounded. The case was settled by the Tumandárs of the two tribes according to Biluch custom. Fines aggregating Rs. 900 were imposed, of which Rs. 550 were paid as compensation to the injured people, and Rs. 350 were credited to Government.

52. The construction of the new Peshín road through the Laghárí territory has been going on throughout the year. The Hadiánís have given no trouble, but, on the contrary, have given a good deal of assistance. A considerable number are now employed as guards and patrols along the road.

Independent tribes.

53. *The Bozdárs.*—An important case between the Ghulamáni Bozdárs and the Massori Bugtís was decided at Rakhni in November 1886. A fine of Rs. 1000 was imposed upon the Bugtís, in addition to Rs. 3,600 payable by them to the Bozdárs as compensation for six lives taken. Endeavours were made, as almost all the Bozdár Makaddams were present at the jirga, to strengthen the position of the chief towards the more unruly members of his tribe. Arrangements have been made that a personal guard should be furnished him by the different sections of the tribe, and if he shows any energy and self-assertion, it is hoped that he will establish his influence over the whole tribe. There were 10 cases against the Bozdárs from Bilúchistan, of which 5 were settled by jirga and 5 were under enquiry at the close of the year. All but one are cattle thefts.

DEATHS AMONG NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

54. The following is a list of Native Gentlemen who died during the year ending the 31st March 1887 :—

Shahzada Sultan Sikandar of Ludhiana.
Mian Kérat Chand of Lambagraon.
Abdul Karim Khan, Saddozai, of D. I. Khan.
Mukarrab Khan of Kundi.
Muhammad Afzal Khan of Peshawar.
Rao Imám Bakhsh of Raikot.
Ibrahim Khan, Zaida, of Peshawar.
Raza Muhammad Kureshi of D. G. Khan.
Baba Hari Singh, of Rawalpindi.
Sardár Bishan Singh of Thanesar, Umballa District.
Pandit Prem Nath, adopted son of Dewan Shankar Nath of Lahore.
Mobazae-ud-din Khan of Mooltan District.
Rai Bahadar Kalian Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar.
Kutab Sháh of Ghilzian, Hoshiarpur District.
Bhag Singh of Montgomery.
Bhagat Shah, of D. I. Khan.
Sardár Narain Singh, Kang, Hoshiarpur District.
Abdul Samand Khán, Khosa, of D. I. Khán.
Mohammad Khán, Jaskaní, of D. I. Khán.
Ghulam Jafir Khán, Jaskaní, of D. I. Khán.
Dinan Sháh of Mirhattu, D. G. Khan District.
Fateh Singh, Thehpuria, Lahore District.
Raja Hira Singh, Pabhat, Umballa District.
Hardial Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Sohna, Gurgaon District
Natha Singh, Sardár Bahadar, Subadar-Major, late A. D. C. to Viceroy.
Rudar Sain, Ex-Raja of Suket.
Sardár Zakiriya Khán, of Rawalpindi.
Zain-ul-abdin Sháh, of Mooltan District.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.

55. The total area surveyed in the Punjab and its Dependencies by the Revenue Branch of the Survey of India, up to the end of the year 1885-86, with the cost per square mile is as follows:—

PUNJAB

Area in square miles.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
90,129	29,37,924	32 9 6	By villages and topographically.

NATIVE STATES.

Name.	Character of Survey.	Area surveyed in square miles.	Cost.	Rate per square mile.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Bahawalpur ... ... {	Topographical	12,203 }	4,13,709	23 14 11
	Mouzahwar	5,082 }		
Pataudi	Cadastral	53	7,597	143 5 4
Jhínd	Topographical	575 }		
Dujana	"	89 }		
Nabha	"	281 }	22,353	12 12 10
Loharu	"	226 }		
Patiala	"	575 }		
Patiala, Jhínd, Nabha, Faridkot &c. ...	"	6,870	99,841	14 8 6
		25,954		

56. During the year 1886-87 there was only one party under Lieutenant-Colonel F. Coddington, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Surveys at work in the Punjab. A topographical list survey was made of 2,678 square miles, in the Hoshiarpur and Umballa Districts. The village maps supplied from these two districts for reduction by pentagraph were good of their kind. They were reduced to about $\frac{1}{4}$th and on the reduced scale they agreed with the traverse trijunction points, and the topography obtained therefrom was found generally complete except in the cases of delineation of sites, high banks and other minor items.

57. A skeleton traverse to determine the co-ordinate values of village trijunctions was made of 6,310 square miles in the Gurdaspur, Gujránwála and Sháhpur Districts at a cost of Rs. 37,057. Some special survey work was also undertaken of lands on the river Ravi in the Gurdaspur District, on the borders of Jummu which formed the subject of a dispute with the Kashmír State.

SETTLEMENTS.

58. *Settlements in Progress.*—The following abstract gives a brief account of settlement operations carried on during the year :—

59. *The Karnal Umballa Settlement.*—Measurements were finished during the year—of Jagádhri in April; of Pipli in September; of Gula Pehowa in December; of Kaithal in February. The cost of the survey during the year is put at Rs. 16 per square mile. Attestation has also been nearly completed. The new assessment of Indri has been announced and distributed. There was no increase. The Settlement Officer therefore does not anticipate any large or sudden increase in cases for enhancement of rent. The records of this pargannah have been made over to the District and the only settlement work remaining is the writing up of the village note-books.

60. It is expected that the settlement will be completed in October 1888.

61. Considerable savings have been effected in the budget allotment, and a further decrease in expenditure is promised. The expenditure was Rs. 95,249 and the allotment Rs. 1,11,197.

62. *The North Amballa Settlement.*—Measurements were completed during the year, those of the Umballa tahsil having been finished in February 1886. Assessment returns were prepared by the Patwárís for their circles and checked, compiled and totalled by a special staff. For the remainder of the year the Patwaris were employed in preparing jamabandis and copying measurement papers. A jamabandi was prepared for every village in the district and in every case on the basis of new measurements. A considerable amount of work was also done in the way of preparing English and Vernacular village note-books. The whole of the original maps of this settlement were made over to the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and reduced and combined for the district map.

63. The cost of operation was Rs. 75,763, as against a provision of Rs. 88,408. A further reduction of Rs. 6,000 is anticipated during 1887-88.

64. *The Ferozepore Settlement.*—During the year, 267,982 acres, or about 1,200 acres per chain, were measured. The outturn of this year is nearly double that of last year. The average size of a field is 1·8 acre, varying from 1·5 acre in Moga and Zira to 3 acres in Ferozepore. Final attestation by the various supervising officers has kept pace with the measurements.

65. The Assessment Report on tahsil Moga has been submitted, and has, since the year closed, received the orders of the Financial Commissioner.

66. A careful comparison was made of the distances derived from settlement maps between one survey station and another, and the distances stated by the Survey Department, and hardly anywhere was any perceptible difference found. It is believed that the survey work of this settlement is most accurate.

67 The cost of settlement operations during the year was Rs. 67,744 as compared with an allotment of Rs. 77,896, and an expenditure of Rs. 70,388 last year.

68. The work done during the year may be roughly thus tabulated :—

Girdáwari	March.
Mutation work...	April, May, June.
Jamabandi	July, August, September.
Girdáwari	October.
Copying Khasra Girdáwari	November.
Measurements	December, February.
Girdáwari	March.

69. A very large number of mutations were attested and incorporated in the Jamabandis and this, with the preparation of the agricultural statistics report, took up half the year. Measurements were only undertaken for three months or so, but good progress was made, and the Settlement Officer speaks highly of the accuracy with which the work is being done. The Settlement Officer is now quite convinced that the correction of the village maps of last settlement on the basis of the squares is *where possible* a very much more speedy process than re-measurement. The expenditure on settlement operations during the year amounted to Rs. 1,02,823, the budget allotment being Rs. 1,15,148.

70. *The Rawalpindi Settlement.*—This important settlement has been completed during the year. The records have all been made over to the Deputy Commissioner and the final report submitted. The settlement nominally started in October 1880, but it was not until the census was finished in February 1881 that any real settlement work was done. It has been, therefore, finished in a little over six years at a cost of Rs. 7,88,000 in round numbers. The increase in assessment has been between 2½ and 2¾ lakhs, of which 2·45 lakhs are imperial land revenue. A great deal of work has been done during the last year. The settlement records of the district and forest file were completed and filed. All their ordinary annual work was done by the patwaris. The Settlement Officer's special work included the writing of the final report, a volume on customary law, and a large number of village note books. The Jhelum Forest files were compared and various final statements submitted. The Rawalpindi establishment has been transferred to the Hissar and Shahpur districts, proposals for the settlement of these districts have been sanctioned by the Government of India, since the close of the year.

71. A small expenditure in Hissar and Kangra on preliminary operations has been incurred from the Settlement Budget, but there have still been considerable savings. The allotment for the year was Rs. 1,21,317, and the expenditure Rs. 91,775. The saving, therefore, has been Rs. 29,542.

72. Expired Settlements.—The following settlements in tracts not under settlement have expired :—

Hissar.	Amritsar.
Kangra.	Sialkot.
Shahpur.	Gujranwala (1887).

LAND TENURES.

73. Enhancement of Rent.—The following table shows the number of suits for enhancement of rent disposed of in each of the last five years :—

	Rs.
1882-83	1,050
1883-84	618
1884-85	562
1885-86	1,026
1886-87	2,017

74. The increase in the present year is remarkable, but is nearly altogether accounted for by the figures of the Ráwalpindi district in which 1,249 cases were instituted as against 550 last year. The increase is due to the close of the settlement operations. There were also considerable increases in Hissar, Ludhiana, Jhelum and Pesháwar. Eleven districts were altogether free from this species of litigation, and three others return only one case each. In the whole Deraját there was only a single case, and that was rejected. Of the whole number of cases for decision 1,596 were actually decided and the tenants only succeeded in 201 or about one in eight. In the other 1,395 cases the landlords obtained an enhancement of Rs. 4,380 per annum or an average of rather more than Rs. 3 per annum per suit.

75. Ejectment of tenants with Rights of occupancy.—Only three decrees were given for ejectment of occupancy tenants. One of these was in Rohtak and the other two were in Ferozepore. The three suits between them affected 84 acres so that the tenancies concerned were unusually large.

76. Ejectment of tenants without rights of occupancy.—The following table of notices of ejectment issued gives the comparative figures for seven years past both for the Province and for selected districts.

	Number of Notices of Ejectment issued.						
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Total	7,995	10,659	9,463	7,842	14,364	9,265	15,246
Hissár	3,116	3,213	2,872	1,359	7,627	2,368	6,847
Sirsa	1,189	1,882	891	731	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi	291	242	704	904	584	416	477
Ferozepore	364	961	594	634	1,017	711	943
Jhelum	...	113	473	324	266	317	384
Delhi	336	587	458	294	397	442	474
Hoshiárpur	188	416	413	262	159	269	299
Amritsar	286	327	368	418	508	432	616
Rohtak	385	349	236	421	388	609	444
Gurgáon	477	525	299	508	515	469	410

77. It will be seen that the figures for the present year are unusually large and that as before, almost the whole of the increase is due to the district of Hissár. It is reported that most of the notices in this district are not intended to turn out the tenants altogether from the villages, but in some cases to raise the rent and in others to guard against the growth of occupancy rights by compelling the tenants to accept an exchange of fields.

77. Government Lands.—The total area of the lands owned by Government in the Province is returned as 11,090,291, a decrease of about 22,000 acres since last year, which is mainly due to the exclusion of the Hissár Cattle Farm from the returns. There is reason to believe that in some cases the land under roads, railways, and canals has also been excluded from the returns. The area given above is distributed under the following managements :—

		Acres.
Under Forest Department	...	2,237,445
„ other Departments	...	31,106
„ Deputy Commissioners	...	8,406,346
„ leases for cultivation	...	415,394

79. The income from cultivating leases fell to Rs. 87,911, a decrease of more than seven thousand rupees. The chief diminution was in Dera Gházi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Lahore. There was also a great falling-off under "other income" chiefly in Lahore, Montgomery, and Mooltan. The result is that the gross collections only amount to Rs. 5,86,467, or about Rs. 57,000 less than in the previous year. The settlement of tenant claims in the Lahore rakhs has been practically completed.

TRANSFERS OF LAND.

80. The information given in last year's Report related to the year ending the 31st August 1886. The table (No. 9) in the appendices of that report has been reproduced in the appendices of the present Report. A scheme for the amalgamation of the Revenue Administration and Agricultural Statistics Reports, involving a change in the year to which the former shall relate, is at present under consideration. The proposed change will be productive of much administrative convenience but will also of necessity require that the information on certain topics connected with the administration of land, which is contained in the Administration Report, shall relate to the year ending the 31st of August. In future therefore, as in the present report, the facts as to transfers of land will be those of the twelve months ending with the 31st of August in the year under Report.

81. The figures for the transfers of land during the year ending 31st August 1886 were greater than those of the preceding year. The greater facilities for recording transfers afforded by the increased efficiency of the Kanungo and Patwari agency had resulted in bringing to light many old transactions which have hitherto escaped record. A noticeable feature in the returns of transfers of land is the early increasing value of the property transferred as indicated by the amount of the consideration money paid per acre.

82. This will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Sales.			Mortgages.		
	Area sold in acres.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area mortgaged in acres.	Mortgage money.	Mortgage money per acre.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	237,780	42,12,708	18	372,658	71,51,154	19
1884-85	209,159	34,87,216	27	323,782	54,27,520	25
1885-86	252,281	44,91,710	36	496,485	1,03,87,317	34

LAND REVENUE.

83. Total Revenue.—The following table shows the receipts from land revenue and local rate in 1886-87 and in the previous year :—

Head of Revenue.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Difference + or —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, including fixed, fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue and tribute ...	2,19,00,098	2,18,56,920	— 43,178
Local rates	25,40,572	25,36,009	— 4,563

84. The figures for 1886-87 exclude an item of Rs. 500 received as a succession fee from a Native State. It will be seen that the collections were slightly lower than in 1885-86 when they were unusually high.

85. Fixed Land Revenue.—The table below gives the demand, collections and balances on account of fixed land revenue in 1885-86, and in the year under report :—

Year.	Demand for the year.	Uncollected balance of former years.	Total demand.	Collections on account of demand for the year.	Collections on account of former years.	Total collections.	Balance of the year.	Balance of former years.	Total Balance.
	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86 ...	1,94,25,432	9.88,599	2,04,14,031	1,91,80,159	4,63,684	1,96,43,843	2,45,715	4,39,278	6,84,993
1886-87 ..	1,98,07,146	6,84,993	2,04,92,139	1,95,76,462	2,24,621	1,98,01,083	2,30,769	3,75,794	6,06,563

86. Thus it will be seen that the demand and the collections for the year were each about four lakhs higher than in the previous year. The balance of the year on the other hand, notwithstanding the increased demand, fell to Rs. 2,30,769.

87. The year began with an outstanding balance of past years amounting to Rs. 684,993. Out of this sum Rs. 2,24,621 were realized, and further sums remitted or otherwise disposed of. Thus the balance of past years was reduced to Rs. 3,75,794 which, added to the balance which accrued during the year, makes the year now current begin with a balance of Rs. 6,06,563. Out of this sum, however, Rs. 2,14,561 represent a nominal balance in the Gurgáon District which has been written off.

88 Causes of increase and decrease.—The total provincial increase on the fixed land revenue demand was Rs. 4,80,939 and the total decrease Rs. 99,225. The net result was an increase of Rs. 3,81,714. The most noteworthy changes were as follows:—

In *Jullundur* there was an increase of Rs. 1,64,278 and a decrease of Rs. 20,478. Almost the whole change was due to the incorporation of the results of the new assessment into the fixed revenue roll.

In *Ferozepore* an increase of Rs. 11,314 and a decrease of Rs. 14,975 were chiefly due to fluvial action.

In *Montgomery* there was an increase of Rs. 9,333 and a decrease of Rs. 15,655, due to a variety of causes.

In *Dera Ghází Khan* there was an increase of Rs. 10,314 and a decrease of Rs. 8,675, due almost entirely to progressive assessments and river action. Lastly in *Ráwalpindi* there was an increase of Rs. 2,35,970 due to the incorporation of the new assessment with the fixed land revenue roll.

89. Remissions and Suspensions.—A sum of Rs. 1,12,713, mostly made up of old outstandings, was remitted during the year. The following list comprises all the districts which received remissions of more than five thousand rupees:—

	Rs.
Gurgáon	19,508
Hoshiárpur	5,125
Jullundur	18,120
Montgomery	8,945
Pesháwar	11,193
Dera Gházi Khan	9,297

90. The remissions in Gurgáon were mostly necessitated by heavy floods in the low-lying parts of the district. In the other instances they are generally explained by the striking off of nominal and irrecoverable balances. During the year there were large suspensions of revenue in Umballa, Ferozepore and Montgomery. The total amount suspended throughout the Province on account of the demand for the year was Rs. 85,023.

91. Balances.—The balance at the commencement of the year, as now ascertained, stood at Rs. 6,98,174. Out of this sum Rs. 2,24,621 were actually collected, and Rs. 87,043 remitted. There were also a few minor adjustments, so that the balance of past years was reduced to Rs. 3,75,794. A new balance of Rs. 2,30,769 accrued during the year, which thus closed with outstandings of Rs. 6,06,563. In this sum, however, is included the Gurgáon nominal balance of Rs. 2,14,561 which, as already explained, has now been written off. The real remainder is thus Rs. 3,92,002. Out of this amount about Rs. 1,70,000 are classed as nominal, irrecoverable, or doubtful, while the rest is in train of liquidation.

92. Fluctuating land revenue.—The collections on account of the fluctuating land revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 12,01,434, or nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs less than in the previous year. The comparative figures for the two years under the principal heads of income are—

Head of Income.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Difference + or —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fluctuating assessments of riverain and other lands	6,17,682	6,29,937	+ 12,255
Water advantage revenue	3,75,873	4,49,828	+ 73,955
Lapses	35,544	33,766	— 1,778
Assessment of alluvial lands temporarily off the rent-roll	32,736	24,243	— 8,493
Estates under direct management	31,948	26,664	— 5,284
Revision of assessment	2,08,981	14,607	— 1,94,374
Waste-land brought under assessment ...	22,705	14,081	— 8,624
Other items	47,412	8,308	— 39,104
Total	13,72,881	12,01,434	— 1,71,447

93. From these figures it will be seen that the whole decrease is more than accounted for by the fact that no revisions of assessment on a large scale were introduced during the year.

94. Fluctuating assessment of riverain and other lands.—The following table shows the working of the chief systems of fluctuating assessments since 1881-82:—

Districts.		1881-82.	1882-83	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Settlement estimate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissár ...	... ...	...	...	...	19,126	27.519	28,452	30,009
Mooltan	... ...	73.266	83,839	80,087	71,743	90,106	82,560	...
Jhang ...	... ...	3.407	6,757	6,862	6,295	7,325	41,271	...
Montgomery	... ...	14,538	20,204	14,923	10.989	9,565	9.595	...
Gurdáspur	... ...	2,450	2,109	2,703	1,788	1,894	2,837	...
Bannu ...	... ...	65,528	77,110	87,807	90,133	89 135	80,768	1,02,348
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dáman	1,91,653	36,156	22,821	18,561	31.413	16,849	61,710
	Riverain		1,58,688	1,61,926	1,61,347	1,71,058	1,71,831	2,01,411
Muzaffargarh	... ...	1,57,103	1,67,202	1,72,798	1,68,459	1,77.148	1,73 000	...

Note.—The Jhang figures of this year include Rs. 34,419 assessed on wells.

95. On the Ghaggar lands in Hissár, the assessments realised were larger than in any year since settlement, though they still fall short of the settlement estimate. The small system of fluctuating assessments in Rohtak was financially successful, but continues to be generally unpopular. In Gurgáon and Delhi the Kotla and Najafgarh fluctuating assessments continue to be popular, but have yielded very poor financial results. In Karnál the villages placed under fluctuating assessment appear to dislike the system. A similar feeling seems to obtain in the neighbourhood of Fázilka in Ferozepore. The system, however, is popular along the Rávi in Montgomery and in the Mooltan District. In Jhang the system seems to be working well. In Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan there was a serious decline in the collected revenue. The figures for the Daman lands in the latter district are peculiarly noticeable. The income was not much more than a half of that in the previous year and not much more than a quarter of the Settlement Officer's estimate. There has been no good harvest in this tract since the spring of 1885.

96. Water advantage rate.—A sum of Rs. 8,896 was received under this head on account of the Shah Nahr in Hoshiárpur. The final arrangements to be made on this canal are still under consideration. There was a falling-off in Mooltan, but a very large increase of about Rs. 28,000 in Montgomery, following upon a similar but smaller increase in the previous year. This is due to the opening and gradual development of the Soház-Pára Canal in the Dipálpur tahsil. In the three districts watered by the Bári Doáb Canal the realizations during the last three years have been as follows:—

	Collections.		
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lahore	1,16,866	1,55,157	1,65,772
Amritsar	81,565	91,433	1,08,026
Gurdaspur...	28,761	24,996	28,469

97. The great increase in the Lahore and Amritsar districts appears to be due to a dry season and the gradual development of irrigation, caused largely by the substitution of one new distributary for many old village watercourses.

98. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The income has again fallen from Rs. 5,63,059 to Rs. 5,09,206. In the previous year there was a similar decrease, and the present result is more than a lakh worse than that of 1884-85. The decrease in the present year is observable under most heads of account, but is most conspicuous under "other items" which in 1885-86 were abnormally swelled by the credit of Rs. 22,298 in the Montgomery district, being a sum till then held in deposit as tirni-zaildari fees. The collections under some of the chief heads during the last five years compare as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Warrant talabana ...	14,470	13,967	17,965	33,159	29,748
Grazing dues	3,71,784	3,90,955	3,84,011	3,38,867	3,30,066
Sale of wood	52,233	83,319	48,742	52,843	50,991
Leases of gardens and groves	8,339	18,544	17,702	17,741	14,906
Sajji	15,084	16,735	16,517	18,179	19,982
Other items	22,403	39,300	17,402	46,720	14,837
Settlement parcha fees ...	...	...	55,308	27,627	26,709

99. Almost the whole of the settlement parcha fees were realized in Ráwalpindi. The diminution in grazing dues follows upon bad seasons, death or migration of cattle, changes in tirni management and spread of cultivation. The decrease under Tirni is moderate, considering the unfortunate seasons in Jhang and Montgomery.

100. BALANCES OF FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The balance outstanding is Rs. 94,269, which is a considerable sum, although smaller by more than Rs. 11,000 than the similar balance of the previous year. As before, the largest balance is in Montgomery, which has experienced very unprosperous fortunes for several years. There are also considerable balances in Lahore and Pesháwar.

101. LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.—The value of the revenue assignments in the Province is shown in the following table:—

	1884-85.	1885-86	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Perpetual	19,82,285	19,82,019	20,21,602
For life	5,52,510	5,36,327	5,29,228
For more than one life	1,57,490	1,61,817	1,58,894
During maintenance of institutions	2,05,570	2,13,069	2,17,769
Total	28,97,855	28,93,232	29,27,493

102. The principal increase has been in the Ráwalpindi district, in which the nominal value of revenue assignments has risen from Rs. 40,068 to Rs. 51,472 owing to the re-assessment of the district.

103. Agricultural Advances.—The amount of loans granted during the year under report under the Land Improvement Loans Act, was Rs. 2,69,794, nearly half a lakh more than the amount granted in 1885-86. The districts in which the amount of loans exceeded Rs. 20,000 were :—

	Rs.
Gurgaon	33,255
Jullundur	26,846
Ferozepore	22,350
Mooltan	66,351
Montgomery	25,000

104. These districts, with the exception of Ferozepore, are the same as those mentioned in the Report for 1885-86 as absorbing the largest portion of loans in the Province. In Mooltan the loans were principally made for the construction of water-courses from the new Sidhnai canal.

105. The balance of unpaid instalments and interest due, rose from Rs. 19,702 to Rs. 22,485. Two-thirds of the balance was due from the districts of Mooltan and Dera Ghazi Khan. In Dera Ghazi Khan the money is said to have been advanced for the construction of "bands" by the Khosa tribe in the Pachad. It is not, however, surprising that the repayment of these loans should be in arrears, for it is notorious that a harvest in the Dera Ghazi Khan Pachad is only expected on an average once in every three years. The greater part of the arrears in the Mooltan District is said to be due on account of loans which have been misapplied, and which have been ordered to be recovered in full. Of the remainder, Rs. 1,498 fell due at the end of March, and Rs. 764 have been realized since the close of the year. The rest is in process of recovery. The balances in Montgomery and Kohát (Rs. 1,742 and Rs. 1,172, respectively) are due to a long continuance of drought and a succession of bad seasons.

106. Rupees 26,480 were granted under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the year under report, against Rs. 12,183 in 1885-86. The districts in which the largest amount of loans was granted were :—

	Rs.
Gurgaon	2,000
Ferozepore	12,595
Lahore	5,270

107. Both in Ferozepore and in the western half of Lahore, the previous drought had caused a great mortality of cattle, and the abundance of the early rains of 1886 brought in numbers of applications for loans for the purchase of bullocks. The balance due at the close of the year in the whole Province amounted to Rs. 1,058, the outstandings in Gurgaon having fallen from Rs. 3,956 to Rs. 369.

108. The new rules under the Agriculturists' Loans Act received the sanction of Government in January 1886.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

109. Coercive Processes.—The following table compares the figures of the last four years :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Warrants issued	42,522	45,291	44,670	40,433
Persons imprisoned	55	133	79	43
Cases of distraint of personal property	167	246	168	197

110. No district dispensed altogether with warrants, but very few were issued in Hissár, Kángra, Jhang, Hazára and Kohát. Cases of imprisonment occurred in seven districts situated in five divisions. There were none in the Lahore Division. There were sixteen cases of imprisonment in Pesháwar.

111. Distraint of personal property was resorted to in thirteen districts, but the amounts involved were trifling. In seventeen districts there was no coercion of any kind, unless the issue of a warrant can be so called.

112. REVENUE BUSINESS.—During the year Revenue officers decided 68,002 executive cases and 92,228 regular revenue suits under Section 45 of the Punjab Courts Act. They also decided, as Magistrates, 42,124 Criminal cases, and as Judges of Civil Courts 29,134 suits. In addition to the above, Deputy Commissioners decided 1,702 revenue appeals, of which more than 75 per cent. were appeals in regular suits. Commissioners decided 2,953 appeals, of which more than half were appeals in executive cases. Ráwalpindi and Jullundur had the greater share of this work, which is extremely small in the frontier divisions. The Financial Commissioner disposed of 292 miscellaneous cases, and decided 594 cases classed as appeals, of which, however, 395 were revision cases.

113. ESTATES HELD UNDER DIRECT MANAGEMENT.—Forty-five estates are returned as held under direct management during the year. One of these is a small "Chhamb" village in Gurdáspur which has since the year closed engaged for the revenue. Another is a distressed village in Montgomery now placed under fluctuating assessment. The remaining 43 estates are all in Dera Ismail Khan. Twenty-two of these are Gandapur and Bhittani villages which are assessed in kind at their own request. The remaining 21 estates form the Ustrana Circle, which was taken under direct management at the desire of the people themselves.

114. COURT OF WARDS.—The number of estates under the Court of Wards rose from 39 in 1885-86 to 42 in 1886-87, and the total income from Rs. 3,98,866 to Rs. 5,31,659. Over three-quarters of a lakh was devoted to paying off old debts during the year, as against forty thousand rupees in the previous year. The new wards brought under the jurisdiction of the Court during the year were one minor, Sardar Indar Singh of Barthal in the Karnál District, and four persons declared by Government to be incapable of managing their estatess, *viz.*, Kamr-ud-din and Rukn-ud-dín, sons of Shams-ud-din Khan of Sirsa, Muhammad Saráj-ud-dín Haidar Khan, Jágirdár of Furrukhnagar in the Gurgaon District, and the Rána of Bhabaur in the Hoshiarpur District. Sardar Amar Singh of Dhandari, one of the wards of the Amballa District, and Sirdar Balwant Singh of Ber came of age during the year and assumed charge of their estates. The estate of Sardar Balwant Singh, who belongs to the Malaud family in the Ludhiana District, has been cleared of liabilities, amounting to Rs. 80,000, and much credit is due to successive Deputy Commissioners of the district for their careful administration of the property.

115. The estate which gave the most trouble during the year was that of the minor Nawab of Kunjpura, whose father died shortly before the commencement of the year, leaving large jágirs and landed estates, and numerous relatives to assert their claims to subordinate jagirs and pensions. A long report has been submitted, and the scheme of management has been sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner.

116. LAND TAKEN UP FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.—The following statement shows the areas taken up for different public purposes:—

Purpose for which required.	Areas.	Compensation for land.	Compensation for trees, buildings, &c.	Total compensation.	Reduction in rent-roll.	Average price of land per acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	167	10,478	1,320	11,798	11	63
Canals	5,034	1,57,136	11,002	1,68,138	1,266	31
State Railways ...	2,588	1,56,173	9,938	1,66,111	1,286	60
Guaranteed Railways ...	48	8,250	...	8,250	...	172
Buildings and miscellaneous	548	49,503	29,085	78,588	543	90
Total ...	8,385	3,81,540	51,345	4,32,885	3,106	46

117. The area is only about three-fifths of that taken up in the previous year, but the compensation paid is greater than in that year, and the reduction in the revenue roll is nearly as great. A large area of 2,670 acres was taken up in the Ferozepore District for the Sirhind Canal, at the rate of Rs. 35 per acre; 856 acres were acquired in the districts of the Delhi Division for rajbahas of the Western Jumna and Agra Canals at an average rate of Rs. 45 per acre, and 512 acres were acquired in the Peshâwar District for the Swât River Canal at the rate of Rs. 4 per acre. The average price paid for land taken up for railways was much increased by the acquisition of 136 acres of land at an average price of nearly Rs. 400 per acre for the Rawalpindi and Golra Railway Stations. Nearly the whole of the land was within the Râwalpindi cantonments, and was very valuable. Of the whole area taken up, the compensation for 221 acres was arranged by private negotiation, for 7,616 acres by the Collector's award, and in the case of 548 acres recourse was had to the Civil Court.

CHAPTER III.
PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

118. Acts and Regulations.—The only enactment having exclusive reference to the Punjab, passed during the year 1886-87, was "The Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1887," for the suppression of crime on the Punjab Frontier.

119. Of the following Acts, affecting the Punjab in common with other Provinces of British India, which were passed by the Legislature during the year under review, No. VIII of 1887 did not come into force until the 1st April 1887 and Nos. VII (Parts II and III), IX, and XIII of 1887 not until the 1st July 1887:—

(*a*) XVIII of 1886. An Act to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 (an Act relating to Lunatic Asylums).

(*b*) I of 1887. The General Clauses Act, 1887.

(*c*) II of 1887. An Act to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Excise Act, 1881, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.

(*d*) III of 1887. An Act to amend the Indian Evidence Act of 1872.

(*e*) V of 1887. An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882.

(*f*) VI of 1887. An Act to amend the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

(*g*) VII of 1887. The Suits Valuation Act.

(*h*) VIII of 1887. An Act to abolish Military Courts of Requests as established by Indian Law.

(*i*) IX of 1887. The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act.

(*j*) X of 1887. The Native Passenger Ships Act.

(*k*) XIII of 1887. The Electricity Act.

120. Bills.—Of the Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India during 1886-87, two, the Punjab Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills, have exclusive reference to the Punjab and they have since passed into law.

121. Among other Bills referred to the Local Government for opinion the following may be mentioned:—

(1). The Guardian and Wards Bill, 1886.

(2). The Debtors Bill, 1886.

(3). A Bill to amend the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

(4). The Suits Valuation Bill, 1886.

(5). A Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act of 1872.

(6). The Native Passenger Ships Bill, 1886.

(7). The General Clauses Bill.

(8). A Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure of 1882, and the Indian Limitation Act of 1877.

(9). A Bill to abolish Military Courts of Requests as established by Indian Military Law.

(10). The Electricity Supply Bill, 1886.

(11). A Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882.

(12). The Inventions and Designs Bill, 1887.

122. Of the above Nos. (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9) (10) and (11) passed into law during the year under review.

123. Rules having the force of Law.—The only rules issued by the Governor-General in Council during the year 1886-87, and applicable to the Punjab in common with other Provinces were certain additional rules under Section 38 of the Income Tax Act, II of 1886, and Rules for the guidance and control of Notaries Public, under Section 139 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881 as amended by Act II of 1885.

124. The following rules were issued or sanctioned by the Local Government under the authority conferred by the various Acts of the Legislature specified :—

(1) Revised rules framed under Section 14 (1) clause (*a*) of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, to regulate the preparation of a transcript record in appeals admitted to a Division-Bench of the Chief Court of the Punjab, where the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit is Rs. 5,000 or upwards.

(2) Modifications of Rule 35 of the Rules under the Pensions Act, 1871.

(3) Revised rule prohibiting the use of certain places for obnoxious trades, in supersession of Rule 40 of Chapter III of the Rules issued under Section 25 of the Cantonments Act, III of 1880.

(4) Rules under Section 18 of the Punjab University Act, XIX of 1882, for the management of the affairs of the University of the Punjab.

(5) Rules under Section 31 of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, for the management of the Protected Forests of Tahsils Murree and Kahuta in the Ráwalpindi District.

(6) Rules under Section 20 (3) of the Lahore Tramways Act, I of 1886.

(7) Rules, under Section 19 of Act XIII of 1880, for the regulation of Vaccine operations in the City of Amritsar; and

(8) Various rules which have been issued from time to time under the Punjab Municipal Act, XIII of 1884, and the Punjab District Boards Act, XX of 1883, for the appointment of members of Municipal Committees and Local and District Boards and for regulating the Proceedings of these Local Bodies in certain matters.

POLICE.

125. The sanctioned strength of all bodies of Police organized under Act V of 1861 during 1886, was as follows :—

Inspector-General	1	
Deputy Inspectors-General ...	3	
District Superintendents, including Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General and Assistant to Inspector-General in the Special Branch	35	63
Assistant District Superintendents of Police	24	
Inspectors	67	654
Deputy Inspectors	587	
Sergeants and constables ...	19,731	19,731
Total ...		20,448

126. The question of the strength and cost of the Municipal Police was decided during the year. The strength was increased and the proportion of 1st grade constables fixed at ⅔rds of the total number of constables in each Municipality.

127. In the cities of Peshawar and Delhi all constables are now of the 1st grade.

128. The nationality of the force at the close of the year was—

Nationality.	Assistant District Superintendents and superior officers.	Subordinate officers.	Men.
Europeans	58	20	...
Eurasians	1	10	2
Natives	4	617	19,345
Total ...	63	647	19,347

129. Classified according to religion there were—

Castes.	Assistant District Superintendents and superior officers.	Subordinate officers.	Men.
Christians	59	32	9
Mahommedans	2	322	10,920
Sikhs	...	93	2,691
Hindus	2	200	5,713
Other religions	...	...	14
Total ...	63	647	19,347

130. The estimated cost of the force was Rs. 31,92,175 of which Rs. 25,17,249 was paid from provincial and the balance from other sources.

131. The proportion of Police of all grades to the whole population was one policeman to 902 souls.

132. Compared with the area of the whole Province the strength of Police represents one policeman to 5·02 square miles.

133. The number of Police on purely Police duty was 8,939 or one policeman to 2,107 souls, and 11 square miles.

134. During the year 72,915 cognizable offences were reported to the Polce and the Magistrates. Of this number 58,551 were reported to the Police and investigated by them, 1,737 were not investigated as they were manifestly untrue, 4,716 were investigated by order of Magistrates and 7,911 were dealt with by Magistrates without police intervention.

135. Compared with the returns for 1885, these figures show an increase in crime of 4,413 cases reported and of 6,263 investigated by the Police *proprio motu*; 6,717 false charges of a malicious nature are included in these figures.

136. Considered according to classes, the following results are obtained :—

Classes.	Offences.	1885.	1886.
I.	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	1,306	1,424
II.	Serious offences against the person ...	5,136	5,462
III.	Serious offences against the person and property, or against property only ...	14,602	17,780
IV.	Minor offences against the person ...	1,293	1,374
V.	Minor offences against property ...	25,983	27,492
	Total classes I to V ...	48,320	53,532
VI.	Other offences	20,182	19,381
	Grand total ...	68,502	72,913

137. The inclusion of wilfully false cases makes it difficult to determine whether there has been a real increase in some of the offences or not. The following table is therefore given showing the number of false and true cases reported under certain headings since the introduction of the system of Criminal returns ordered by Government of India Resolution No. 1-61-71, dated 29th February 1884.

		Report.	Considered false.	Balance.
Murder	1884	401	40	361
	1885	465	32	433
	1886	482	29	453
Attempts at Murder	1884	85	13	72
	1885	108	27	81
	1886	121	12	109
Culpable Homicide	1884	174	21	153
	1885	154	12	142
	1886	162	16	146
Burglary	1884	15,153	1,659	13,494
	1885	17,015	1,822	15,193
	1886	18,771	1,528	17,243
Cattle theft	1884	4,149	310	3,830
	1885	4,979	433	4,546
	1886	5,958	275	5,683
Simple theft	1884	11,544	2,433	9,111
	1885	12,659	2,041	10,618
	1886	13,494	2,189	11,305

138. These figures show that there has been a considerable increase in serious offences against both the person and property.

139. Of the 482 cases of murder which were reported in 1886, 109 occurred in the Peshawar district.

140. The increase in burglaries took place chiefly in the contiguous districts of Lahore, Amritsar and Ferozepore.

141. The following figures show the number of prosecutions for bad livelihood during the last five years :—

1882	...	5,049
1883	...	4,936
1884	..	3,220
1885	...	2,527
1886	...	3,769

142. The working of the police for 1885 and 1886, was as follows :—

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	...	23	23
Percentage of persons convicted to arrested	...	54	54
Percentage of property recovered to stolen	...	43	36

143. Equipment and Discipline.—The armament of the force was as follows :—

Men armed with ...	Fire arms	...	9,264
	Sword and baton	...	10,447
	Baton only	...	267
	Total	...	19,978
	Vacancies	...	391
	Grand Total	...	20,369

N.B.—Eleven officers and five men employed on office duties have been excluded from this return.

144. The following figures show the number of Departmental and Judicial punishments inflicted on the force during the past three years—

		1884.	1885.	1886.
Departmental punishments (excluding dismissals)	... ...	2,253	1,794	1,652
Judicial ditto	... ...	178	157	158
Total	...	2,431	1,951	1,810

145. The dismissals, both in consequence of Judicial convictions and of misconduct were—

1884.	1885.	1886.
240	231	244

146. The resignations and dismissals in the different bodies of Police during the same period were—

Year.	Dismissals.			Resignation.		
	Provincial Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Provincial Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
1884	1·5	2·4	1·7	2·9	1·7	3·3
1885	1·9	4·2	1·8	3·3	4·8	3·6
1886	1·2	4·3	·7	2·8	5·1	3·8

147. The following table shows under the head "Literate" the number of enrolled officers and men who can read and write Urdu intelligently :—

Class.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Literate	56	511	1,391	2,095	4,053
Illiterate	5	64	1,116	14,740	15,925
Vacancies	2	5	18	366	391
Total ...	63	580	2,525	17,201	20,369

N.B.—Eleven officers and five men employed on office duties are excluded from this statement.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

148. The tribes which are subject to the provisions of Act XXVII of 1871, are the Mínás, Tágús, Bilúchís, Hárnís, Bauriáhs, Sánsís and Pakhiwars.

149. *Mínás.*—The Mínás are registered in the Gurgaon district only. At the commencement of 1886 there were 405 members of the tribe on the register; at the close of the year the number was 394. The names of three children who had attained the age of 12 years and of one immigrant were added to the list, while those of 11 persons who had died and of 3 emigrants were erased.

150. The conduct of the tribe as a whole is improving, although during the year there were more prosecutions for breaches of the Criminal Tribes Act and a larger number of convictions for offences under the Indian Penal Code than in the previous year.

151. It is proposed to give the Jail workshops at Gurgaon to the colony of Mina weavers which was established at Gurgaon in 1883, when the Jail is reduced to the status of a lock-up.

152. During the year two Mina boys passed the lower primary standard and so gained the Government prize of Rs. 10. A Mina boy was also appointed monitor of the Shahjehanpu r school.

153. *Tágús.*—This tribe is registered in the Karnal district. At the close of 1886 the number on the register was 272 or 29 less than on 31st December 1885. The number of punishments under the Criminal Tribes Act was 29 or 2 more than in the previous year. There was only one conviction under the Indian Penal Code against 7 in 1885, but two members of the tribe were dealt with under Section 110, Civil Procedure Code.

154. The Tágús are reported to have been very active during the year, and this is borne out by the increase in the number of registered persons absent without leave, the figures in this respect having risen from 117 in 1885 to 157 in 1886.

155. This tribe supplies a large proportion of the pick-pockets of the country. They travel long distances and when arrested give false names and addresses.

156. *Biluchís.*—This tribe is registered in the Karnal and Umballa districts. The number of members on the register was as follows :—

District.	*Number on Register.* At the end of 1885.	*Number on Register.* At the end of 1886.	Difference.	Absent without leave.
Karnal	77	69	−8	32
Umballa	431	430	−1	180

157. In the Karnal district, the mortality among the Biluchis was considerable, no less than 14 of the 77 registered members having died during the year.

158. The number of absentees in the Umballa district has risen from 133 in 1885 to 180 in 1886.

159. The restrictions of the Criminal Tribes Act have had a bad rather than a good effect on this tribe. The able-bodied men having no means of supporting themselves at their homes are said to have taken up their abode in a remote part of the District bordering on the Patiala State from whence they carry on their criminal pursuits with impunity. Arrangements for the subsistence of the tribe as contemplated in Section 3 of the Act will now be considered as it has been proved that repressive measures alone are insufficient to bring about the reformation of the Biluchis.

160. *Harnis.*—The Harnis are registered in the Ludhiana, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts. Both sexes are subject to the provisions of the Act. The following figures show the number of persons on the register :—

District.	*Number on the Register.* At the end of 1885.	*Number on the Register.* At the end of 1886.	Difference.	Number absent at the close of 1886.	Convicted under Indian Penal Code.	Convicted under Criminal Tribes Act.
Ludhiana...	2,228	1,515	−715	449	1	98
Jullundur .	81	81	*Nil*	...	...	...
Hoshiarpur	428	431	−3	...	3	21

161. The large number of absentees among the Harnis of the Ludhiana district show that the tribe has not really reformed. The proposal of the Local authorities that the Harnis should be employed on earthwork in the construction of new canals and other public works is worthy of consideration as the men themselves express themselves anxious to receive such employment.

162. *Sansis.*—This tribe is scattered over the greater part of the Province, but the Criminal Tribes Act is in force against those members only who are residents of the Districts of Ludhiana, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Lahore, Sialkot and Gujranwalla.

163. The following statement shows the operations of the Act :—

District.	*Number on the Register.*		Difference.	Convicted of offences under Act XXVII of 1871.	Convicted of other offences.	Absent without leave.
	At the end of 1885.	At the end of 1886.				
Ludhiana...	916*	895*	—21	11	2	7
Jullundur	244	254	+10	12	4	3
Hoshiarpur	81	74	—7	4	...	12
Gurdaspur	1,400*	1,305*	—95	53	14	29
Lahore ...	234	243	+9	3	1	10
Sialkot ...	451	444	—7	19	11	168
Gujranwalla	1,157	1,113	—44	23	4	124

* Including women and children.

164. In Gurdaspur 122 members of the tribe were emancipated from the provisions of the Act owing to good conduct, and some relaxation of the rules appears advisable in Gujranwalla.

165. *Bauriahs.*—The Criminal Tribes Act is in force against this tribe in the Ferozepore and Ludhiana districts.

166. The following statement shows the number of persons registered and their conduct during the year :—

District.	*Number on the Register.*		Difference.	Convicted of offences under Act XXVII of 1871.	Convicted of other offences.	Absent without leave.
	At the end of 1885.	At the end of 1886.				
Ludhiana...	235	215	—20	3	...	2
Ferozepore	1,033	968	—65	19	26	...

167. The Bauriahs of the Ferozepore district are said to be responsible for a great deal of the crime committed in that District.

168. *Pakhiwars.*—This tribe is registered in the Sialkot district, but no statistics regarding it have been received.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

169. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION—GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.—The annexed statement gives for each of the last three years, (1) the number of offences reported to the Police or brought before the Magistrates by complaint, (2) the number disposed of summarily by dismissal of complaint, or struck off the Police Registers as untrue; and (3) the number of cases brought to trial.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nature of Offence.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.	Remarks.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1884	109,355	32,881	1,758	74,716	57,021	125,174	
	1885	113,800	35,669	1,349	76,782	56,190	125,845	
	1886	120,350	39,129	1,523	79,698	56,412	124,826	
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	1884	26,264	2,051	39	24,174	23,761	51,163	
	1885	28,232	3,559	98	24,575	23,544	53,276	
	1886	27,647	3,929	52	23,674	23,222	52,349	
Total ...	1884	135,619	34,932	1,797	98,890	80,782	176,337	
	1885	142,032	39,228	1,447	101,357	79,734	179,121	
	1886	147,997	43,050	1,575	103,372	79,634	177,175	

170. The main features of the above statement are, (*a*) the steady increase of crime, as shown not merely by the number of offences reported to the Police or brought before the Criminal Courts by complaint, but also by the number of offences admitted to have occurred; and (*b*) the use made by the Criminal Courts of their power of disposing of complaints without issue of process, when a preliminary inquiry shows that no offence has been committed. Taking the latter of these points first, it will be observed that out of the whole number of offences under the Indian Penal Code, reported or complained of, in almost one-third of the cases, a preliminary inquiry by the Magistrate (made direct or through the agency of the Police) was sufficient to show that there were no grounds for proceeding. A reference was made to the Police in 11,581 out of the total of 43,050 cases thus disposed of, the remainder being thrown out by the Magistrates on the examination of the complainant, with or without other inquiry. The principal classes of cases in which Magistrates have made use of these powers of summary disposal are the following:—

Description of Crime.	Offences reported.	Complaints rejected without reference to the Police.
Simple hurt (Section 323, &c.)	11,090	3,177
Assault (352 and 358)	31,578	10,369
Criminal trespass (minor cases)	5,307	2,428
Offences relating to marriage	7,201	2,622
Total ...	54,976	18,596

171. These are the classes of cases in which Magistrates were formerly in the habit of issuing process too readily and without the preliminary inquiry necessary for determining whether there were sufficient grounds for taking action.

172. *Increase of Crime.*—Taking the figures in column 6 of the statement, given in paragraph 1, it will be seen that there has, as already remarked, been a steady increase of crime. Notwithstanding the larger number of complaints thrown out *in limine* by the Magistrates, the offences under the Indian Penal Code, admitted to have occurred in 1886, are almost 7 per cent. in excess of the number in 1884, the details of cases and persons brought to trial being almost the same in each of the last three years. Such remarks as appear necessary on these results will be made further on when the statistics under the various classes of offences are examined.

173. Offences Classified.—*Offences against the human body* (*Chapter XVI*).—The total number of offences affecting the human body admitted to have occurred has slightly decreased from the figures of the preceding year; but this result is due to the greater number of complaints of simple hurt and assault dismissed summarily by the Magistrates. On the other hand offences affecting life have increased by 11 per cent. The returns of 1885 showed a serious increase in the number of murders committed during that year, as compared with the figures of 1884; and the returns of the year under report show still more unfavourable results. The annexed statement gives for each of the last three years the number of murders admitted to have occurred and the results of the trials in the cases brought before the Courts:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Cases.		Persons disposed of by the ordinary tribunals.					
Year.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted, discharged, died, &c.	Total disposed of.	Remaining under trial.	Proportion of convictions to total number disposed of.
1884 ...	347	312	613	212	317	529	84	40
1885 ...	433	348	743	215	363	578	165	37
1886 ...	452	339	783	208	381	589	194	35

174. The following districts show the greatest number of murder cases returned as true:—

District.	1886.	1885.
Pesháwar	109	100
Ráwalpindi	39	30
Kohat	32	35
Bannu	26	33
Jhelum	25	25

175. With a considerable increase in the number of murders admitted to have occurred and of accused brought to trial, there has, it will be seen, actually been a slight falling-off in the number of convictions. The results of the trials by Sessions Judges in each of the Sessions Divisions are given below :—

Division.	Persons disposed of by the ordinary tribunals.		Persons disposed of by Councils of Elders.	
	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Convicted.
Delhi	3	1	...	...
Umballa	10	10	...	...
Jullundur	10	9	...	...
Hoshiarpur	1	4	...	...
Ferozepore	5	13	...	...
Amritsar	18	5	...	...
Sialkot	6	6	...	...
Lahore	16	12	...	...
Mooltan	6	8	...	...
Ráwalpindi	24	15	...	...
Jhelum	66	29	...	...
Deraját	88	16	41	30
Pesháwar	124	80	37	115
Total ...	377	208	78	145
1885 ...	361	215	48	92

176. *Offences against property (Chapter XVII).*—The increase in crime, which is the main feature of the returns now under review, has occurred, as will be seen from the following figures, entirely under the head of "offences against property."

Year.	Number of Cases.		Percentage brought to trial.
	Admitted to have occurred.	Brought to trial.	
1883	32,557	19,133	59
1884	32,364	18,556	57
1885	34,901	18,562	53
1886	39,322	19,779	50

177. The increase is most marked under the following sub-heads :—

Sup-head of Crime.	Number of True Cases.	
	1885.	1886.
Theft	11,957	14,100
Receiving stolen property ...	2,546	2,969
Criminal trespass (including house-breaking, &c.)	14,843	16,516
Total ...	29,346	33,585

178. From the abstract given at the beginning of this paragraph it will be seen that with the admitted increase of offences against property, the proportion of cases brought to trial has steadily decreased, the percentage for 1883 and 1886 being 59 and 50 respectively.

179. Even if allowance be made for greater accuracy in recording offences reported to have occurred, there can be hardly any doubt that there has been a serious increase in the number of offences against property. Several District Magistrates have noticed the matter in their reports, but it would not be easy to assign any special reasons for the increase of this form of crime on the one hand, and on the other for the decrease in the proportion of cases which the Police have succeeded in bringing before the Courts for trial. The increasing technicalities of our criminal procedure, and the want of prosecutors on behalf of the Crown to oppose the constantly growing number of legal practitioners, whose services are retained for the accused, are alleged to be some of the causes why convictions are not more readily procured; while the failure to secure them, it is said, emboldens the criminal classes to make further depredations on society. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to have to admit that he thinks there is reason to believe that the power of the Magistrates, the Police, and the Criminal Courts to repress crime is diminishing. The Courts have not the same prestige they had formerly, and among the common people an exaggerated belief in the power of the Pleaders to secure acquittal of offenders seems to prevail. The bulk of the criminal work is now performed by Native Magistrates who, though very capable, seem in many cases to err in the direction of too great readiness to acquit or to pass inadequate sentences. The natural character of the people in many parts of the Punjab is eager and energetic, producing turbulence, thirst for revenge, and greed and covetousness in the badly disposed. On the other hand, the better disposed have not as yet much active dislike of crime in the abstract or much public spirit: they see that the results of prosecutions are very uncertain, while the trouble and risks accompanying them are unavoidable. With such a population, unless the criminal law is suited to the country and can be efficiently administered, there is serious danger that the spirit of lawlessness and defiance of order natural to some races will grow too strong to be repressed by the administration. The Lieutenant-Governor anticipates that special criminal legislation directed against particular offences, or restricted to particular parts of the Province, something of the nature of the Frontier Regulation, may shortly be found necessary. For such legislation a Legislative Council for the Province would be the proper instrument.

180. In the annual reports the view has also been advanced that there has been of late a tendency to subordinate the magisterial duties of District Officers to their revenue functions, and that the stress now laid upon the importance of improving the revenue records has somewhat diverted their attention from the still more important subject of the protection of the persons and property of the people. That the number of legal practitioners in the Province has largely increased during the last few years is undeniable, and it is equally certain that the additional resources thus afforded are more largely used by accused persons than by those charged with the duty of prosecuting offenders. The want of public prosecutors to represent the Crown in all more important cases is an admitted

drawback to the effective administration of justice, but unfortunately financial considerations of paramount importance have prevented the application of a proper remedy. The subject has been carefully considered by the Local Government, and for the district of Peshâwar, where the state of crime is worse than elsewhere, arrangements have been made for the appointment of a Government Pleader. In other parts of the Province the Lieutenant-Governor has instructed District Magistrates to use more extensively the powers conferred upon them by Section 492 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and has impressed upon Gazetted Police Officers the necessity of considering the prosecution of Sessions cases as an integral and important portion of their duties.

181. *Offences under Special and Local Laws.*—Under the head of Special and Local Laws the statistics of persons and cases brought to trial in each of the last three years, do not show any great variations. Offences under the Code of Criminal Procedure will be noticed separately, and the following table gives the figures under the principal heads for the other offences :—

	Cases returned as true.		*Persons convicted.*	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Arms Act ...	204	227	172	178
Canals and Drainage Act ...	810	989	1,451	1,695
Cantonments Act ...	3,822	3,129	6,020	5,110
Cattle Trespass Act ...	1,420	1,454	711	751
City Chaukidars' Act ...	95	116	118	157
Contract (workmen) Act ...	98	55	29	3
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs Act ...	439	342	426	254
Excise Act ...	310	349	303	378
Forest Act ...	1,125	1,199	3,141	3,619
Gambling Act ...	156	178	590	555
Hackney and Stage Carriage Act ...	187	330	230	325
Municipal Act ...	2,506	1,670	2,798	1,729
Opium Act ...	351	326	346	386
Police Act ...	6,095	5,460	9,051	8,082
Prostitutes (under the Cantonments Act) ...	137	191	159	234
Punjab Laws Act ...	511	401	679	494
Railways Act ...	420	354	422	338
Salt and Saltpetre Act ...	69	87	120	123
Stamp Act ...	120	78	125	81

Mooltan (576) and Dera Ghazi Khan (322) show the largest number of convictions under the Canals Act. The District Magistrate, Mooltan, considers that the prosecutions under this head in his district were necessary in the interests of the Canal administration. Of the total number of convictions under the Forest Act, Kangra contributes 2,385, or about two-thirds, as compared with 1835 in 1885. There is a further decrease in the number of convictions under the Municipal Act.

182. The figures under the heads of Cantonment and Police Act correspond closely with those of 1884.

183. *Cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.*—The annexed statement gives the usual details of proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure :—

Nature of Proceedings.	Year.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.
Proceedings against witnesses under Sections 87 to 89 and 485	1885	3	3	3
	1886	1	1	...
Proceedings under Chapter VIII—security to keep the peace	1885	2,663	10,389	5,400
	1886	2,463	9,732	5,126
Proceedings under Chapter VIII—security for good behaviour	1885	2,583	3,368	2,629
	1886	3,546	4,901	3,659
Proceedings against public nuisances, Chapter X	1885	82	228	78
	1886	68	115	37
Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	1885	194	579	197
	1886	194	605	159
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Section 250 ...	1885	1,127	1,361	1,361
	1886	1,077	1,258	1,258
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII	1885	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...
Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1885	1,865	1,865	446
	1886	1,880	1,880	415
Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII ...	1885	213	294	208
	1886	224	300	187

184. It may be noticed in connection with the increase of offences against property commented on above, that the number of persons from whom security for good behaviour was taken, in each of the last three years has been—

1884	... 3,256
1885	... 2,629
1886	... 3,659

185. *Results of trials in Magistrates' Courts.*—The following is an abstract of the results of trials in Magistrates' Courts for the cases disposed of during the year under report :—

Accused persons whose cases were disposed of—

	Number.	*Percentage.*
Died or escaped	82	...
Transferred	46	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution ...	50,096	29
Discharged or acquitted on other grounds ...	54,954	31
Convicted, committed or referred	69,853	40
Total	1,75,031	...

These percentages are practically the same as in each of the two preceding years. The percentages of convictions were lowest in the following districts :—

Hoshiarpur	21
Gurdaspur	26
Ludhiana	28

and highest in—

Simla	69
Peshawar, Mooltan	55

The percentage for Gurdaspur is an improvement on that of the preceding two years; but that of Hoshiarpur remains very low.

186. The results according to the classes of Courts in which the trials took place were as follows:—

Class of Officers.	Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
District Magistrates	6,453	6,801	54	60
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	61,118	64,238	39	41
Tahsildars	61,773	57,513	36	34
Naib-Tahsildars	5,085	3,877	36	42
Cantonment Magistrates	8,392	7,789	79	75
Canal Officers and other special Magistrates ...	2,046	2,593	74	65
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	20,349	19,202	35	35
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	12,824	13,018	33	31
TOTAL	1,78,040	1,75,031	40	40

187. *Pending files and average duration of trials.*—The details of cases for disposal, disposed of and pending (with the number of accused persons awaiting trial) at the close of the year are shown in this abstract:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF CASES.			Number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1884	80,849	79,810	1,039	2,640
1885	80,376	79,330	1,046	2,533
1886	80,088	78,762	1,326	3,068

188. The average duration of trials in each class of Court were as follows:—

		Days. 1885.	Days. 1886.
Special Magistrates	...	4	4
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	2nd and 3rd class	8	7
	1st class	9	9
Benches of Magistrates	...	5	5
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts.	2nd and 3rd class	8	7
	1st class ...	8	9
District Magistrates.	Under their ordinary powers ...	9	11
	Under their enhanced powers ... (Sec. 30, Criminal Pro. Code)	18	21

189. *Distribution of criminal business.*—The annexed comparative statement shows the distribution of the criminal work amongst the various Courts exercising Magisterial powers :—

Description of Court or Officer exercising powers.	Cases disposed of.			Percentage.			Average number of cases decided by Officers of each grade.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Special Magistrates ...	616	858	989	0·8	1·1	1·3	18	19	31
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	4,881	5,412	6,152	6·1	6·8	7·8	81	87	88
Boards of Honorary Magistrate,	9,063	9,525	9,193	11·5	12·0	11·7	378	433	368
Naib-Tahsildars with judicial powers ...	1,196	1,818	1,354	1·5	2·3	1·7	85	140	150
Tahsildars ..	27,176	25,343	24,041	34·0	31·9	30·6	221	204	195
Judges of Small Cause Courts and Munsifs ...	157	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...
Cantonment Magistrates ...	4,183	4,764	4,154	5·2	6.1	5·3	465	529	415
Extra Assistant Commissioners	21,724	22,459	22,798	27·2	28·4	28·9	259	242	250
Assistant Commissioners ...	5,812	4,615	5,036	7·3	5·8	6·4	232	220	252
District Judges and Sub-ordinate Judges with Appellate powers ...	1,562	1,581	1,885	1·9	1·9	2·4	71	116	105
District Magistrates ...	3,440	2,955	3,160	4·3	3·7	3·9	108	95	102

190. Honorary Magistrates, Tahsildars and Extra Assistant Commissioners, as usual, disposed of the bulk of the petty criminal work, deciding 79 per cent. of the total number of cases tried. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly or in Benches disposed of 19 per cent. of the total number of cases decided in Magistrates' Courts. The Benches at Amritsar (2,049), Delhi (1,051), Lahore (856), Peshâwar (799), and Râwalpindi (770), had the greatest outturn of work, the figures given after each showing the number of cases disposed of.

191. The criminal case work of all kinds disposed of by District Magistrates in each of the past two years respectively, will be seen from this abstract :—

Year.	In exercise of		With the assistance of a Council of Elders.	In exercise of appellate powers.
	Enhanced powers.	Ordinary powers.		
1885	568	1,590	797	4,190
1886	675	1,399	907	4,509
+	107	...	110	319
—	...	191	...	...
Average for each District. 1886 ...	22	45	29	145

192. Special Jurisdiction of Magistrates.—District Magistrates disposed of 675 cases in exercise of their enhanced powers under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 568 in 1885.

193. Of the total number of cases disposed of, 280 or 41 per cent. were cases triable exclusively by the Court of Sessions ; and the remainder were other cases in which the District Magistrate had to pass sentence beyond the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class.

194. The number of European British subjects brought to trial before Magistrates during the year, was 113 as against 121 in the preceding year, and 93 in 1884. Of those brought to trial 52 were convicted, 53 acquitted or discharged, 4 committed to the Sessions Court, and 4 to the Chief Court.

Frontier Regulations.

195. The annexed statement shows the number of cases disposed of under the various Frontier Regulations in the Districts to which they applied during the past and preceding years :—

District.	Regulation I. of 1872, Section 3.		Regulation I. of 1872, Section 4.		Regulation I. of 1872, Section 8.		Regulation IV. of 1873, Section 2.		Regulation VII. of 1873, Section 6.		Regulation III. of 1873.	
	Proceedings against villages for suppression of evidence of harbouring criminals.		Cases in which persons were deported on account of quarrels likely to lead to blood-shed.		Adultery.		References to Councils of Elders.		Crossing the Frontier.		Hazara Tenancy Regulation.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	3	...	15	15	7	3	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	1	...	...	2	11	4	53	69	...	...	...	...
Bannu	7	3	...	...	2	2	247	144	...	...	...	...
Peshâwar	5	3	...	13	...	1	152	156	...	...	1	...
Hazara	1	2	...	...	3	...	122	116	...	...	...	...
Kohat	2	3	4	...	...	5	178	407	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16	11	4	15	19	12	767	907	7	3	1	...

196. The references to Councils of Elders have thus been more numerous than in the preceding year. The results of these references in each district, during the past year and 1885, are shown below :—

District.	Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of convictions.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Dera Ismail Khan	42	28	40	8	95	29
Dera Ghazi Khan	97	138	90	130	93	94
Bannu	712	490	225	204	32	42
Peshâwar	392	359	202	218	52	60
Hazara	223	242	146	192	65	79
Kohat	436	1,102	162	578	37	52

197. Much greater use was made of the powers of reference in Kohat than in any of the other districts; and there has been a very large increase in the number of references in that district during 1886, as compared with the figures of 1885. With this increase the proportion of convictions in Kohat has also risen considerably (from 37 to 52 per cent. of the persons tried). The District Magistrate, Kohat, explains the large percentage of convictions to be due "to the pressure put upon village *maliks* to surrender their criminals," and the Sessions Judge remarks that "if anything like justice has been done by the Councils, the increased severity ought to do good."

198. The following statement gives information regarding the fines imposed in each district under all the special Frontier regulations :—

District.	Fines imposed.		Average per person convicted.		Percentage of fines imposed realized within the year.		Amount awarded as compensation.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Dera Ismail Khan	2,235	1,739	56	102	22	53	2,235	1,739
Dera Ghazi Khan	4,822	8,272	53	64	87	30	3,383	6,473
Bannu	14,078	13,838	62	67	30	35	11,265	12,317
Pesháwar	11,219	18,433	54	83	75	32	7,253	9,688
Hazara	2,655	4,181	18	23	55	24	2,046	2,875
Kohat	9,182	33,334	57	58	62	63	5,343	19,500
Total ...	44,191	79,797	51	60	55	46	31,525	52,592

The total amount of fines realized during the year under report was Rs. 51,104, as gainst Rs 33,104 in 1885 and Rs. 42,696 in 1884. Of the amount realized in 1886, Rs. 14,764 were on account of fines imposed in previous years.

199. Original Jurisdiction of the Courts of Session.—The details of the original Criminal work disposed of by Courts of Session in each of the past two years are given in the following abstract :—

	Cases.		Persons.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Sessions trials	389	392	708	778
Cases referred by District Magistrates under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	258	221	331	259
Other references	22	41	28	62
Total ...	669	654	1,067	1,099

200. The annexed is a statement of the results of the trial of cases committed to the Courts of Session in each of the past four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	For disposal.				Disposed of.						Pending at the end of the year.					
	Persons.		Total.		Persons.				Total.							
Year.	Remaining from previous year.	Committed to the Sessions during the year.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Convicted and referred to the Chief Court under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Percentage of persons convicted.	Cases pending over 3 months.	Average duration.	Date of oldest case pending.
1886 ...	121	809*	461	930	5	334	297	142	392	778	69	152	56	11	55	12th Novr. 1883.
1885 ...	72	758	451	830	3	306	264	135	389	708	62	122	56	3	55	Ditto 1883.
1884 ...	130	707	391	837	5	307	374	79	350	765	41	72	59	6	60	Ditto 1883.
1883 ...	98	684	401	782	2	268	276	106	333	652	68	130	59	5	49	14th Septr. 1883.

* Of these 11 were received by transfer.

201. The figures of 1885 and 1886 do not differ materially. Of the persons convicted 142 were sentenced to death by the Courts of Session as compared with 135 in 1885. The pending file was slightly heavier at the close of 1886 than of the preceding year, and the average duration was the same for both year.

202. Four European British subjects were tried by Sessions Judges during the year, of whom two were convicted and two acquitted or discharged. There were no such trials in the preceding year.

203. WITNESSES.—The total number of witnesses examined by the Criminal Courts of the Province, was for each of the two past years—

	1885.	1886.
District Courts	236,295	250,413
Sessions Courts	5,746	5,837
Chief Court	36	56

The details as to the periods of detention are as follows :—

	Percentage. 1885.	1886.
Discharged on the first day	90·7	90·1
" " second day	6·9	7·6
" " third day	1·7	1·7
Detained more than three days... ...	0·7	0·6

204. The District returns give the following results for the Province of the dieting in each of the two last years of witnesses who attended the Criminal Courts :—

Year.	Number of witnesses who attended the Court.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Actual number of witnesses dieted.	Number of witnesses dieted. By Police.	By Magistrate.	Amount of diet money paid. By Police.	By Magistrate.	Average cost of each witness dieted. By Police. Rs.	A.	P.	By Magistrate. Rs.	A.	P.
1886	264,664	250,413	83,044	46,149	47,688	Rs. 11,448	Rs. 23,652	0	4	0	0	7	1
1885	247,404	236,295	69,913	39,936	40,478	9,179	19,687	0	3	8	0	7	9

205. The above would show that 31 per cent. of the witnesses who attended the Courts received diet money. The amount paid away as diet money in each of the last three years has been as follows :—

	Rs.
1884	29,560
1885	28,866
1886	35,100

206. Although these figures indicate some improvement, the proportion of witnesses attending Court who receive diet money in some districts is still very small, and the matter requires the attention of District Magistrates. In the Peshawar District, the proportion was only 10 per cent.

207. Punishments.—The following statement gives details of the punishments inflicted by the Criminal Courts of the Province, during the year under report and in 1885 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Persons sentenced to												Persons ordered to find or give			Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing Security for good behaviour.	
				Transportation			Imprisonment.				Whipping.		Fine.						
							Rigorous.												
Class of Tribunal	Year	Total number of persons punished	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rigorous.	Simple.
Magistrates Courts ...	1885	69,351	...	...	...	...	8,612	4,781	742	3	233	1,057	9,394	46,175	4,033	1,367	2,629	426	42
	1886	68,389	...	...	...	...	10,024	5,402	757	2	181	1,207	10,613	42,296	4,039	1,088	3,661	567	33
Sessions Courts ...	1885	611	...	93	25	...	435	37	1	2	15	7	264	...	...	...	16	10	1
	1886	584	...	112	33	...	359	24	1	6	...	...	165	18	...	1	44	40	8
Chief Court ...	1885	112	84	23	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	129	82	34	1	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1885	70,074	84	116	25	...	9,050	4,820	743	5	248	1,064	9,658	46,175	4,033	1,367	2,645	436	43
	1886	69,102	82	146	34	...	10,387	5,434	758	8	181	1,207	10,782	42,314	4,039	1,089	3,705	607	36

208. The number of sentences of death confirmed by the Chief Court in the year under report was 82. Sentences of transportation have been in each of the last three years :—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
For life ...	143	116	146
For a term ...	73	25	34

209. The details of sentences of imprisonment for each of the last two years are as follows :—

	Number. 1885.	Number. 1886.		Percentage. 1885.	Percentage. 1886.
Not exceeding 15 days ...	1,647	1,792	...	11	10
" " 6 months ...	8,580	9,996	...	57	58
" " 2 years ...	4,174	4,645	...	28	27
" " 7 " ...	672	766	...	4	5
Above 7 " ...	19	24	...	...	...
Total ...	15,092	17,223	...	...	...

210. Sentences of whipping have been awarded as follows in each of the three years :—

Years.	In addition to	In lieu of
	Other punishment.	
1884 ...	278	1,292
1885 ...	248	1,064
1886 ...	181	1,207

211. These figures seem to call for no remarks.

212. The following abstract shows the amount of fines imposed by all the Courts of the Province (including fines under the Frontier Regulations) the amount realized and the amounts awarded and paid as compensation to injured parties &c., under Section 545, Criminal Procedure Code :—

	Fines.				Compensation.		
	Imposed.	*Realised.*	*Percentage.*		*Awarded.*	*Paid.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885 ...	5,00,607	3,71,211	74	...	95,168	47,785	50
1886 ...	5,62,221	3,89,108	69	...	1,22,788	56,616	46

213. The realizations shown above include those on account of previous years. The proportion awarded as compensation was as usual much higher in the case of fines imposed under Frontier Regulations than under the ordinary law. The details are as follows :—

	Amount of Fine.		Percentage.
	Imposed.	Awarded as compensation.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Under Frontier Regulations	79,797	52,592	66
Under ordinary law ...	4,65,342	68,647	15
Total ...	5,45,139	1,21,239	22

214. The total in this statement is that of fines imposed by District Courts.

Fines of District Courts.

215. The following abstract gives details as to fines imposed by District Courts:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total number of persons fined.		Total amount of fines imposed.		Average amount of fine per head.		Percentage of the fines imposed that were realized within the year.		Percentage of fines imposed ordered to be paid in compensation.	
1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885	1886	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
55,569	52,909	4,84,597	5,45,139	9	10	62	57	19	22

216. The increase in the amount of the fines inflicted is mostly made up of fines under the Frontier Regulations, the figures for each of the last two years being under this head :—

			Rs.
1885	...	...	44,191
1886	...	...	79,797

217. It will be seen that with an increase in the amount of fines imposed there has been a decrease in the percentage of realizations within the year. The figures given in para. 195 show that the proportion of realizations under the Frontier Regulations fell from 55 to 46 per cent. At the same time there has been a general improvement in the proportions realized in most Districts, Montgomery showing 51 per cent., as against 27 per cent. in 1885. The lowest percentages appear in the returns of the Frontier Districts of Hazara and Dera

Ismail Khan. The following is an abstract of the total realizations (including the amounts realized on account of past years) as comparedwith the amounts imposed in each of the past four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Amount of Fines.				
	Imposed.	*Realized.*		Total.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.
		On account of year.	On account of past year.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1883 ...	5,59,492	3,51,447	94,754	4,46,201	80
1884 ...	4,86,275	3,04,498	80,688	3,85,186	79
1885 ...	4,84,597	3,00,985	64,160	3,65,145	75
1886 ...	5,45,139	3,13,202	73,283	3,85,585	70

218. The general results of realizations do not compare very favourably with those of past years; but this is in part at least due to the inclusion of the figures of fines under the Frontier Regulations.

219. The following abstract gives information regarding the fines impcsed by Courts of Session :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Total number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Average amount of fine per head.	Percentage of fines imposed that were realized in the year.	Percentage of fines imposed, ordered to be paid in compensation.
		Rs.	Rs.		
1885	264	16,010	61	11	11
1886	183	17,082	93	8	8

220. On the figures of last year the Chief Court issued a Circular Memo. directing the serious attention of Sessions Judges to the matter, pointing out the very small proportion of realization to the amount of fines imposed; the figures of 1886 show very much worse results than those of any previous year, as will be seen from the annexed statement :—

Year.	Amount of Fines.				
	Imposed.	*Realized.*			Percentage of total realization on amount imposed in the year.
		On account of year.	On account of past year.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1883 ...	13,726	4,750	4,498	9,248	67
1884 ...	15,487	3,948	2,832	6,780	44
1885 ...	16,010	1,714	4,352	6,066	38
1886 ...	17,082	1,557	1,966	3,523	21

221. Appellate Jurisdiction of Courts Subordinate to the Chief Court.—The percentage of persons who instituted appeals in District Courts to the number against whom appealable sentences were passed was 20, as compared with 18 in 1885 and 16 in 1884. Of, the persons whose appeals were decided, 65 per cent., as against 61 and 64 in each of the preceding years, were wholly unsuccessful. The following abstract shows the agency by which the appellate work was disposed of in each of the past two years (number of cases)—

Year.	District Magistrates.	District and Sub-Judges.	Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-divisions.
1885	4,190	76	22
1886	4,477	68	15

222. The average duration of appeals was 11 days as against 10 and 9 in the two preceding years. The average duration was again highest in the two districts of Ludhiana (35 days), Karnal (32 days); Sialkot with an average of 27 days coming next. The number of cases pending at the close of the year in Ludhiana was 51 (involving 100 persons); and of these 8 had been pending for more than three months. No other district shows very unfavourable results, the total number of appeals pending at the close of the year being only 167 for the whole Province, of which 11 had been on the file for more than three months.

223. Of the persons against whom sentences appealable to the Court of Session were passed 54 per cent., as compared with 45 per cent. in 1885 and 50 per cent. in 1884, appealed. The general result of the appellate work of Courts of Session is shown in the following statement:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	24
Year.	For disposal.						Disposed of.												Pending at the end of the year.		Average duration of appeals.	Number of appeals pending more than three months.	Date of oldest appeal pending.
							Persons.								Total.								
	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.		Died, escaped or transferred to another Court.	Appeal rejected otherwise than on the merits.	Appeals rejected under Section 421, C. P. C.		Sentence or order confirmed after hearing.	Sentence reduced or order otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	After directing further enquiry under Sec. 428, Cr. P. C.		Without directing further enquiry.						
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			Without calling for files.	After perusal of files.					Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
1886 ...	137	172	4,811	5,990	4,948	6,162	4	35	75	2,126	1,815	443	1,357	74	72	76	4,705	5,861	171	225	13	...	2-11-86
1885 ...	132	177	4,022	4,786	4,154	4,963	16	55	105	1,445	1,646	439	1,055	30	101	129	3,916	4,662	137	172	16	2	23-7-85
1884 ...	161	179	3,991	4,876	4,152	5,055	1	47	325	1,784	1,259	492	953	17	57	70	3,963	4,808	132	177	19	1	13-9-84

224. Of the persons whose appeals were disposed of 69 per cent. were wholly unsuccessful, as compared with the proportions 68 and 70 in the two preceding years respectively. The average duration shows a further satisfactory decrease from 16 to 13 days. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was not excessive for the whole Province or for any Division.

225. REVISION.—The following Statements A and B show the Criminal Revision work coming before District and Sessions Courts and the manner of disposal:—

A.—REVISION WORK IN DISTRICT COURTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	*Number of accused persons in respect of whom application was made for revision.*			Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court.	Applications dealt with under Secs. 436 or 437, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Sec. 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
	On behalf of accused.	On behalf of complainant.	Total.					
1885	505	1,283	1,788	1,330	312	104	42	8
1886	741	1,848	2,589	1,893	452	111	133	8

B.—REVISION WORK IN SESSIONS COURTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	*Number of accused persons in respect of whom application was made for revision.*			Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court.	Committal or further enquiry ordered.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Sec, 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
	On behalf of accused.	On behalf of complainant.	Total.					
1885	373	260	633	493	78	41	21	14
1886	443	628	1,071	856	97	68	50	19

226. CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.—The Chief Court in exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction disposed of 4 cases, during the year under report. In the first the accused was convicted under Section 409, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment; in the second the accused was charged under the same section, but was acquitted; in the third the accused was convicted under Section 304, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment; while in the fourth, the accused, three in number, were convicted of two charges under Section 394, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, *i.e.* 14 years in all.

227. The following is an abstract of the work of the Chief Court as a Court of Criminal reference (Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code) in each of the past two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	For disposal.		Disposed of.							Pending.		
					Persons.							
Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed but sentence modified.	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence.	Acquitted.	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Average number of days each case lasted.
1886 ...	140	182	112	146	82	34	8	22	...	28	36	41
1885 ...	128	162	98	124	84	23	3	12	2	30	38	42

228. The above shows an increase in this branch of the Court's work. The number of cases for disposal in 1884 was 78, and in 1883, 105.

229. The number of Criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court in each of the past four years was as follows :—

1	2	3	4
Year.	From the orders of Sessions Judges.	From the orders of District Magistrates.	Total.
1886 ...	291	248	539
1885 ...	284	270	554
1884 ...	225	256	481
1883 ...	252	250	502

230. The appeals were, according to the nature of the sentence appealed against—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Appeals from				
Year.	Sentence of death or transportation for life.	Sentence of imprisonment or transportation for 7 years or upwards.	Sentence of imprisonment exceeding 3 years, but less than 7 years.	Sentence of imprisonment for 3 years, or less than 3 years.	Total.
1885 ...	191	77	176	106	550
1886 ...	211	107	157	64	539

231. The results of the appeals decided were as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	For disposal.						Number of persons disposed of.												
	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.									Total.		Pending.			
Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Oldest date of pending appeal.
1885 ...	54	79	554	721	608	800	3	241	285	75	95	...	30	554	729	54	71	38	16-2-85
1886 ...	54	71	539	678	593	749	...	234	251	110	53	...	12	527	660	66	89	31	6-9-86

232. The following statement shows the number of cases coming before the Chief Court as a Court of Revision, and the manner in which they were disposed of :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	For disposal.										Persons disposed of.													
	Pending from last year		Reported for orders under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.		Instituted by petition under Section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.		Taken up by the Court on its own motion under Section 439, C. P. C.		Total.										Total.		Pending.			
Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Application rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average duration.	Oldest Date.
1885 ...	104	255	140	330	1,130	2,506	30	54	1,413	3,145	...	1,934	346	47	123	317	...	227	1,358	2,994	55	150	23	5-8-85
1886 ...	55	15[illegible]	171	297	1,228	2,557	50	68	1,504	3,072	...	1,907	254	38	141	230	...	201	1,379	2,771	125	301	22	11-11-85

233. The figures of 1886 do not differ materially from those of the preceding year.

234. The Chief Court also disposed of 42 miscellaneous cases as against 60 in 1885. The files of 122 cases were called for on the periodical returns and inspected.

PRISONS.

235. *Number of Jails.*—The number of provincial jails was 34 as in 1885 but the conversion of that at Gurgaon into a lock-up has been decided on, and when complete railway communication between Mooltan and Muzaffargarh has been established, the jail at the latter place will be similarly treated. It is also proposed to maintain only a lock-up at Karnal, prisoners from that district being transferred to Delhi, but the carrying out of this measure will depend upon the ability of the Western Jumna Canal Navigation Company, recently organized, to make suitable arrangements for the periodical despatch of convicts from Karnal to Delhi.

236. *Jail population.*—The total prison population during 1886, was 57,225 (convicts, 33,517; under trial, 22,614; civil 1,094), as compared with 52,554; (convicts, 32,053; under trial, 19,265; civil 1,236), in the preceding year. The total daily average number of all classes was, 11,073 or 357 more than in 1885, the daily average number of each class was, convicts 9,977; under trial 981; civil 115; an increase on 1885, of 180 convicts and 186 under trial prisoners, but a decrease of 9 civil prisoners.

237. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment during the year was 18,674, or 2,490 in excess of the number sentenced in 1885, which was the last of seven successive years during which the jail population in this Province steadily fell. The high prices of food grains were no doubt the chief cause of the larger number of convictions. The increase was spread over 23 jails. In 10 jails there was a decrease. At the close of the year there were 10,751 convicts in jail, of whom 291 were females.

238. *Buildings.*—The total amount expended on jail buildings during the year was Rs. 97,016:—by the Public Works Department, Rs. 94,510; and by the Jail Department Rs. 2,506.

239. The following list shows the principal works executed during the year and the cost of each:—

1.	Lahore Female Jail,	Improving water-supply	Rs.	504
2.	Ditto ,,	Re-roofing work-yard	,,	1,926
3.	Mooltan ,,	Racks for clothing-godown ...	,,	1,083
4.	Ludhiana ,,	Special repairs	,,	1,200
5.	Umballa ,,	Do.	,,	11,600
6.	Delhi ,,	Improvements to buildings ...	,,	673
7.	Hoshiarpur ,,	New criminal jail	,,	9,220
8.	Shahpur ,,	Renewal and restoration	,,	4,000
9.	Do. ,,	Barracks	,,	3,669
10.	Do. ,,	Iron gratings	,,	1,000
11.	Gujrat ,,	Iron grated door	,,	2,095
12.	Dera Ismail Khan ,,	Drainage of paper factory ...	,,	687
13.	Ráwalpindi ,,	Re-roofing night latrine	,,	736
14.	Jhelum ,,	Iron barred doors	,,	1,627
15.	Gurdaspur ,,	Office	,,	1,836
16.	Simla ,,	Special repairs	,,	2,202

240. The urgent works for which funds were allotted during the year, alluded to in the Jail Report for 1885, were all taken in hand during the year, though most were not completed.

241. The want of funds again precluded the construction of a suitable building in the Lahore Central Jail for a juvenile reformatory. Juvenile prisoners in the Punjab are mostly accommodated in the Lahore Central Jail, where arrangements are made for their separation from adult prisoners, and special attention is bestowed on their education and general management.

242. *Classification of Prisoners.*—Of the prisoners sentenced to imprisonment during the year, 18,064 were males, and 610 females. The number of Christians admitted was 26 (14 Europeans, 4 Eurasians and 8 Natives); Muhammadans 12,396; Hindús 4,949; and all other religions 1,303. This shows that of

the convicts admitted into jail 66·4 per cent. were Muhammadans, 26·5, Hindús; and 7·1 other classes. According to the last census in every 100 of the population, there are 55·8 Muhammadans, 43·8 Hindús; and 0·4 other classes. Hindús therefore contributed less, and Muhammadans more than their proper quota to the jail population during 1886. The proportion of male to female convicts is nearly the same among Hindús and Muhammadans, being 3·2 per cent. among the former and 3·3 per cent. among the latter. Other classes give a much larger proportion of female convicts, 5·6 per cent. But this is what might be expected when we consider that in this division are included all wandering and predatory tribes in the Province.

243. The number of juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age, admitted into jail during the year was 185 (173 males, 12 females) as compared with 217 (208 males, 9 females) in 1885.

The following shows the occupation of male prisoners previous to their admission to jail:—

Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities	2·48
Professional persons	1·79
Persons in service or performing personal services	13·73
Persons employed in agriculture or with animals	56·99
" " " commerce or trade	2·52
" " " mechanical arts	4·03
Miscellaneous persons	18·45

244. *Description of Sentences.*—Of the total number of prisoners admitted into jail during the year, 1,453 (7·8 per cent). were sentenced to simple imprisonment; 7,099 (38·0 per cent.) to rigorous imprisonment; 9,820 (52·6 per cent.) to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement; 302 (1·6 per cent). to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

245. The following is the classification of admissions according to length of sentence:—

Sentenced to one year and under, 15,427 (82·6 per cent.); above one year and not exceeding five, 2,770 (14·8 per cent.); exceeding 5 and not exceeding 10, 189 (1·0 per cent.); exceeding 10 years and not exceeding 14 (0·1 per cent.) To transportation or death, 274 (1·5 per cent.)

246. The proportion of short sentences not exceeding one year has slightly increased, while the proportion of longer sentences of imprisonment not exceeding five years has correspondingly decreased in 1886 as compared with 1885.

247. The total number of prisoners under sentence of transportation who remained in jail at the close of the year, was 503, (304 males, 42 females under life sentences; 147 males, 10 females under term sentences); or 68 more than remained on 31st December 1885. Of this number (503), 164 were admitted during 1886, (132 for life, 32 for terms); and only 60 were deported during the year to the Andamans. It will be seen that the number of convicts sentenced to transportation but retained in the Punjab has increased, notwithstanding the relaxation of the stringent rules regarding the selection of prisoners for deportation. But this is due to the fact that there were but two despatches of con-

victs sentenced to transportation after the rules came into force. A third gang could not be deported from the Province before the close of 1886, as the Calcutta authorities intimated their inability to despatch any Punjab convicts in the steamer which sailed in December.

248. 106 males and 4 females were sentenced to death during the year, of whom 44 males and 3 females remained in jail at its close.

249. The number of prisoners admitted into jail who had been previously convicted was 2,370 or 13 per cent. (2,345 males and 25 females) as against 2,408 or 15 per cent. in 1885. The Inspector-General regards this result as satisfactory, especially as it does not appear to be due to any relaxation of effort on the part of the Police or Jail Department to assist in the identification of those who have been previously convicted; but the figures given in the report on the administration of criminal justice in the Province during 1886, which relate to the increase in offences against property accompanied by a decrease in the percentage of persons brought to trial, rather suggest the inference that the smaller number of previously convicted persons recognized before or after their reception into jail is due to the increased immunity from detection which old offenders have enjoyed, and not to any diminution in habitual crime. Of the number previously convicted, 1,567 had been convicted once; 490 twice, and 313 more than twice. In the case of 1,354 prisoners, the fact of their having been previously convicted was noted on their warrants by the Magistrate; 536 were identified after admission into jail; 480 confessed that they have been previously convicted.

250. The ratio per cent. of female convicts who had been previously in jail was 4, and of juvenile convicts 8.

251. *Escapes and Recaptures.*—There were 17 escapes during the year, or 6 less than in 1885. From the Gujranwala jail 4 prisoners escaped; from Chenáwan 3; and from Montgomery 2. There was no other jail from which more than one escape took place. The 4 prisoners in the Gujranwala jail effected their escape in a body, by wrenching out one of the wooden bars in the wall gratings. The escapes from Chenáwan were all effected from gangs working outside the jail. Convict officers were to a considerable extent employed in guarding the gangs of prisoners at work on the canal, and the small number of escapes affords an argument in favor of the usefulness of employing convict supervision.

252. Of the 17 prisoners who escaped, 12 were recaptured within the year as well as 5 of those who had escaped in previous years, and at the close of the year 40 remained at large.

253. *Offences and punishments.*—The total number of offences recorded during the year was 16,152 (by males 14,731, by females 1,421) as compared with 9,133 in 1885. Of these 37 were criminal offences (all committed by males), and the remainder, 16,115 were breaches of jail discipline, (14,694 by male and 1,421 by female convicts). Of the criminal offences, 24 consisted of escapes or attempts to escape; 2 were attempts to commit suicide; 3 were offences punishable under Section 49 of Act XXVI of 1870; 3 were cases of theft; and the rest were assaults either on jail officials or convicts. In one case, the assault on a convict was attended by loss of life.

254. The following table shows the number of breaches of jail discipline recorded in 1885 and 1886 :—

Class of offence.	Total number.		Ratio per cent., of total offences.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Smoking or possessing forbidden articles ...	644	1,528	7·10	9·48
Offences relating to work	7,142	12,616	78·71	78·29
All other offences against prison discipline ...	1,288	1,971	14·19	12·23

255. There has been an enormous increase in 1886 of the number of recorded offences, the proportional increase being greatest under head "smoking or possessing forbidden articles" and the absolute increase being greatest under "offences relating to work."

256. The increase, it is considered, is due, not to more frequent misconduct on the part of convicts, but to the fact that offences have been more fully registered.

257. The total number of punishments inflicted was 16,146 against 9,129 in the preceding year. Of these 58 were by Criminal Courts, and 11,496 were formal warnings. The number of formal warnings in 1885 was 6,861.

258. The number of corporal punishments rose from 417 in 1885 to 549 in 1886, or 1·66 per cent. in the former, and 2·01 in the latter year, of the total number of male prisoners. Towards the increase of 132 floggings over 1885, three jails contributed 100, *viz*; Lahore Central 40, Mooltan 40 and Bannu 20. In the latter jails, the infliction of corporal punishment was abnormally high, and can only be attributed to the frequent changes that took place in the superintendence during the year. The percentage of total corporal punishments to total offences was 3·77. The total number of convicts and under-trial prisoners whipped was 554, of whom 206 received 5 to 10 stripes, 79 above 10 to 15, 96 above 15 to 20, 48 above 20 to 25, 125 above 25 to 30. The number of floggings in which 5 to 10 stripes were inflicted is still large, being 206 or 37·2 per cent. of the total, which is 8·9 in excess of the percentage of floggings from 5 to 10 stripes inflicted during the previous year. The attention of Superintendents of jails has again been directed to the orders of the Government of India on this subject, and compliance with those orders enjoined. Death or illness did not result directly or indirectly in any case from the infliction of corporal punishment.

259. *Imposition of irons.*—Fetters are imposed in the Punjab solely for the safe custody of prisoners and are never imposed as a punishment. During 1886, 16,045 prisoners were placed in fetters for the following periods:—Under one month 2,677; one to three months 3,992; three to six months 3,580; six to twelve months 2,991; over twelve months 2,535.

260. *Education.*—Of the total number of prisoners admitted into jail during the year, (18,064 males and 610 females) none of the females were educated in the slightest degree before they were received into jail, and only 141 males could read and write a little, while 108 could read and write well.

261. Of the number released during the year who had been under instruction, (1,247 males and 2 females) 206 males and 1 female had learnt to read and write well, and 506 males and 1 female had learnt to read and write a little, while 333 derived no benefit from attending jail classes.

262. *Convict Officers.*—The total number employed as Convict officers during the year, was 1,285 males and 14 females, and the daily average number was 572 males and 6 females, the total being 273, and the daily average 41 in excess of the number so employed in the previous year. The number reduced from rank or otherwise punished was 294 males and 1 female or 22 7 per cent. of the total. The percentage of reduced or otherwise punished in 1885, was 17. The system has been generally well reported on by Superintendents of Jails, and proposals for the extension of the system have recently been submitted to Government.

263. *Mark system.*—The revised mark and remission rules were introduced into the jails of the Punjab on 1st January 1886, and the result has been that a much larger number of prisoners earned remissions under them than in previous years under the old rules. Of the prisoners released during 1886, there were 1,734 who were eligible for remissions, and 1,524 gained remissions; 210 only failed to do so. The percentage of convicts who were successful in earning remissions was 87·8; under the old rules, in 1885 it was only 38. On the whole, the system has worked satisfactorily during the year,a nd its effect on the prisoners has been excellent. But here, as in all other details of prison management, the drawback is the want of intelligent and honest supervision on the part of the subordinate officials.

264. *Ticket-of-leave system.*—At the close of 1886 there were 76 prisoners on the ticket-of-leave system or 20 more than at the close of the year 1885. Of these 18 were in the 1st stage, 26 in the 2nd stage and 32 in the 3rd stage. Several of the prisoners were remanded during the year from the 2nd to 1st stage or sent back to jail; but since the introduction of the system up to the end of 1886, only one prisoner out of a total of 421 has been remanded to jail from the 3rd stage, *i. e.*, after being conditionally released on ticket-of-leave. The system must, therefore, be considered to have worked satisfactorily.

265. *Employment of pr isoners.*—The average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 9,829; an average of 140 prisoners was not sentenced to labour; the daily average number of sick was 266: and the average of convalescents and infirm was 217. Of the number (9,829) sentenced to labour, 228 were convict officers; 926 were prison servants; 400 were employed on gardening; 1,298 in preparing articles for prison use; 436 on Jail repairs (773 under Superintendents of Jails and 59 under Public Works Department); 4,794 on manufactures.

266. The daily average number employed in excavating the canal at Chenáwan was 1,333. The total daily average population at the Chenáwan Jail was 1,809. The average number of prisoners employed by Municipalities, &c., was 43.

267. The work on the Chenab Canal at the Chenáwan Jail has nearly been completed and it is to be regretted that no fresh project has been started to which the convicts of the Chenáwan jail could be transferred. The difficulty of finding suitable and remunerative employment for convicts, whether intra-mural or extra-mural, has not yet been solved. Several Superintendents of Jails have proposed brick and tile making. This form of labour would no doubt be sufficiently penal and otherwise suitable, but it might be difficult always to find a ready market for the sale of the bricks or tiles and certainly the plan could only prove remunerative in the vicinity of large towns.

268. Arrangements have been made by which the execution of all special repairs and original works in connection with jail buildings not costing more than Rs. 500 shall be undertaken by Superintendents of Jails. The object is to permit the employment of prison labour upon such works to the fullest extent, as Superintendents can more readily utilize the convicts than can the officers of the Public Works Department.

269. Paper-making is one of the chief means of giving hard labour to convicts but manufactured as it is in jails by means of the most primitive implements, and by very rude processes, the paper is often, as regards quality, not all that could be desired. It is, therefore, proposed to set up in the Lahore Central Jail machinery for paper-making, which shall be mainly worked by manual labour,

270. *Manufactures.*—The net cash earnings of convicts amounted to Rs. 178,989; a very considerable falling-off when compared with Rs. 229,570 of the previous year. The actual falling-off is, however, not nearly so great as at first sight it appears to be. In 1885, a sum of Rs. 25,304 on account of outstandings due to the Central Jail Typographic Press for work done in previous years was credited to the manufactory account, while only Rs. 1,464 were so credited in 1886. The actual net cash profit from jail manufactures was, therefore, Rs. 204,266 in 1885, and Rs. 177,525 in 1886, or Rs. 26,741 less than in 1885. Towards this decrease in 1886, the Chenáwan jail contributed Rs. 2,978 and the balance is considerably less than the falling-off in the profits of the Lahore Central Jail alone, which amounted to Rs. 25,425. Of this sum Rs. 12,867 is thus accounted for :—Advances refunded Rs. 6,245 ; advances less received Rs. 2,000; larger outstanding balance at the close of 1886 Rs. 3,712 ; loss by depreciation in value of blankets Rs. 910. A decrease of about Rs. 12,500 is thus left to be accounted for, and this is partly due to the fact that larger quantities of raw materials were purchased during the year, and partly to a reduction being made in the rates for lithographic printing to bring them down to the rates prevailing in the market. Although the cash earnings are lower than in 1885, the result of manufacturing operations compares very favorably with most other years. The gross profits from manufactures amounted to Rs. 1,75,419 as compared with Rs. 1,70,833 in 1885. The average cash earnings per head in 1886, calculated on the average population sentenced to labor were Rs. 18-3-0, as against Rs. 23-12-0, in 1885 ; and calculated on the average number actually employed on manufactures and public works they were Rs. 28-15-0 as compared with Rs. 37-1-0 in the preceding year. The indirect profit resulting to Government from the employment of convicts on duties and work connected with jail maintenance was Rs. 1,27,338.

271. *Total expenditure.*—The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners, exclusive of cost of new buildings, additions, alterations and repairs during the year was Rs. 6,35,335, as against Rs. 6,22,117, in the previous year. The increased expenditure Rs. 13,218, was due partly to a larger average strength of prisoners, but mainly to a rise in the prices of articles of food. The increased cost of rations alone amounted to Rs. 28,818, while extra charges on account of establishment and hospitals gave a total increase of Rs. 34,936, but a decrease under other heads of expenditure reduced this increase to Rs. 13,218. The decrease was almost entirely due to the reduced charges for contingencies, the total cost of which has very considerably diminished during the last two years, the annual reduction being out of all proportion to the number of prisoners in the jails.

272. The following table shows the charges for contingencies during the last five years:—

	Rs.
1882	79,156
1883	70,465
1884	75,215
1885	57,735
1886	40,664

273. The total average cost per head during the year was Rs. 59-5-0 against Rs. 59-11-0 in 1885, and the net cost per head, after deducting earnings of prisoners, was Rs. 42-11-0, against Rs. 37-12-0 in 1885.

274. *Health.*—The comparative sickness and mortality for the two years, 1885 and 1886, are shown in the statement given below.

Year.	Daily average strength.	Total admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio per mille of average strength.		
					Of admissions into hospital.	Of daily average sick.	Of deaths from all causes.
1885	10,465	10,463	262	284	1,000	25	27·14
1886	10,748	11,644	277	307	1,083	26	28·56

275. It will be seen that the ratio per mille of average strength admitted into hospital rose from 1,000 to 1,083; of daily average sick from 25 to 26, and the deaths from all causes from 27·14 to 28·56. The death-rate per mille of convicts was 29·37, of under-trial prisoners 18·29 and of civil prisoners 17·39. The average mortality of the free population was 27 per mille.

276. The mortality per mille of average strength was highest in the following jails :—Lahore Central, 54·1 ; Dharmsala, 44·9; Chenáwan, 44·2 ; Delhi, 43·3 ; Bannu, 42·9 ; Lahore District, 39·0 ; Amritsar, 37·1.

277. In the following jails the mortality was low :—Jhelum, 4·3 ; Pesháwar, 6·2 ; Dera Ghazi Khan, 9 ; Rohtak, 9·3 ; Jhang and Gujrat, each 9·7; Ráwalpindi, 11·8; Gurdaspur, 12·8; Mooltan, 12·6; Lahore Female, 3·26; Montgomery, 14·4.

278. There were only three jails, *viz* : Hoshiarpur, Sialkot and Shahpur, in which there were no deaths. In 1885 there were 8 jails in which there were no deaths.

279. The death-rate per mille of average strength (54·1) in the Lahore Central Jail is high. Since 1872, the annual mortality has never been below 40 per mille of average strength except in 1885, when it was 39·6—and from 1878 to 1884 it was continuously very much higher.

280. The high rate of mortality in the Lahore Central Jail is considered to be at least partly due to the concentration in it of a large number of old, weakly and sickly prisoners ; this concentration resulting from the fact that, first—convicts sentenced to long terms of imprisonment are transferred to it from all parts of the Province ; and secondly, that in it are confined convicts under sentence of transportation, who, by reason of old age, sickness or bad physique are, under orders of the Government of India, forbidden to be deported to the Andamans. The death-rate at Dharmsala (44·9) was increased by two deaths from phthisis among an average jail population of only 89. At Delhi the mortality fell from

82·69 in 1885, to 43·3, and when a supply of good water has been provided for this jail, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes the vital statistics will be more satisfactory. The Chenáwan Jail was opened in the beginning of March 1884. For ten months of that year, the mortality was 12·13, or 14·5 for twelve months. In 1885 the mortality rose to 31·6 and in 1886 to 44·2. The conclusion which the Inspector-General accepts, is, that during the last year, typhus fever made its way into the jail, and that of the deaths attributed to pneumonia, some were really due to that disease.

281. The following table shows the mortality per mille according to age during 1886:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 16 years	...	...
From 16 to 40 years	25·58	8·06
From 40 to 60 years	43·22	46·51
Over 60 years	66·12	...

282. The mortality according to time passed in jail was as follows:—

Under 6 months in jail	19·30
From 6 to 12 months	31·16
From 1 to 2 years	29·32
From 2 to 3 years	33·63
From 3 to 7 years	63·11
Above 7 years	62·11

283. The statement below shows the diseases which caused the greatest number of admissions into hospital and deaths among convicts during the years 1885 and 1886:—

Disease.	1885.		1886.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Intermittent fever	5,333	17	5,747	5
Remittent and continued fever ...	114	18	105	16
Other fevers	13	...	147	4
Respiratory diseases	625	103	587	94
Dysentery and diarrhœa	1,079	43	1,487	84
Anæmia and general debility ...	393	14	404	14
Phthisis pulmonalis and scrofula ...	28	12	47	23
Jaundice	26	...	25	...
Ulcers and boils	498	3	515	1
Small-pox	1	...	4	...
Cholera	...	...	...	

284. Although in 1886, there was a slight increase, 414, in the admissions from intermittent fever, the resulting mortality was 12 less than in 1885. From remittent and continued fevers the admissions and deaths were respectively 9 and 2 less than in 1885. Under other fevers, there were 147 admissions and 4 deaths in 1886, against 13 admissions and no deaths in 1885. Of the 147 cases of other fevers, there were 143 in the Ráwalpindi Jail alone. Thus, though fever, in one form or another, caused about 53 per cent. of the admissions, only about 8 per cent. of the mortality was directly due to it. But it was the indirect cause of much of the sickness and mortality that are entered under the other heads. Diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs contributed most to the mortality, though not to the sickness of the jails. Under respiratory diseases, the admissions fell from 625 in 1885 to 587 in 1886 and the deaths from 103 to 94. Bowel complaints on the other hand show a great increase both in the admissions and mortality. Under respiratory diseases no fewer than 358 out of the 587 admissions, and 85 of the 94 deaths, were due to one disease, pneumonia, which was, therefore, the most frequent cause of death during 1886, as it was during the previous year. The admissions from phthisis and scrofula rose from 28 in 1885 to 47 in 1886.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

285. Original Jurisdiction—Institution, Classification and Value of Original Civil Suits.—The number of suits instituted in the Civil Courts in each of the past five years has been as follows :—

Grade of Court.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Chief Court	1	1	3	4	3
Divisional Courts	3	...	3	5	9
District Courts of general jurisdiction ...	236,147	239,814	241,197	225,392	218,427
District Small Cause Courts	12,942	13,537	13,825	13,883	15,680
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	6,959	7,616	7,832	7,763	8,204
Total ...	256,052	260,968	262,860	247,047	242,323

286. As explained in the report of last year, the decrease in the institutions of 1885 was due to the passing of the present Punjab Courts Act at the end of 1884, and the consequent transfer of certain classes of cases (Tenancy and Revenue) from the Civil to the Revenue Courts. The figures of 1886 show an actual decrease from the previous year in the number of suits brought; and this appears to be evenly distributed over the Province. No special reason for the falling-off is assigned.

287. The following is a classified statement of the suits instituted in each of the past three years :—

Description of Suits.		1884.	1885.	1886.
I.—Suits for money or moveable property.	On registered bonds	3,828	3,441	2,951
	On unregistered bonds	86,046	85,856	83,497
	Otherwise than on bonds	102,300	104,244	101,250
	For rent other than of land	3,306	3,015	2,923
	For moveable property or value thereof ...	13,500	14,794	14,602
	For damages	1,967	1,501	1,882
	Other suits	2,350	1,427	1,769
	Total ...	213,297 81 *p. c.*	214,278 87 *p. c.*	208,874 86 *p. c.*
II.—Rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act ...		12,089 5 *p. c.*	41 ...	11 ...
III.—Other suits.	For immoveable property	23,109	23,592	24,336
	For a declaration of right	2,364	2,520	2,432
	For specific performance	218	186	271
	Relating to betrothals, marriage, divorce and dower	5,541	5,286	5,446
	For or relating to partition	178	257	141
	Not included in the above	6,064	887	812
	Total ...	37,474 14 *p. c.*	32,728 13 *p. c.*	33,438 14 *p. c.*
Grand Total ...		262,860	247,047	242,323

288. From this statement it will be seen that the decrease in institutions noticed above has occurred under the first three minor heads, of suits to recover money on bond or "otherwise" (*i. e.*, on account), the other details differing but little in the two last years. The figures of the three years under main head II (Rent suits &c.,) are explained by the transfer of jurisdiction referred to above.

289. Of the suits instituted, 98 per cent. had a determinate money value. The following abstract shows the total and average value under each of the four heads of classification :—

Class of Suit.	Number of suits.	Value.	Average value.		
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
(1). For money or moveable property	208,874	1,22,56,508	58	10	9
(2). For land assessed or subject to assessment ...	16,532	19,31,857	116	9	9
(3). For other immoveable property	8,047	11,16,834	138	8	7
(4). Other suits	4,007	5,69,543	142	2	1

290. The averages of value do not differ materially from those of the preceding year. That for suits of class (1), which made up 86 per cent. of the total number of institutions, was Rs. 58-10-9, as compared with Rs. 59-10-11 in 1885. The value shown for class (2) is only nominal, being that assigned for the purpose of calculating the institution fee.

291. Disposal of Original Civil suits by Courts Subordinate to the Chief Court.—Divisional Courts disposed of 8 original civil suits in the year out of 10 for disposal.

292. The following abstract shows the number of suits for disposal and disposed of, by the District Courts of the Province :—

Year.	Number of original Civil suits.		
	For disposal, (pending instituted, and re-admitted).	Disposed of.	Pending.
1885 ...	276,112	259,849	16,263
1886 ...	269,147	250,012	19,135
Difference ...	— 6,965	— 9,837	+ 2,872

Methods of disposals.

293. The manner in which the original civil suits disposed of were decided in each of the past three years is shown in the annexed abstract :—

Percentage decided.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Without trial	18·5	19·4	19·4
" contest	48·5	49·7	50·4
On reference to arbitration	1·1	0·9	0·8
After contest ... For plaintiff	22·9	21·6	21·1
After contest ... For defendant	9·0	8·4	8·3

294. The proportion of contested suits to the total number decided was 29 as against 30 in 1885. Of the contested suits 70 per cent. were decided in favour of the plaintiff.

295. The proportion of cases referred to arbitration was in each of the last two years less than ½ per cent. of the total number of suits decided, or less than 3 per cent. of the number of contested cases. The following

are the details regarding the issue of commissions in each of the last two years :—

Year.	For local investigation.				For examination of accounts.			
	To a revenue official.	To any other person.	Total.	Average cost.	To a revenue official.	To any other person.	Total	Average cost.
				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
1885 ...	478	2,051	2,529	4 2 4	142	1,876	2,018	3 8 1
1886 ...	317	2,095	2,412	4 13 0	53	1,436	1,489	4 11 7

296. In paragraph 324 of the report for 1885-86 it was remarked that the increase in the number of decrees bearing interest was not satisfactory and in the next paragraph but one a belief was expressed that in future the discretion of the Courts would be exercised much more to the benefit of judgment-debtors. The figures given in the following table show that this belief has not been belied :—

Number of cases in which interest was allowed on amount decreed.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
By consent ...	2,718	1,636	1,924	952
Without consent ...	370	347	304	168
Total ...	3,088	1,983	2,228	1,120

297. Pending files, and average duration.—The pending file increased from 16,263 at the close of 1885 to 19,135 at the close of 1886, notwithstanding the falling-off in institutions ; but it is less than at the close of 1884.

298. The averages of duration were 34 days in contested, and 22 days in uncontested cases, as compared with 33 and 22 days, respectively, in 1885.

299 The averages in the various Courts, arranged according to the rank of the presiding officer, were as follows :—

	Contested.			*Uncontested.*	
	1885.	1886.		1885.	1886.
District Judges' Courts	81	72	...	47	52
Courts of Subordinate Judges with appellate powers	56	60	...	43	40
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	49	54	...	29	35
District Small Cause Courts ...	18	17	...	16	15
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	18	12	...	15	15
Munsifs' Courts	30	31	...	21	21
Tahsildars' Courts	27	29	...	19	19
Naib Tahsildars' Courts	22	22	...	28	19
Honorary Civil Judges' Courts ...	31	36	...	22	22

300. Agency employed in Districts for the disposal of Civil Suits.—The annexed statement shows the manner in which the original civil work disposed of was distributed between the various grades of Courts :—

Number of officers employed on civil work.			Grade of Officers.	Original suits decided.						Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
				Number.			Percentage.					
1884	1885	1886		1884.	1885.	1886.	1884	1885	1886	1884.	1885.	1886.
			District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers ...	3,239	5,928	5,124	1·2	2·2	2·0	...	...	...
			Assistant Commissioners ...	5,699	3,122	2,920	2·2	1·2	1·2	...	...	...
			Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	27,924	21,257	20,546	10·3	8·1	8·2	...	...	...
125	123	118	Tahsildars ...	28,746	17,401	14,965	10·6	6·7	6·0	232	141	127
15	7	6	Naib-Tahsildars	2,356	2,066	1,734	0·9	0·8	0·7	157	295	289
84	84	*84	Munsifs ...	1,71,651	1,77,726	1,70,299	63·2	68·3	68·1	2,043	2,116	2,052
47	52	55	Honorary Civil Judges ...	9,701	10,231	10,271	3·5	3·9	4·1	206	197	187
4	4	4	Judges of District Small Cause Courts	14,097	†14,205	‡15,947	5·2	5·8	6·4	3,524	3,546	3,681
9	9	9	Judges of Cantonment Small Cause Courts	7,962	7,913	8,206	2·9	3·0	3·3	885	879	912
			Total ...	271,375	259,849	250,012	...	...	...	...	...	...

* One Munsif is Registrar of the Lahore Small Cause Court.
† Includes 22 cases disposed of by other officers exercising Small Cause Court powers.
‡ " 1,223 " " " " " " "

301. Munsifs disposed of 68 per cent. of the whole number of civil cases, 6he same proportion as in 1885 ; and Judges of District and Cantonment Small Cause Courts, of 9·7, making a total of 77 per cent. Honorary Civil Judges decided 4 per cent. of the whole number.

302. Miscellaneous Cases.—The following is a statement of the miscellaneous cases (other than applications for execution of decree) instituted in District Courts under the Code of Civil Procedure in each of the past two years :—

Nature of Case.	1885.	1886.
Plaints or memoranda of appeal rejected or returned without registration	5,966	6,126
Applications for restoration to the file of a suit or appeal dismissed in default, or decreed *ex-parte* (Sections 99, 103, &c.)	13,659	13,469
Objections with regard to attached property (Sections 278 and 487) ...	13,823	12,388
Applications for permission to sue as a pauper (Section 401) ...	1,102	1,082
Applications for review of judgment (Section 623)	1,810	1,680
Other cases	1,159	1,065
Total ...	37,519	35,810

303. These details do not show any marked variations.

304. The institutions of miscellaneous cases not connected with the Code of Civil Procedure, amounted to 2,820, as compared with 2,673 in 1885. Of this number, cases regarding redemption and foreclosure of mortgages under Regulations I of 1798, and XVII of 1806 made up :—

1885	1,510
1886	1,588

305. As in the preceding year, applications under the Regulations were most numerous in the Districts of :—

Umballa	337
Hissar	205
Rohtak	199

306. The other cases were mainly :—

	1885.	1886.
Applications under Act XL of 1858 and IX of 1861 (guardianship and administration of the property of minors)	374	453
Applications under Act XXVII of 1860 for certificates to collect debts, &c.	543	275

307. The following statement shows the number of miscellaneous cases disposed of in Divisional Courts during the past two years :—

Nature of Case.	1885.	1886.
(1).—Memoranda of appeal rejected or returned	504	581
(2).—Applications under Sections 558 and 560 for the restoration to the file of an appeal dismissed in default or decided *ex-parte* ...	71	98
(3).—Applications for permission to appeal as a pauper	68	67
(4).—Applications for review of judgment	107	199
(5).—Applications for certificates to appeal under Section 40 *(d)*, Punjab Courts Act	390	1,162
(6).—Cases under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870	23	32
Total ...	1,163	2,139

308. The great increase under head (5) is due to the far greater number of civil appeals which were (owing to reasons which will be explained later on) disposed of in 1886 than is 1885. The other figures do not call for remark.

309. Execution of Decrees.—The annexed statement gives the details of the execution of decree work in District Courts :—

Year.	Total number of applications for execution before the Courts.	Transferred.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Wholly infructuous.	Total number disposed of.	Percentage of cases completely executed to the number disposed of.	Average duration.	Value of money decrees in execution.	Amount realized. Voluntarily.	Amount realized. After issue but without execution of process.	Amount realized. After execution of coercive process.	Percentage realized.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1885...	208,566	1,161	56,520	45,173	85,530	188,384	30	40	1,42,62,002	4,61,040	6,50,852	26,58,644	26
1886...	200,826½	1,304	51,281	41,192	83,514	177,291	29	39	1,33,50,855	4,47,918	7,17,226	26,40,117	28½

310. There is a decrease in the number of cases for disposal by the Courts which is more than commensurate with the decrease in the institution of original Civil suits; but the numbers for 1883 and 1884 were 197,505, and 202,832, respectively, so that the figures of 1885 appear to have been abnormally high.

311. The following is an abstract of the results of execution proceedings according to the number of cases disposed of—

	Percentage of decrees.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.
Completely executed ...	31·4	30·0	28·9
Partially executed ...	25·0	24·0	23·2
Wholly infructuous ...	42·9	45·4	47·1
Transferred	0·7	0·6	0·8

312. The value of money decrees in execution was less than in the preceding year (Rs. 1,33,50,855 as compared with Rs. 1,42,62,002). The percentage of realizations through the Courts increased from 26 to 28 per cent. Realizations were effected as follows:—

		Sum realized.		*Percentage.*	
		1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
		Rs.	Rs.		
Paid in voluntarily ...		4,61,040	4,47,918	12	12
Realized	After issue, but without execution of process	6,50,852	7,17,226	17	19
	By attachment only	17,97,002	17,54,470	48	46
	By sale ...	5,41,914	5,82,331	15	15
	By arrest only	2,78,889	2,61,401	7	7
	After imprisonment	40,839	41,915	1	1

313. The following statement gives details of the number of judgment-debtors arrested and imprisoned, and of the terms of imprisonment:—

Year.	*Number of judgment-debtors arrested.*		*Number of persons detained.*			Average duration of detention.
	Released without imprisonment.	Imprisoned.	Up to one month.	Between one and three months.	Between three and six months.	
1885	9,345	1,081	621	319	141	39
1886	9,120	1,033	611	301	121	39

314. INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.—The following table shows the number of applications for declaration of insolvency under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, filed, disposed of, and pending in each of the past two years :—

Year.	Filed.				Disposed of.	Pending.
	By judgment-debtors.					
	Under arrest or imprisonment.	Against whose property an order of attachment had been made.	By decree-holders.	Total.		
1885 ...	64	409	30	503	507	101
1886 ...	101	396	2	499	473	128

315. The results of the applications disposed of in each year are given below :—

		1885.	1886.
Transferred ...		1	1
Withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted ...		218	191
Granted ...	a receiver not being appointed ...	47	64
	a receiver being appointed ...	84	94
Rejected ...	penal proceedings not being taken ...	134	122
	penal proceedings being taken ...	23	...

316. The percentage of successful applications was 33 as against 26 in the previous year. In the 158 cases in which the application was successful, declarations of insolvency were made in favor of 162 persons. Of these 64 were discharged under Section 351 of the Code without a receiver being appointed, and 92 were discharged under Section 355, on the receivers certifying that they had been put in possession of the property.

317. WITNESSES.—The following table gives the usual details of the attendance of witnesses in original Civil suits during each of the past two years :—

	Number.		Difference.	Percentage.	
	1885.	1886.		1885.	1886.
Witnesses who appeared voluntarily ...	134,430	131,367	—3,063	34	35
Witnesses for whose appearance a summons was issued	260,741	246,452	—14,289	66	65
Total ...	395,171	377,819	—17,352	...	...

318. The decrease in the total number of witnesses is the result of the falling-off in civil litigation.

319. Of the witnesses who were summoned to attend, 1,91,230 or 77 per cent. received an average of 9 annas and 11 pies as expenses. In the previous year the same proportion of witnesses received expenses, the average amount per witness also being the same

Expenses paid to witnesses.

320. SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—The annexed statement shows the original civil work for disposal and disposed of by the District and Cantonment Small Cause Courts in each of the past two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	NUMBER OF CIVIL SUITS ON THE FILE.												AVERAGE DURATION.	
Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Re-admitted under Sections 99 and 103, Act XIV. of 1882, or Section 21, Act XI. of 1865.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of without trial.	Without contest.	With contest.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Pending for more than three months at the close of the year.	Percentage of contested cases.	Contested.	Uncontested.
District Small Cause Courts. 1885 ...	977	13,883	314	...	15,174	1,932	7,815	4,458	14,205	969	111	31	18	18
District Small Cause Courts. 1886 ...	969	15,680	417	...	17,066	2,258	8,835	4,854	15,947	11,119	124	30	17	15
Cantonment Small Cause Courts. 1885 ...	197	7,763	192	...	8,152	1,215	5,058	1,640	7,913	239	1	21	17	15
Cantonment Small Cause Courts. 1886 ...	239	8,204	130	...	8,573	1,222	4,990	1,994	8,206	367	9	24	17	18

321. Besides the four Courts regularly established under the Act at Delhi, Amritsar, Lahore and Simla, Small Cause Court powers were exercised by the Officers in charge of the Murree and Kulu Sub-divisions and in the Ferozepore District. The institutions in the Court of the officers so invested amounted to 1,211 as compared with 42 suits instituted in 1885 in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, who was the only officer exercising such powers in that year. The institutions in the Amritsar Court also increased from 4,056 to 4,714. These figures account for the large increase in institutions shown by the statement given above. The pending file was much the same as at the close of the preceding year; and there has been a decrease in the average duration of the cases decided.

322. APPELLATE COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.—The following abstract shows the number of appeals from decrees instituted during each of the last four years in District and in Divisional Courts :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NUMBER OF APPEALS INSTITUTED.					
YEAR.	In District Courts.	In Divisional Courts.	Total.	Total number of contested cases decided.	Total number of first appeals.	Percentage of first appeals to appellate orders.
1883	14,778	5,192	19,970	79,896	18,627	23
1884	13,675	7,861	21,536	81,135	19,892	25
1885	8,486	9,788	18,274	71,928	18,274	25
1886	8,162	9,015	17,177	66,797	17,177	26

323. The effects of the introduction of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, on the institutions in District and Divisional Courts were explained in the report of last year. With reference to column 6 of the above statement, it may be mentioned that under the previous Act a further appeal to the Divisional Court was allowed in certain cases.

324. There has been a falling-off in the number of appeals instituted in District and in Divisional Courts; but this is the result of the decrease in civil litigation, and the proportion of the number of appeals instituted to the total number of contested cases which were decided is practically the same.

325. Appellate work of District Courts.—The District agency for the disposal of civil appellate work consisted, as in the preceding year, of the Deputy Commissioners of two or three of the lighter Districts, and elsewhere of a separate officer in each district who has been appointed District Judge under Section 20 of the Act, or only invested with the appellate powers of a District Judge under Section 42, according to the fitness of the officer concerned. In one or two instances an officer in charge of a sub-division has also been invested with appellate powers; but the total number of cases disposed of by such officers was only 133.

326. The following abstract shows for each of the last three years the number of appeals for disposal, disposed of, and pending at the end of the year :—

Year.	Number of appeals.			Average duration of appeals.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1884 ...	16,153	15,572	581	38
1885 ...	9,231	8,602	629	30
1886 ...	9,026	8,392	634	30

327. Of the appeals pending at the close of the year 1886 only 18 had been pending over three months. The average duration was 30 days as in the preceding year, and was not excessively high in any district.

328. The manner in which the appeals were disposed of by District Courts in each of the past two years is given below :—

	Percentage.	
	1885.	1886.
Transferred	...	0·4
Summarily rejected under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code	20·6	21·2
Struck off for default or under Section 557, Civil Procedure Code, or otherwise not prosecuted	4·2	4·6
Order of Lower Court confirmed *ex-parte*	3·3	1·6
" " after contest	35·2	33·3
" " modified	9·8	10·2
" " reversed	16·6	18·2
Remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code	10·3	10·5

329. In addition to appeals from decrees, 645 miscellaneous appeals came before District Courts during the year under report, as against 689 in the previous year. The nature of the appeals in each year is indicated below :—

	1885.	1886.
Appeals from orders under Section 588, Civil Procedure Code	465	491
Other miscellaneous appeals	224	154
Total ...	689	645

330. The number of miscellaneous appeals pending at the close of the year was 49, and the average duration 26 days.

331. Appellate work of Divisional Courts.—The number of appeals from decrees instituted in Divisional Courts in each of the last four years was—

1883	5,192
1884	7,861
1885	9,386
1886	9,015

It is unnecessary to repeat the explanations given in the report of last year of the effect on these institutions of the Punjab Courts Act, which was in force for the whole of 1885 and 1886. The decrease in the latter year is due, as has already been pointed out, to the falling-off in civil litigation; and variations in future may be expected to occur only within the limits indicated by the figures of these two years.

332. During the year 1886 there have been 13 permanent Civil Divisions, each with one Judge, and for $4\frac{1}{2}$ months in the earlier part of the year six additional temporary Judges were at work clearing off the arrears which had accumulated while the Benches were in existence. The following abstract shows the number of appeals from decrees pending from the preceding year, with the institutions and the disposals during 1885 and 1886 :—

Year.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted, re-admitted, &c., during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1885	4,586	9,788	14,374	7,574	6,800
1886	6,800	9,373	16,173	12,782	3,391

333. When the period of six months for which the temporary appointments referred to above had been sanctioned, came to an end, 13 permanent Civil Divisions were formed. The following statement shows for each of these

Divisions the number of appeals pending at the close of 1885, instituted and disposed of during 1886 and pending at the close of the year :—

Division.	Pending from 1885.	Instituted, re-admitted and received by transfer during 1886.	Disposed of in 1886.	Pending at close of 1886.
Delhi	620	686	928	378
Umballa	461	530	762	229
Jullundur	649	1,023	1,326	346
Hoshiarpur	550	1,084	1,230	404
Ferozepore	532	658	1,117	73
Amritsar	828	1,068	1,418	478
Siálkot	732	818	1,372	178
Lahore	428	441	770	99
Mooltan	290	417	667	40
Ráwalpindi	681	605	1,123	163
Jhelum	794	1,011	1,045	760
Derájat	172	492	510	154
Peshávar	63	540	514	89
Total ...	6,800	9,373	12,782	3,391

334. In considering the figures given in the above statement for the various Divisions, it should be borne in mind that the Divisional Judges are also Sessions Judges ; and this fact will account for the somewhat unequal results which the statement shows. The criminal work (Sessions cases and appeals) of the Mooltan, Pesháwar and Derájat Divisions is very heavy, and in Delhi it is also considerable; while in the Jhelum Division it is very nearly sufficient by itself to occupy the time of a single Judge.

335. The heavy pending files in some of the Divisional Courts are due to causes explained above. The average duration is everywhere high, because the greater part of the appellate work disposed of consisted of arrears of cases which had been long pending.

336. The following is an abstract of the manner of disposal of the appeals decided by Divisional Courts in each of the last two years :—

	Percentage of Appeals. 1885.	Percentage of Appeals. 1886.
Transferred, struck off for default, or otherwise not prosecuted	6	6
Order of the Lower Court upheld	66	56
„ „ modified	3	5
„ „ reversed	17	23
Cases remanded under Section 262, Civil Procedure Code	8	10

337. There were 737 miscellaneous appeals for disposal by Divisional Courts during the year, of which 692 were appeals from orders under Section 588, Civil Procedure Code, the figures for 1885 being 551 and 476, respectively. The Courts disposed of 607, and there were 130 pending at the close of the year, of which 48 had been pending for more than three months. The average duration of the appeals disposed of was 76 days.

Miscellaneous appeals in Divisional Courts.

338. CIVIL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.—The following statem ent shows the institutions of Civil business of all sorts in the Chief Court in each of the past four years:—

YEAR.	Original civil suits.	Appeals from decrees.	Appeals from orders.	Applications for revision.	Miscellaneous cases.
1883	1	2,630	183	707	538
1884	3	2,612	230	792	650
1885	4	906	137	1,139	495
1886	3	2,671	303	1,391	586
Difference in last two years	—1	+ 1,765	+ 166	+ 252	+ 91

339. The small number of appeals instituted during 1885 was in part due to the fact that the Divisional Courts were working on the Bench system during the greater part of the year. This affected the institutions in the Chief Court in two ways; *first*, because the decisions of the Benches in appeals where the value of the suit did not exceed Rs. 500, were final, (except in the limited number of cases provided for by clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of Section 40 of the Courts Act); and *secondly*, because the Divisional Courts did not keep pace with their institutions. The breaking up of the Benches and the measures already referred to, which were taken for disposing of the accumulation of arrears in the Divisional Courts, account for the large increase in the number of institutions in the Chief Court during 1886, by increasing the number of appealable decisions. As to the second of the causes mentioned above, it may be noted that the Divisional Courts disposed of 12,782 appeals from decrees in 1886, as compared with 7,574 in 1885. The appeals instituted in the Chief Court in each of the last two years were classified as follows:—

	1885.	1886.
First appeals (where value of suit exceeds Rs. 5,000) ...	107	128
Further appeals —		
As of right ...	799 (both)	2,424
On certificate ...		119

340. With 7,574 appeals decided in 1885 by the Divisional Courts, there were 799 further appeals to the Chief Court; and with 12,782 decided in 1886, there were 2,424 such appeals, the percentages being 10 and 19, respectively.

341. The following is a general statement of the civil appellate work (appeals from decrees and from orders) showing the institutions and disposals, with the manner of disposal :— .

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Description of appeals.	Year.	Number of appeals instituted.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Percentage of appeals.							Average duration.
						Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	
First and further appeals.	From decrees ...	1885	906	1,445	800	...	3	37	25	6	19	10	717
	" orders ...	1885	137	227	164	...	4	36	18	1	10	31	152
	Total ...	...	1,043	1,672	964	...	3	37	24	5	18	13	423
	From decrees ...	1886	2,671	3,316	1,656	...	1	75	13	2	5	4	402
	" orders ...	1886	303	366	229	...	4	58	13	3	10	12	131
	Total ...	...	2,974	3,682	1,885	...	2	73	13	3	5	4	134
Second appeals.	From decrees ...	1885	...	1.110	939	...	3	17	37	2	7	34	350
	" orders ...	1885	...	41	38	...	5	18	26	...	11	40	925
	Total ...	...	...	1,151	977	...	3	17	37	2	7	34	346
	From decrees ...	1886	...	171	164	...	5	...	42	1	14	38	559
	" orders ...	1886	...	3	3	...	33	...	33	...	34	...	670
	Total ...	...	...	174	167	...	5	...	42	1	15	37	561
GRAND TOTAL ...		1885	1,043	2,823	1,941	...	3	27	30	4	12	24	298
		1886	2,974	3,856	2,052	...	2	67	15	3	6	7	168

Details of disposals.

342. During the whole of 1885 and the first quarter of 1886, there were five Judges in the Court: but for the remainder of the year there were four, the permanent strength being now fixed at this number. The total number of appeals (from decrees and from orders) disposed of by the Court was 2,052, compared with 1,941 in 1885, but the following details give a more correct idea of the work actually done :—

Year.	Number of appeals.		
	Rejected by a single Judge in Chambers.	Decided by a Bench.	Total.
1884	1,307	1,527	2,834
1885	519	1,422	1,941
1886	1,375	677	2,052

343. Since the reduction of the number of Judges to four the Chamber work has been kept up to date, and the Bench work has been falling into arrears. The proportion of decisions by a Bench to the total of disposals was much higher in 1885 than in 1886. The result of this proportionately small number of decisions by Bench, is that the percentage of appeals rejected has risen from 27 in 1885 to 67 in 1886 (column 8 of the statement above), and the other details of disposal show considerable variations. Practically it is only in respect of those appeals which are *primâ facie* inadmissible that disposals have kept pace with institutions.

344. The following comparative statement of the work (including appeals in which there has been the preliminary hearing, but which have not been finally decided) done by the Judges in each of the past two years may be added by way of further explanation :—

Year.	Chamber work. Number of appeals.			Number of appeals decided by Benches.
	Rejected.	Admitted to a Bench.	Total.	
1884 ...	1,307	1,474	2,781	1,527
1885 ...	519	919	1,438	1,422
1886 ...	1,375	1,305	2,680	677

345. The Court consisted of five Judges during the whole of 1884, and, as already stated, of four Judges for three quarters, and five for one quarter of 1886. The Chamber work is much the same in the two years ; and the difference in the Bench work probably represents the difference on the strength of the Court.

346. The average duration of civil appeals decided in each of the last three years has been :—

1884	220 days
1885	293 "
1886	168 "

347. The average of 1886 is low on account of the large number of appeals rejected in Chambers, and the small proportion decided by a Bench. The pending file stood as follows at the end of each of the three years :—

Year.	Number of appeals pending.			
	In Chambers.	Before a Bench.	Over three months.	For more than a year.
1884 ...	452	1,302	1,228	296
1885 ...	88	794	695	305
1886 ...	344	1,460	1,433	232

348. There has been a further increase in the number of applications under Section 622 for revision, the figures of this branch of the Court's work being for each of the past 3 years as follows :—

Year.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1884 ...	171	792	963	784	179
1885 ...	179	1,139	1,318	1,097	221
1886 ...	221	1,391	1,612	1,449	163

349. Of the disposals in 1885 and 1886, 915 and 1,196 respectively were summarily rejected by a Judge in Chambers, only 248 and 184 cases in each year being admitted to hearing before a Bench. The small success attending such applications does not appear to affect the number of institutions. The results in the cases disposed of by Judges sitting in Bench were—

Year.	Number of applications.			
	Dismissed.	On which order of Lower Court was		On which the case was remanded for retrial.
		Modified.	Reversed.	
1885 ...	94	2	15	71
1886 ...	125	2	22	104

350. Thus the total number of applications which were wholly or partially successful were 88 and 126, or less than 8 and 9 per cent. of the institutions of each year.

351. The details of the other civil business disposed of by the Chief Court during the last two years are given below :—

Description of suits.	1885.	1886.
Original matrimonial cases	2	4
References under Section 17, Act IV of 1869	1	2
Uncontested applications for probate and letters of administration ...	5	6
References under Section 617, Civil Procedure Code	20	7
Applications for review, for permission to appeal as a pauper, to stay execution of decrees, and other miscellaneous applications ...	523	570
Total ...	551	589

352. Applications for sanction to sale of land in execution of decree are now made to the Financial Commissioner.

353. Service of processes, receipts and expenditure.—The following statement shows the process-serving establishment, the number of processes issued, with the receipts and expenditure under this head, in each of the last two years :—

Year.	Establishment.				Number of processes issued.			Value of stamps for the service of processes filed during the year.	Total expenditure.
	Nazirs.	Naib-Nazirs	European process-servers.	Peons.	Civil.	Criminal.	Revenue.		
1886 ...	31	191	13	2,108	12,59,022	1,17,468	79,400	3,39,892	1,87,551
1885 ...	31	193	14	2,105	12,85,559	1,16,684	1,16,577	3,59,340	1,88,485

354. The total receipts fell off considerably, and there was also a slight decrease in expenditure. The decrease in the number of civil processes may be set down to the falling-off in civil litigation noticed above.

355. The total value of process stamps filed in 1884, was Rs. 3,40,388.

356. In Divisional Courts, Rs. 10,653 were realized from process fees, as against Rs. 5,220 in the previous year, while Rs. 3,735 were expended on establishments and postage. In the Chief Court Rs. 3,384 were realized, of which Rs. 86 were expended on postage. The net profit to Government from the service of processes was Rs. 1,62,557, as against Rs. 1,75,979 in the preceding year.

Inspection of subordinate Courts.

357. The reports of the inspections of the subordinate District Civil Courts by Divisional and District Judges show that on the whole this duty was performed very satisfactorily. Revised instructions on this subject were issued at the beginning of the year under report, and the matter appears to have received due attention, almost every outlying Court having been inspected by the Divisional or District Judge during the year.

REGISTRATION.

358. At the close of the year under report there were in all 229 offices in the Province available for the registration of documents, *viz.*, 31 offices of Registrars and 198 offices of Sub-Registrars and Joint Sub-registrars, 43 of the latter of whom were non-officials. The business transacted therein during the year may be thus summarized:—69,691 documents were registered in the ordinary mode, of which 49,690 were of the compulsory and 20,001 of the optional class; 59,302 related to immoveable property, 427 were wills, and 9,962 were miscellaneous non-testamentary documents not affecting immoveables; the total value of these transactions was Rs. 2,86,91,051, of which Rs. 2,70,48,245 represent immoveable property. In addition to the above 2,421 documents were specially registered without levy of fees under Section 89 of the Registration Act, bringing the total number of documents registered up to 72,112. The income of the year was Rs. 1,92,859, and the expenditure Rs. 1,02,728 leaving a surplus of Rs. 90,131 the largest on record, and nearly 45 *per cent.* of the income.

359. Contrasted with previous years, the above figure stand thus :—

	Average of five years ending 1876-77 under Act VIII of 1871.	Average of five years ending 1881-82 under Act III of 1877.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Number of documents registered. — Book No. I. Documents relating to immoveable property — Ordinary registration — Compulsary.	32,123	42,080	41,507	43,604	44,086	45,560	49,690
Ordinary registration — Optional.	18,897	18,393	11,290	12,347	11,305	10,337	9,612
Total ...	51,020	60,473	52,797	55,951	55,391	55,897	59,302
Special registration under Section 89. — *Takavi* certificates.	...	274	747	1,292	1,908	820	1,132
Sale certificates.	...	397	865	1,532	1,578	1,568	1,289
Total ...	...	671	1,612	2,824	3,486	2,388	2,421
Book No. 3. Wills ... ... Optional ...	116	230	376	354	394	389	427
Authorities to adopt... Compulsory	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Book No. 4. Miscellaneous documents Optional ...	21,289	13,575	10,391	10,572	10,509	10,164	9,962
Aggregate registrations — Ordinary — Compulsory	32,125	42,081	41,508	43,604	44,086	45,560	49,690
Ordinary — Optional ...	40,302	32,198	22,057	23,273	22,208	20,890	20,001
Total ...	72,427	74,279	63,565	66,877	66,294	66,450	69,691
Special under Section 89	...	671	1,612	2,824	3,486	2,388	2,421
Grand total ...	72,427	74,950	65,177	69,701	69,780	68,838	72,112
Value of immoveable property transferred by documents registered in the ordinary mode	1,50,00,000	2,09,79,000	2,19,35,000	2,34,89,000	2,30,43,000	2,40,49,000	27,04,800
Total receipts from all sources ...	1,57,828	1,77,882	16,6,672	1,73,958	175,551	1,78,619	1,92,859
Total expenditure	1,02,035	1,03,746	87,860	87,106	96.731	99,028	1,02,728
Surplus of income over expenditure ...	55,793	74,136	78,812	86,852	78,820	79,591	90,131

360. Comparing the figures for the past two years, it will be seen that while the numbers of optional registrations is almost stationary, having in fact fallen off slightly, there is a marked increase in the number of registrations of the compulsory class, the total increase bêing 3,274 in the number of documents and Rs. 14,240 in the income.

361. *Value of property registered.*—The value of property affected by the documents registered during the year under review is returned as Rs. 2,86,91,051, of which Rs. 2,70,48,245 represent the transactions in immoveable property, being an increase of about 30 lakhs of rupees on the previous years. There is no remarkable difference in the two years between the average values of the transactions, save in respect to sales of immoveable property other than land, which fell from Rs. 635 to Rs 590, and mortgages of the same kind of property, which rose from Rs. 528 to Rs. 662; but there is nothing abnormal in these fluctuations. The leading statistics are the following:—

		Number of documents registered.	Aggregate value of property transferred.	Average of each transaction.
I.—Sales of immoveable property—			Rs.	Rs.
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value.	Agricultural ...	9,392	49,18,838	524
	Non-Agricultural ...	6,676	39,39,389	590
Of less than Rs. 100 in value.	Agricultural ...	1,382	99,853	72
	Non-Agricultural ...	1,747	1,27,632	73
II.—Mortgages of immoveable property—				
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value.	Agricultural ...	23,550	1,05,62,449	448
	Non-Agricultural ...	6,797	45,03,479	662
Of less than Rs. 100 in value ...	Agricultural ...	4,318	3,29,997	76
	Non-Agricultural ...	1,748	1,31,224	75
III.—Bonds and other obligations for the payment of money		2,730	11,38,32	417

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

362. Municipal Administration.—The usual statement of Municipalities in the Punjab, showing, in each case, the population within Municipal limits according to the census of 1881, and the income, expenditure and balances of the Municipal Funds will be found in Appendix 40 of this report. The number of Municipalities accounted for is 190, but in 27 of these towns the Municipal system was in force for part of the year only; and the number of Municipalities remaining on 31st March 1887 was only 163. Orders have since been issued for the abolition of two more Municipalities, which will reduce the list to 161. Of the 163 Municipalities existing at the end of 1886-87, all but 5, *viz.*, Dera Ghazi Khan, Kalachi, Bhakkar, Leiah and Karor in the Dera Ismail Khan District, were constituted under Act XIII of 1884. This Act has since been extended to the towns just named, and there are now no Municipalities remaining to which the old Municipal Act IV of 1873 applies. The old Act, however, remains in force, in certain cantonments to which its provisions were extended for the purposes of increasing the cantonment funds by Municipal taxation.

363. The majority of Municipal Committees were composed partly of elected and partly of nominated or *ex-officio* members. The following table exhibits at a glance the extent to which the system of election had been introduced :—

Number of purely elected Committees.	Number of Committees composed partly of elected and partly of nominated or *ex-officio* members.	Number of purely nominated Committees.	Number of Municipalities in which the Deputy Commissioner of the District exercises the functions of a Committee.
4	111	47	1

364. The purely nominated Committees are to be found chiefly in the frontier districts, where, as well as in some backward towns in the more settled parts of the Province, the people are not yet prepared for the system of election. The purely elected bodies were the Simla Municipal Committee and the Committees at Talamba, Jalalpur and Dunyapur in the Multan District. Kasumti, a suburb of Simla, is the single Municipality in which no Committee has been appointed, the Deputy Commissioner having the sole management of Municipal affairs. The circumstances are special as the suburb is foreign territory in which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government.

365. The following is a detailed account of the Municipal income and expenditure of the year :—

INCOME.	Rs.
Octroi	23,03,749
Conservancy tax	6,464
Servants tax	13,681
Taxes on houses and lands	99,928
Tax on vehicles	2,928
Tax on animals	6,217
Other petty taxes	1,021
Water-rates	1,001
Tolls	3,083
Realizations under Special Acts	3,074
Proceeds of land	7,597
Income from markets (rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.)	69,230
Conservancy and road cleaning (fees, sale proceeds of night soil, street refuse, &c.)	88,907
Municipal fines	9,941
Payments for Municipal services rendered to individuals	6,458
Grants-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds ...	2,02,511
Sundries	4,42,531
Loans, deposits and advances	2,31,673
Total	34,99,994

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.
General Establishment—	
Office Establishments, Inspection, Honorary Magistrates' Establishments, &c.	1,57,952
Collection of Municipal taxes, including Octroi Establishments and refunds	2,88,094
Total	4,46,046
Public Safety—	
Fire (Establishments, engines, buckets, &c.)	3,641
Lighting	45,163
Police	4,77,045
Total	5,25,849
Public Health—	
Registration of births and deaths	6,372
Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.)	33,260
Repairs to markets, dispensaries, &c.	45,510
Maintenance of Medical institutions (dispensary establishments, purchase of medicines, &c.) ...	2,32,381
Vaccination Establishment	22,825
Water-works	40,546
Road-watering	53,823
Road-cleaning	64,643
Conservancy	3,29,243
Drainage	99,078
Markets and slaughter-houses (Establishment and Contingencies)	5,066
Public Gardens	1,09,717
Total	10,42,464
Public Instruction—	
Contributions to Schools	4,46,953
Public Convenience—	
Public Works Establishments	28,398
Construction and maintenance of roads	2,04,219
Other new works	4,67,654
Other repairs	74,709
Survey of land	1,537
Other charges (printing, rewards, &c.)	14,134
Total	7,90,651
Contributions	17,259
Miscellaneous...	2,36,892
Debt—	
Loans repaid	32,538
Interest on loans	1,22,262
Deposits and advances	3,624
Total	1,58,424
Grand total	36,64,538

MILITARY.

366. The Military Department of this Government having been abolished, the only subjects of a military character requiring mention are the Volunteers, and the enlistment of recruits for the Army.

367. The Volunteers were placed under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the year 1885; but correspondence on matters connected with them still passes through the hands of the Local Government.

368. The strength of the Volunteer Corps on the 31st March 1887, is reported to have been as follows:—

Corps.	Company.	Stations.	Enrolled strength.	Efficient. Officers.	Efficient. Non-Commissioned Officers.	Efficient. Volunteers.	Efficient. Total.	Non-efficient.	Sergeant Instructors, 4, 1st class, 3, 3rd class.
1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.		Field Officers and Staff ...	5	5	...	...	5	...	...
	A	Lahore ...	76	3	6	62	71	5	1
	B	Lahore ...	123	3	6	94	103	20	1
	C	Lahore ...	30	1	2	23	26	4	...
	D	Rawalpindi, and Murree ...	53	5	6	12	23	30	1
	E	Amritsar ...	36	1	...	25	26	10	1
	F	Delhi ...	29	1	2	26	29	...	1
	G	Murree ...	46	1	2	23	26	20	1
	H	Palampore, Kangra Valley ...	21	1	1	7	9	12	1
		Total ...	419	21	25	272	318	101	7
2nd P. V. R. Corps.		Field Officers and Staff ...	4	2	2	...	4	...	2
	A	Simla ...	60	3	4	49	56	4	
	B	Simla ...	54	2	3	45	50	4	
	C	Simla ...	52	3	5	39	47	5	
	D	Simla ...	77	3	5	69	77	...	
	E	Simla ...	86	3	6	71	80	6	
		Total ...	333	16	25	273	314	19	2
3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.		Field Officers and Staff ...	5	5	...	...	5	...	...
	A	Karachi.	116	4	9	102	115	1	1
	B	Khanpur to Montgomery ...	74	3	6	64	73	1	1
	C	Lahore ...	79	4	3	23	30	49	2
	D	Lalamusa to Pathankote ...	89	4	3	80	87	2	1
	E	Jullundur to Umballa ...	50	2	4	36	42	8	1
	F	Saharanpore to Ghaziabad ...	98	3	4	89	96	2	1
	G	Kotri to Radhan ...	56	1	3	48	52	4	1
	H	Lahore ...	90	2	4	57	63	27	...
	I	Sibi to Bolan ...	58	2	1	55	58	..	1
	K	Rawalpindi ...	63	2	8	48	58	5	1
	L	Rohri, Sukkur, Jacobabad ...	155	4	10	134	148	7	2
		Total ...	933	36	55	736	827	106	12
		Grand Total ...	1,685	73	105	1,281	1,459	226	21

369. The 1st and 3rd Corps were inspected in March 1887, and the 2nd (Simla) Corps, in October 1886. The result of the inspections was considered satisfactory by the General Officers, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

370. RECRUITING.—The number of enlistments in the districts of the Punjab during the year under report is shown in the following statement :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
For the Punjab Frontier Force ...	1,866	1,812
" " Bengal Army ...	1,384	1,932
" " Other Presidencies ...	12	26
Total ...	3,262	3,770

The recruitments were made from the following castes :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Ahirs ...	10	16
Jats ...	299	691
Gújars ...	11	18
Brahmans ...	15	15
Rájputs ...	} 399	262
Dogras ...		17
Sikhs ...	1,268	1,077
Patháns ...	681	903
Other Hindus ...	164	131
Other Mussalmáns ...	406	638
Gurkhas ...	...	...
Sweepers ...	9	2
Total ...	3,262	3,770

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS.

371. WEATHER.—The monsoon rains of July and August upon which the kharif crop depends were sufficient except in some of the Frontier districts. In Umballa they were excessive and caused some damage. The early cessation of the rains in September spoiled what would otherwise have been a splendid harvest. In most districts, however, the crop outturn was up to the average and better than that of the previous year. In Hissar, Rohtak, Jullundur and Dera Ghazi Khan, damage was done by hot westerly winds, and in Lahore, Gujranwalla, Gujrat and Jhelum, hail storms destroyed a considerable area of the ripening crops. The winter and spring rains of 1886-87 failed completely in the central and south western districts. The only districts that received any rain to speak of were those immediately adjoining the hills, Ludhiana, Delhi and Gurgaon.

372. METEOROLOGY.—The most important feature in the meteorology of the Punjab during the year April 1886 to March 1887 was the practical failure of the cold weather rains. These rains were feeble throughout. In January there was a certain amount of excess in the Delhi division, but in all other parts of the Province there was a deficiency, a condition which became general in the succeeding months, which were practically rainless. The monsoon rains of the preceding summer had on the contrary, and notwithstanding their early cessation, been generally good, except in Pesháwar and the Deraját. A remarkable wave of low temperature passed over the Punjab in the early part of February, when the thermometer registered some abnormally low readings. There has been a considerable deficiency in the snow-fall on the Himalayas so far as can be judged from the facts reported from a few hill stations at which the observations of previous years have been recorded.

373. CROPS.—The crop area of the agricultural year 1886-87 was as follows:—

	Acres.
Kharíf	96,18,037
Rabi	10,699,929
Total ...	20,317,966

374. This shows an increase in the kharíf area of 1,28,506 acres, and a decrease in the Rabi area of 2,423,617 acres as compared with the year 1885-86. The net decrease in the area of crops of the two harvests is 2,295,111 acres. For the kharíf season of 1886, a large area was sown, but owing to the early cessation of the rains in September, the crops on a considerable portion of this area failed to come to maturity. The failure of the winter and spring rains proved most disastrous to the unirrigated crops of the Rabi harvest, and accounts for the very large diminution in the cropped area shown in the figures set forth above.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB. FROM 1859 TO 1872

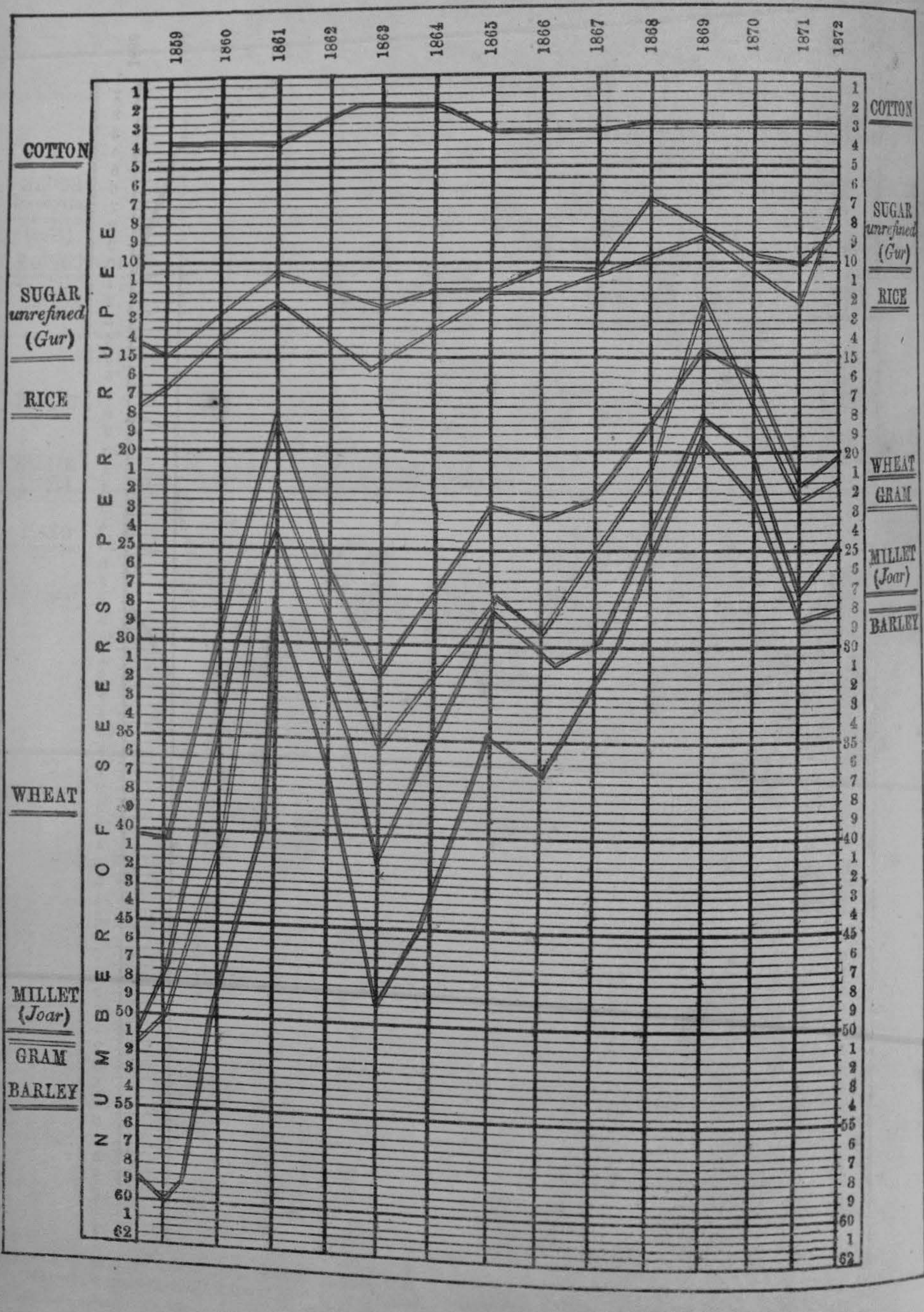
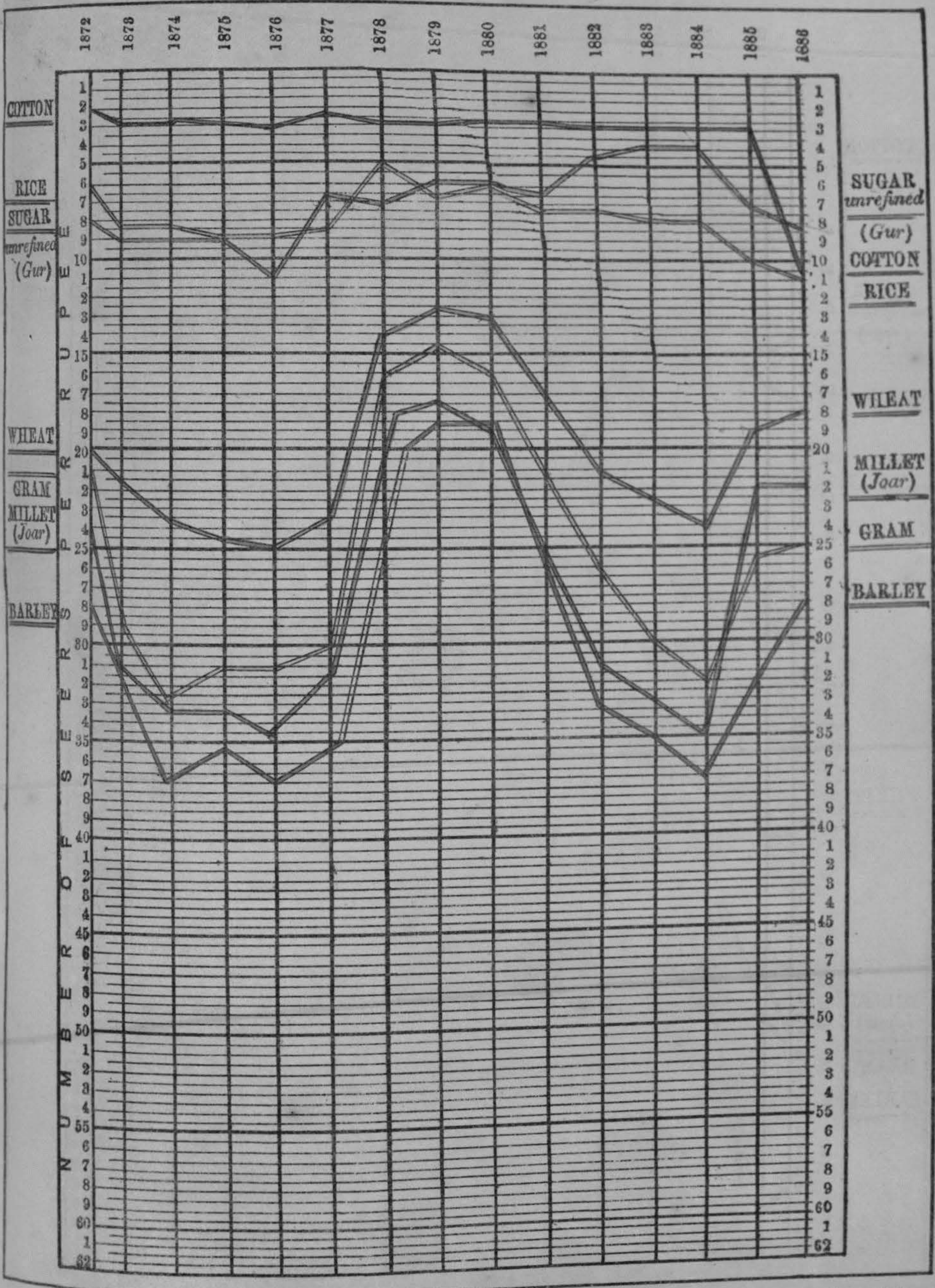


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1872 TO 1886.



Price of Cotton (cleaned) given up to 1885 and of Cotton (uncleaned) for 1886, as price of former is not available.

375. The year was generally a favourable one for cotton. The area under cotton in the last three years has been—

Year.		Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Total.
1884	...	455,114	...	337,882	...	792,996
1885	...	521,230	...	514,384	...	1,035,614
1886	...	489,300	...	600,000	...	1,089,300

Thus the acreage of 1886 has been higher than in the two previous years, the increase being most marked in unirrigated land. The estimated outturn is 4,671,188 maunds of unginned or 1,167,797 maunds (8,34,140 cwt.) of pure cotton.

376. The area under wheat after allowing for deductions on account of areas on which the crop failed, was 59,43,400 acres as compared with 69,70,600 acres for last year. Owing to the unfavorable character of the season the outturn also was poor, the approximate yield being estimated at 27,178,385 cwt., which is a falling-off of 9,178,385 cwt. or 25 per cent. as compared with last year. The average price of wheat in the Punjab at the chief marts of the province in 1887 was 17 seers per rupee. It is believed that the great falling-off in the exportation of wheat from Karachi which will be noticed in the sections dealing with the trade of the province is due rather to the absence of supplies than to high prices.

377. Rates of Rent.—The prevailing rents paid by ordinary tenants-at-will, both in cash and in kind, on the main classes of land, are given by districts in Appendix, Table 45.

378. Prices.—The prices per maund of the principal food products for the year 1886 and 1887, respectively, at the great centres of trade are given below:—

Town.	Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Bajra.		Gram.		Gur.		Ghi.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886	1887.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Delhi ...	2 0	2 8	1 4	1 10	1 10	2 13	2 1	2 8	1 6	1 11	7 4	5 11	32 0	26 10
Ludhiána ...	1 13	2 1	1 2	1 9	1 9	2 8	2 0	2 10	1 3	1 9	5 5	4 0	28 0	24 12
Ferozepore ...	2 1	2 5	1 2	1 9	1 13	2 8	2 0	2 8	1 2	1 10	5 0	4 0	28 0	27 8
Mooltan ...	2 10	2 13	1 8	1 14	2 3	2 8	2 8	2 5	1 11	2 3	5 8	5 0	30 7	29 1
Lahore ...	2 1	2 5	1 2	1 10	2 0	2 10	2 0	3 1	1 6	1 13	5 11	5 0	30 7	3 07
Amritsar ...	1 14	2 3	1 0	1 7	1 13	2 8	1 13	2 13	1 4	1 10	4 9	4 0	29 0	26 1
Ráwalpindi ...	1 13	2 10	1 0	1 13	1 10	2 8	1 2	2 5	1 6	1 14	7 12	5 0	26 10	29 10
Pesháwar ...	1 11	2 13	0 14	1 13	2 1	2 1	1 13	2 10	1 13	2 3	5 14	4 13	26 0	27 13
General average of Province ...	2 0	2 8	1 4	1 12	1 13	3 1	1 14	2 12	1 8	2 0	5 6	4 6	28 3	27 9

379. It will be seen that there has been a further rise in the prices of food grains since that noticed in last year's report. Although the kharif harvest of the year under report was better than its predecessor, yet it will be observed that the general enhancement of prices has extended to the food grains produced at this harvest. This is to be accounted for by the fact that the wide spread feeling of approaching scarcity which, owing to the failure of the rabi harvest of 1887, has prevailed throughout this year, has re-acted upon the prices of all food grains including those of the previous kharif. It is believed also that much of the surplus stocks of wheat have been taken out of the country for export during the last few years. The absence of such stores would in a period of scarcity contribute to the general rise in prices of food grains.

380. The sugarcane crop which is grown almost entirely on irrigated lands was a fairly good one, and the price of gur accordingly shows a reduction as compared with last year, but is not so low as in 1885. The slight fluctuation in the price of ghi calls for no remarks. The grass crop depends chiefly on the monsoon rains and, as already stated, these were generally sufficient.

381. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.—Several kinds of sugar mills have been tried with varying success during the year. The Bihia mill still continues to be popular. The objections usually urged against it are that it renders the refuse cane unfit for rope-making purposes, and that it cannot be repaired by the village blacksmith. No great success has attended the efforts to introduce improved ploughs. Among the new machines tried during the year were a boring apparatus for testing the depth and quality of water, and a water lift which when worked by one ox can lift water a height of 23 feet. These machines were not, however, used by agriculturists.

382. GOVERNMENT AGRI-HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.—The income of the year under report was Rs. 14,174 as against Rs. 14,237 of last year. The expenditure was Rs. 26,022 against Rs. 21,641. The net cost of the gardens to Government was Rs. 11,847. in the previous year the cost was Rs. 7,403. The increased expenditure was incurred partly in enlarging the hot-house and importing a complete set of heating apparatus, and partly as compensation to the Volunteers for the removal of their rifle range from the garden. The freight of plants to out, stations was also considerably in excess of the budget estimate.

383. The improvement of the hot-house will increase the efficiency of the gardens as a rearing establishment. By the acquisition of the rifle range, two unsightly plots in the middle of the garden have been removed. The bringing into order of the various nurseries is steadily continued, and 129 forest trees have been cut out from the fruit nurseries during the year. None of the new cultural experiments made during the year met with any marked success. Two varieties of Bombay plantains produced fruit. Four varieties of American corn give good hopes of proving eventually successful. Some young mahogany trees are also doing well; but the experiments in the cultivation of Nankin cotton, oats and barley, *erythroxelon* coca, broom corn and *sorghum* did not succeed. Two ensilage experiments were conducted during the year. The fodder in the centre of the silos when opened was found sweet and palatable to cattle, but the percentage of wastage was very large. The President of the Agri-Horticultural Garden's Committee is of the opinion that it would not pay cultivators in the Punjab to preserve fodder by ensilage.

LAHORE VETERINARY SCHOOL.

384. The number of students attending the school during the year was 68 against 70 in the previous year, but the number of men who passed the final examination held in April 1887 was 25 as compared with 8 in April 1886. A large number of the passed students had attended the school for three years. The Board of Examiners spoke very highly of their attainments.

385. Besides the education test at Entrance, candidates are now examined as to their fitness and aptitude for handling animals, and endeavours are being made to as far as possible allow only such students to enter as are by birth and calling accustomed to the management of Agricultural stock.

386. The receipts of the school during the year were somewhat lower than during last year, but this was due to special causes, and there is no reason to suppose that the school has in any way fallen off in popularity. The rapidity with which passed students obtain employment, shows that the school is doing good work and supplying a long-felt want. At the present moment an application received from Burmah for trained men cannot be met to the extent of even one man.

387. There was some decrease in hospital practice as compared with last year, but this decrease was not of any importance.

388. *Horse-Breeding.*—The following table gives the number of horse and donkey stallions of each breed present in the districts of the Punjab at the end of this year and last year respectively :—

Horse Stallion.	1886.	1887.	Donkey Stallion.	1886.	1887.
Arab	63	59	Spanish	4	3
Persian	1	1	Catalonian	6	6
Turcoman	2	2	Italian	64	72
English thorough-bred ...	40	39	French	10	11
Do. half-bred	5	77	Bokhara	10	9
Do. Trotters	72		Persian	19	21
Steed-bred	13	7	Arab	70	60
Australian	4	3	Cyprus	...	6
			Punjabi and Herati ...	26	23
Total ...	200	188	Total ...	209	211

389. There is a decrease of twelve in the number of horses, due to the fact that the total number of horses allotted to the Punjab and the North-Western Province is limited, and that some of these have been drafted to Biluchistan. There are two more donkey stallions.

390. The following table gives the results of the Breeding operations as far as reported :—

	For Horse-breeding.		For Mule-breeding.	
	1885-86.	1887.	1885-86.	1887.
Number of stallions	200	188	209	211
Do. employed at Stud work	195	183	198	206
Do. of Branded Mares	12,566	12,555	Not	branded.
Do. of Mares covered	6,729	6,759	12,555	13,953
Produce reported	2,302	2,359	2,569	3,063
Average produce per stallion	11·80	12·89	14·19	14·86
Do. per 100 mares covered	34·58	34·89	26·33	21·95
Do. number of mares covered per stallion ...	34·50	36·93	63·40	67·73

391. It will be seen that though the number of stallions is smaller than last year, a greater number of mares have been covered, and that the average number of mares covered by each stallion has risen from 34-5 to 37. Similarly there has also been a rise in the number of mares covered by the donkey stallions. These figures show, and it is otherwise well established, that the efforts of Government to promote horse-breeding and to improve the breed of horses are appreciated by the natives and are now thoroughly successful. Mule-breeding has become a recognised lucrative business in many places, and in some districts is displacing and threatens to further displace horse-breeding.

392. *Horse Fairs.*—The following table gives the numbers present at the more important fairs during the present and the past year:—

Fair.	1886.			1887.			1886.	1887.
	Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Ponies.	Mares.
Jallalabad ...	79	1	18	143	2	27	...	2
Mooltan ...	492	1	42	342	1	30	19	7
Muzaffargarh ...	280	42	40	241	13	34	46	22
Dera Ghazi Khan...	370	7	14	460	7	31	9	27
Jhang ...	152	22	46	155	18	30	...	...
Gujrat ...	300	30	27	537	63	45	8	10
Shahpur ...	492	25	30	443	16	40	...	...
Lahore ...	263	20	18	217	19	16	30	12
Rawalpindi ...	1,378	242	1,050	1,129	252	729	Not gazetted.	

NOTE.—Horses include Ponies and Mares in this statement, They are also separately shown in column of remarks.

393. It is satisfactory to note that on the whole the attendance at the fairs has not fallen off, notwithstanding that the prolonged drought, which characterised the cold season of 1886-87, came after a succession of seasons of deficient rainfall in the districts where the largest numbers of horses are bred, and resulted in extreme scarcity of fodder. One effect of the drought and bad harvest was that a number of animals were thrown on the market which otherwise would probably not have been offered for sale.

394. A well marked gradual improvement is said to be visible in the young stock of the Province, especially the fillies, and the Punjab broodmares still maintain their reputation.

395. Prizes are given for runs and every effort is made to induce the breeders to allow as much liberty as possible to young stock. A list of the prizes given at the different fairs is attached.

	Rawalpindi.	Amritsar.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Muzaffargarh.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Jhang.	Gujrat.	Shahpur.	Lahore.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I. Branded Mares	710	100	55	440	200	440	200	325	275	250
" II. Branded Fillies	...	85	35	400	165	400	150	325	300	225
" III. Fillies ...	250	40	30	115	85	115	40	100	75	75
" IV. Remounts ..	250	88	60	150	100	150	120	175	150	150
" V. Yearlings ...	150	52	24	140	110	140	60	100	75	75
" VI. Geldings ...	250	90	20	410	195	410	132	250	200	130
" VII. Mules ...	275	30	16	100	30	100	33	80	80	50
" VIII. Donkeys ...	150	15	10	45	15	45	15	45	45	45
Total Rupees ...	2,000	500	250	1,800	900	1,800	750	1,400	1,200	1,000

396. LIVE STOCK AND CATTLE DISEASE.—No serious outbreak of cattle disease took place during the year. The diseases most prevalent in the Punjab are foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, and anthrax, the latter being the most destructive though fortunately the least common of the three. The Delhi division appears to be the most afflicted by contagious diseases. On the frontier, many deaths are said to be caused by a microscopic parasite in the blood supposed to be taken into the system with the water of stagnant pools. The services of the Native Veterinary Assistants, trained at the Lahore Veterinary School, were found most effective in checking local outbreaks of contagious disease.

397. The following table shows the result of the chief cattle fairs that were held in the Punjab in 1886-87 :—

Fairs.	Animals present.	Animals sold.	Fees collected.	Amount given in prizes.
			Rs. A. P.	
Jullundur	5,083	2,557	701 7 6	35
Amritsar	85,983	67,702	7,494 5 0	2,019
Georgegarh (Rohtak)	19,792	7,700	3,397 9 0	205
Dinanagar (Gurdaspur)	952	617	72 8 0	...

398. SERICULTURE.—The annual exhibition was held at Pathankot in the Gurdaspur district. The exhibition was a poor one, partly it is said owing to disease among the worms in the Kangra district. The experiments in sericulture at the Changa Manga plantation have been abandoned in consequence of want of success. The climate of this place was found unsuited to the young worms.

399. A monograph on the silk industry of the Punjab, in which all the information available has been collected and summarized, has lately been compiled and widely circulated. It would seem that the only part of the Province which is fairly suited by climatic conditions for the cultivation of the silk worm, consists of the low outer ranges of the Himalayas, and a strip of country immediately below them. Even in this country, almost the only people who have taken to the industry are Kashmiri emigrants, who have brought its traditions with them from the old country. There is no reason to think that silk worm cultivation was more practised at any time prior to British rule in the Punjab, and the experience of the last few years does not give much hope of any large increase in the industry in the future. As to the manufacture of silk, the weaving of silk by men has no doubt gone greatly out of fashion, but whether the actual amount of silk now used is less than in former days, seems doubtful. As, however, a much larger amount of manufactured silk is imported than before, this may account for the decline in the local manufacturing industry noticed in the monograph to which reference has been made above.

ARBORICULTURE.

400. Arboriculture.—During the year a committee sat at Lahore to consider the development of Arboriculture in the Punjab, and its report and recommendations were forwarded to Government. The report has been dealt with since the close of the year.

401. The rain-fall was on the whole below the average, notably in the districts of Muzaffargarh, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Montgomery, Jhang, Pesháwar and Kohat, which received scarcely one-half of the average fall. The remaining districts of the Province enjoyed, generally speaking, the usual amount of rain. In only five districts, *viz*: Hissar, Gujranwala, Delhi, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur, did the fall exceed the average. There was a marked absence of cold weather rains, and in some of the first mentioned districts the drought which ensued was very unfavourable to arboriculture. Fair progress was nevertheless shown in the tree-growing operations of the year. Additions were made to district avenues to an extent of 697 miles, and the length fully stocked at the end of the year stood at 6,092 miles against 5,395 miles in the previous year.

402. Operations on canal avenues were much less extensive than during last year; 186 miles only were planted, and excluding failures, the length stocked at the close of the year was 3,718 miles. There was a nominal reduction of 481 miles in the length of Provincial roads avenues, due to transfer of some roads from Provincial to District management and to adjustment of previous errors in returns. Planting was undertaken over 75 miles only, and 27 miles of avenues failed. The following statement shows the area planted in groves :—

	Planted during the year.	Failures during the year.	Area stocked at close of year.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Districts	422	267	4,333
Canals	3,219	2,792	7,688
Provincial Roads ...	26	1	2,132

403. The area of nurseries is still very inadequate to the requirements of the Province. At the end of the year under report the following were recorded as stocked :—

	Acres.
District	1,536
Canals	73
Provincial Roads	7

404. The area under District manangement, however, includes 1,208 acres belonging to the Tilauri plantation in the Delhi district which ought not to be so shown.

405. The following table gives the financial results of the year :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Districts	94,755	1,75,159	...	80,404
Canals	57,404	56,486	918	...
Provincial Roads	15,956	19,133	...	3,177
TOTAL ...	1,68,115	2,50,778	...	82,663

406. There has been a marked increase in the receipts from District arboriculture, accompanied by a small increase in expenditure as compared with last year. The deficit on the year's working has been reduced from Rs. 90,000 to Rs. 80,000.

407. The large falling-off in this year of Rs 25,000 in the receipts from plantations under the Irrigation Department is attributed to smaller sales of dead trees, thinnings and loppings. The net results of the year's working has been in consequence materially affected, and the surplus income in 1885-86 of Rs. 30,051 has been reduced to Rs. 918 only.

408. Provincial roads show a slight decrease in both revenue and expenditure. The deficit has, however, been reduced from Rs. 6,691 to Rs. 3,177.

FORESTS.

409. FORESTS.—The scheme for the closer association of the Revenue and Forest officers inaugurated in 1884, has been found to work well on the whole, and though additional office work has thereby been thrown upon the latter, they have in their turn received considerable advice and support from the District Officers.

410. The areas of Reserved and Protected Forests have been increased by 135 and 56 square miles respectively during the year. These large additions were chiefly due to the completion of the Forest settlement in Rawalpindi, where areas of 65,624 acres and 43,358 acres were gazetted as Reserved and Protected Forests. In the Umballa district the Kalesar forest, comprising 11,829 acres, and in Simla an area of 8,644 acres at Kot Khai and Kotguru have been added to the reserves. Nearly 770 square miles have been added to Unclassed State Forests, while 207 square miles have been excluded. The net increase is thus—563 square miles. Of the additions, 1,104 acres were due to transfers from reserves and 4,85,894 acres to corrections and errors of former years, while the transfer to Reserves and Protected Forests accounted for 1,21,111 acres of the area excluded.

411. The following statement shows the areas of the different classes of forests at the close of the year :—

Forest charge.	Reserves, square miles.	Protected Forests, square miles.	Unclassed Forests under Forest Department, square miles.	Total.
Hazára	235·90	...	...	235·90
Ráwalpindi	199·16	213·37	244·98	657·51
Chamba	177·66	...	13·88	191·54
Kángra	56·85	...	590·49	647·34
Bashahr	170·68	...	43·32	214·00
Jhelum	303·08	...	211·32	514·40
Chenáb	135·70	163·54	367·69	666·93
Lahore	42·45	...	325·51	367·96
Mooltan	109·79	...	166·69	276·48
Montgomery	87·08	...	760·88	847·96
Phillour	19·53	...	1·20	20·73
Simla	13·52	...	...	13·52
Kulú	...	...	546·11	546 11
Total ...	1,551·40	376·91	3,272·07	5,200·38

412. The work of Forest settlement in Kangra and Kulú has been completed, but final sanction has not yet been accorded.

413. Satisfactory progress was made during the year in the demarcation of forests. Several miles of boundary lines were cleared, and repairs to pillars undertaken.

414. Working plans of the forests in the Chamba division and of the Changa Manga Plantation were completed and approved, and have been sanctioned by Government since the close of the year.

415. Working plans of the following forests have been under preparation :— Murree, Kahuta, Pangi, Kotkhai and Kotguru.

416. Forests for which no Regular Plans exist were worked on Annual Plans of operation.

417. The number of Forest offences increased from 1,114 to 1,299, the largest increase being under the head grazing without permission. 1,230 cases were disposed of and convictions obtained in 81 per cent. against 79 per cent. during the previous year. The total number of cattle impounded was less by 3,200 than in 1885-86. Three hundred and sixteen offences were compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act.

418. The fire season of 1887 has been a most disastrous one, and the number as well as the extent of the fires is probably without precedent. The number rose from 145 in 1885-86 to 392 in 1886-87, while the area burnt increased from 16,717 acres to 1,34,828 acres. This large increase is attributed by the Conservator to the exceptional drought which prevailed throughout the Province in the early part of the season and has formed the subject of special inquiries from Commissioners of Divisions.

419. The area closed entirely against grazing has been increased from 513 to 691 square miles, and that closed for part of the year has decreased from 338 to 267 square miles. The increase has been in the Chenab, Lahore, Multan, Montgomery and Phillour divisions.

420. The area closed against browsing animals was 1,232 square miles. The area closed during the previous year, was 1,139 square miles.

421. Natural reproduction is, generally speaking, satisfactory both in the lower hills where fire and grazing are excluded, as also on the higher mountains, but is altogether absent on the Bar lands.

422. Artificial reproduction operations extended over an area of 1,400 acres at a cost of Rs. 38,322; but 226 acres were reported as failures, 36 acres were lost by erosion, and 1,681 acres were excluded from the area of plantations owing to errors of measurement in previous years. The total area stocked has thus been reduced during the year from 18,540 acres to 17,998 acres.

423. Generally the work of the year has been successful.

424. Operations in the Pabbi reserve continue to prove successful, and the plantation has maintained itself and is beginning to make a decided show.

425. The total outturn of the year, in timber and firewood, expressed in cubic feet, compares as follows with that of 1885-86:—

	1886-87. C. ft.	1885-86. C. ft.
Removed by Government Agency	32,86,656	28,81,296
Do. by purchasers	79,41,370	67,22,491
Do. as free-grants	1,01,18,583	2,36,016
Do. by right-holders	13,05,626	1,88,480
Total ...	2,26,52,234	1,00,28,283

showing an increase of about 1¼ crores of cubic feet.

426. A summary of the outturn in *minor produce*, can only be given in its money value, which was as follows:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1885-86. Rs.
Removed by Government Agency	14,092	15,190
Do. by purchasers	1,51,207	1,57,220
Do. as free-grants	10,301	240
Do. by right-holders	741	433
Total ...	1,76,341	1,73,083

427. The amount of *timber* and *firewood* given in free-grants and removed by right-holders was increased from 4,24,496 cubic feet in 1885-86, to 114,24,208 cubic feet in 1886-87; and the value of *minor produce* was increased by over Rs. 10,000. The large increase in the amount of timber and firewood is thus accounted for. About 102 lakhs of cubic feet of firewood, given in the Murree and Kahuta tahsils of the Rawalpindi district, during 1885-86, were omitted from the returns of that year. In the same division, the gifts of timber in the form of trees and poles were increased by about 2½ lakhs of cubic feet. The Raja of Chamba granted about 4½ lakhs of cubic feet from the unreserved forests; and the grants in Bashahr exceeded those in 1885-86 by about 1 lakh of cubic feet.

428. In all 11,804 trees of which 7,606 were deodar and 882 boxwood were felled departmentally during the year as "selection fellings" against 7,540 last year. 4,05,360 cubic feet more timber and firewood were removed from the forests by Departmental agency than in 1885-86.

429. The following statement exhibits the timber transactions of this and the previous year :—

	1886-87. C. ft.	1885-86. C. ft.
Received from forests in Depôts	8,12,585	5,98,829
Removed by purchasers from Depôts	8,24,211	6,26,924
Sold locally	42,478	15,039

430. The balance at the close of the year which includes a large quantity of boxwood, was 82,759 cubic feet.

431. The following table shows the imports of timber and bamboos recorded during the year :—

River by which timber was imported.	Territory from which the timber came.	Deodar logs.	Pine logs.	Other logs.	Sleepers.	Scantlings.	Bamboos.	Miscellaneous timber.
Ravi and Ujh ...	Kashmir	7,084	96	...	27,724	19,733	...	82,970
Beas	Mandi and Kapurthala...	...	...	...	49,289	...	6,020	171
Sutlej	Native States	...	38	5	35,356	...	39,283	125
Jhelum	Kashmir	3,950	925	...	74,499	...	...	84,495
Chenab	Kashmir	10,257	712	...	1,06,426	...	18,778	...
Indus	Kunar, Swat, Bajaur, Duber, Kandia, Jalkot and Tangir	...	...	11,048	...	...	...	72,248*
	Total ...	21,291	1,771	11,053	2,93,294	19,733	64,081	2,40,009

* Shingles.

432. The figures compare thus with those of 1885-86 :—

Description of timber.	1885-86.	1886-87.	In 1886-87.	
			More.	Less.
Deodar logs	41,243	21,291	...	19,952
Pine "	3,638	1,771	...	1,867
Other "	1,09,578	11,053	...	98,525
Sleepers	3,05,871	2,93,294	...	12,577

433. It is to be observed that there was a large diminution in imports of all classes of timber.

434. The financial results of the year's working have been satisfactory. The net surplus was Rs. 4,10,767 as compared with Rs. 1,74,936 for the previous year. The receipts were Rs. 11,27,277, an increase of Rs. 2,76,858. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,16,510, an increase of Rs. 41,027 only. The increase in the revenue is due to extended timber works, principally in Chamba, Bashhar and Pangi, to the disposal of Kulú sleepers, and to increased sales of fuel to the Railway Department in the Chenab and Montgomery divisions.

435. The surplus or deficit under the three chief heads (I) Departmental timber operations, (II) other Revenue, and (III) Formation, Protection and Improvement, are given below for the last three years :—

	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Surplus.	Deficit.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Departmental timber operations	1,02,586	...	99,329	...	3,04,816	...
II. Other Revenue	2,71,983	...	2,53,874	...	2,86,156	...
III. Protection &c.	...	1,83,287	...	1,78,267	...	1,80,205
Net surplus ...	1,91,282	...	1,74,936	...	4,10,767	...

MINES AND QUARRIES.

436. Mines and Quarries.—Information regarding the mineral wealth of the Province was given in last year's report. The progress made in the coal workings at Dandot will be described in the Public Works sections of this report, which also contain some interesting information regarding petroleum. An agreement has recently been entered into with a Petroleum Engineer under which Government has granted certain rights to search for and extract earth oil in certain specified tracts of the Punjab, west of the Chenab river, and including the Ráwalpindi district, in which the existence of oil has been proved. No new developments of other minerals have taken place during the year. Marble from the Nowshera quarries has been extensively used in the decorative stone work of the new Chief Court building in Lahore.

MANUFACTURES.

437. Manufactures.—As stated in last year's report the silk industry was selected for special report in the year 1886-87. The Monograph on the subject has been mentioned above in connection with Sericulture.

438. Amritsar is the great home of the silk trade; 17½ lakhs of raw silk are said to be imported into this city yearly. This import consists almost entirely of Bokhára and Khorasán silk. Some little comes from Kashmír, and some from such of the Punjab districts as have been able to produce silk (Kángra, Gurdáspur, Siálkot and Sháhpur). A considerable quantity of Bokhára silk is imported by the Powindahs into the Deraját, and thence to Mooltan, where a great deal of it is dyed and re-exported. Jullundur also, which turns out 180,576 yards of manufactured silk per annum, imports most of its raw silk, after it has been dyed, from Amritsar. Both Amritsar, Jullunder and Mooltan, export a great deal of their manufactured article to Native States, where the wearing of silk is far more in fashion than in British territry. There is also some silk trade in Delhi, though not perhaps a very large one.

439. Most of the silk imported into Delhi comes either from Calcutta or Bombay. That from Calcutta is sometimes known as *Purbi* silk, and finds its way as far north as Sháhpur, where it is more highly prized than any other silk. That from Bombay (known as *ríl*) is China silk, which seemingly finds a readier market in Bombay than in Calcutta. Manufactured fabrics of native make are imported from Benares and from the Dekkan, but do not seem to have penetrated much north of Delhi. The best specimens of silk are not made up at all in this country, but are exported to Europe, where a higher price and more skilful treatment are procurable. There is no weaving done in Delhi, but a considerable amount of embroidery, for which the coarser silk is used.

TRADE.

440. *External Trade.*—The total foreign trade during the year under report shows an increase both in weight and value as compared with the previous four years. The value of the trade was greater in the years 1880-81 and 1881-82. The maundage, however, 2,425,752, is in excess of all previous years of the decade. Of the total value of the trade of the Province, *viz.*, Rs. 2,24,64,151, the value of the exports was Rs. 1,26,84,857, and of the imports Rs. 97,79,294. The following table exhibits under these two heads the value of the foreign trade during the past five years :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	98,11,668	1,08,39,198
1883-84	89,86,401	1,00,65,167
1884-85	90,75,695	98,00,145
1885-86	89,19,232	1,05,44,630
1886-87	97,79,294	1,26,84,857

441. The increase in both exports and imports has been common to all the countries except Ladákh and Chinese Tibet, the decrease in the case of the latter being small and in imports only.

442. The proportion which the trade of each country bears to the total trade is as follows :—

Countries.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Sewestán	4·2	4·9	7·4
Tirah	·8	·8	1·1
Kábul	37·0	39·5	39·7
Bajaur	3·8	3·7	5·8
Kashmír	49·3	45·8	43·0
Ladákh	3·8	4·1	2·0
Chinese Tibet	1·1	1·2	1·0

443. It will be seen that Sewestán and Bájaur absorb a larger proportion of the trade than last year. That the percentage of trade carried on with Ladákh has declined. The figures for the three years seem to show that the percentage of the total trade of the Province enjoyed by Kábul is steadily increasing, while that with Kashmír is falling off. The opening of the railways in Biluchistán has no doubt stimulated the trade with Sewestán. The exports to Kábul exceed the imports, while those to Kashmír are exceeded by the imports. The figures are as follow :—

	Imports. Rs.	*Exports.* Rs.
Kashmír	53,86,572	42,68,043
Kábul	25,50,062	63,63,490

444. There has been a most encouraging development in the export of both European and Indian Cotton piece goods, as compared with last year. The figures are :—

English cotton goods.	*Weight in maunds.*	*Value.* Rs.
1885-86	37,931	37,38,830
1886-87	47,085	44,54,001
Indian cotton goods.		
1885-86	47,565	21,41,295
1886-87	59,887	26,83,181

445. The increase was chiefly in the trade with Kábul and the countries on our North-Western Frontier. The exports of tea to Kábul, Sewestán and Kashmír, also exhibit a considerable increase. Among imports, the chief increases were in the following articles :—sheep from Sewestán; fruits from Sewestán, Kábul and Kashmír; raw silk and wool from Kábul, and shawls from Kashmír. The chief decreases were ;—in exports,—leather and woollen cloth to Kábul, and, in imports, borax, wool and raw silk from Ladákh, and dyes, logs and raw silk from Kashmír.

446. The following figures show the weight and value of the rail-borne trade of the Province during the past five years :—

Rail-borne trade.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Weight.	Value, Rs.	Weight.	Value, Rs.
1882-83	6,343,237	7,09,65,937	10,284,979	3,73,74,527
1883-84	7,474,712	7,45,40,322	13,837,532	4,58,47,130
1884-85	8,190,912	8,39,81,050	21,731,496	6,71,91,050
1885-86	10,117,571	9,12,78,802	25,832,181	7,69,66,636
1886-87	9,722,396	7,94,96,716	11,006,315	4,92,73,226
Average of five years ...	8,369,766	8,00,52,565	16,538,500	5,53,30,541

447. It will be seen that there was a regular and steady improvement in trade up to the year 1885-86, and that the figures for 1886-87 show a decline, more marked in exports than in imports, but in neither case falling so low as the figures for 1882-83.

The same.

448. Among imports the chief decreases were in cotton goods, gunny bags, liquors and iron, while there was a marked rise in imports of silk. The decrease in exports occurs principally in wheat and oil-seeds. A study of the figures of the past five years leads to the inference that variations in the general trade of the Province depend, to a great extent, on fluctuations in the trade in grain and oil-seeds which are undoubtedly the most important products of the Province. Thus in the present year the falling-off in the imports of cotton goods to the value of seventy lakhs of rupees is probably largely due to the fact that less grain was exported from the Province than in previous years. Small exports of grain mean a small inflow of money. Abundance of money will naturally lead to large purchases of cotton goods, such as took place in the year immediately preceding that under report. Abnormally large purchases in 1885-86, followed by a scanty cash supply in 1886-87, would well account for the decrease of other imports in the latter year.

Percentages of the rail-borne trade with foreign blocks.

449. The following table shows the percentages of the trade with the various foreign blocks calculated on the value :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Bombay	0·6	0·6	2·2	2·1
Bombay Port	18·1	22·2	13·1	15·5
Bengal	2·5	1·9	1·1	2·1
Howrah	26·8	29·3	5·6	9·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	19·0	21·1	19·6	31·9
Rájputána and Central India	1·5	2·6	4·6	7·7
Sind	1·6	1·2	15·5	8·5
Karáchi	29·7	20·9	36·7	19·8
Other blocks	0·2	0·2	1·6	3·3
Total ...	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

450. The percentage of the trade taken by the Port of Bombay continues to increase, while the percentage of Karáchi shows a further decrease. The trade with Karáchi is chiefly in wheat, and the falling-off is to be attributed entirely to the depression in the wheat trade, which will be noticed later on. The increase in the percentage of exports to the North-Western Provinces is due not so much to any actual increase in the exports to that block as to the decrease in the total exports from the Punjab, on which the percentage is taken.

River-borne trade.

451. There has been a decrease in the boat trade with Sind, both in weight and value. The falling-off occurred principally in imports of European cotton piece-goods and unclassed articles, and in exports of wheat and rape seed. There was a marked improvement in exports of raw cotton, raw wool, and timber.

Wheat and rape seed.

452. The total exports of wheat and rape seed by railway and boat during the past five years have been :—

	Wheat.	Mustard and rape seed.
1882-83	4,854,175	796,214
1883-84	6,782,216	2,598,758
1884-85	10,844,590	4,420,826
1885-86	16,417,760	2,963,442
1886-87	4,164,600	1,221,362

453. The average price of wheat in 1886-87, was Rs. 2-4-0 a maund, against an average price of Re. 1-10-0 in the three preceding years. The price of rape seed has remained steady at Rs. 3 a maund for some years. The Agricultural Statistics report shows that the area under wheat in 1886 was larger than in 1882 and 1883, and smaller than in 1884 and 1885, but it is said that the decrease in 1886 was probably more nominal than real. The Agricultural Statistics returns do not distinguish between rape and other oil seeds, but it is stated that the total area under oil-seeds in 1886 was only 759,013 acres, as against 1,061,518 acres in 1885. On the whole the spring harvest of 1886 may be said to have been a fairly good one, though in some of the western districts it suffered from the early cessation of the autumn rains of 1885. Judging from the figures quoted above, and from the rise in the price of wheat in 1886, it appears likely that the figures of 1884-85 and 1885-86 include the export of large quantities of wheat which had been stored by the traders of the Province and that these surplus stores have now been materially reduced. It also seems probable that the high price of wheat during the past year has prevented exporters from purchasing the whole of the excess stock of the year, and that the exports of 1886-87 are, therefore, below the normal figures. The fluctuations in the export of mustard and rape seed have not been so violent. The stores kept by the merchants are naturally not so large as in the case of wheat, and the trade is more affected by the state of the home market.

Trade of the selected stations.

454. Taken as a whole, the trade of the selected stations fell off in common with the general trade of the Province. On the other hand, there was a marked increase in the imports into Pesháwar and Ráwalpindi. The increase occurred chiefly in wheat, gram and other grains, and in provisions other than ghi and dried fruits; also in the case of Pesháwar in beer and wines, and in the case of Ráwalpindi in unclassified articles. Delhi maintained its position as the chief centre of trade in the Province.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

455. *Companies.*—At the beginning of the year 1886-87 there were 27 Associations registered under the Companies Act on the books of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Punjab, *viz.*, 20 working, and 7 in course of liquidation. During the year 4 new Companies were registered :—

(1) The North-Western Railway Co-operative Association, Limited, on 18th May, registered office at Lahore ; nominal capital Rs. 1,25,000.

(2) The Lahore Tramway Company, Limited, on 3rd June; registered office at Lahore; nominal capital Rs. 2,00,000.

(3) The Punjab Electric Match Company, Limited, on 7th August; registered office at Lahore; nominal capital Rs. 50,000.

(4) The Harbanspur Indigo Company, Limited, on 5th January; registered office at Harbanspur, District Lahore; nominal capital Rs. 58,000.

Punjab Sugar Works Company, Limited.
Punjab Steam Mills Company, Limited.
Simla Bank Corporation, Limited.

456. On the other hand, the three Companies named in the margin went into voluntary liquidation; and two others, *viz.*, the Delhi Ancient Treasure Company, Limited, and the Central Asian Trading Company, Limited, were, under the orders of Government, struck off the books as being no longer in existence because, although they had, nominally, been winding up voluntarily since 1887, it was known that, in fact, they had fully wound up many years ago and it was found impossible to obtain from the liquidators the final returns required by Section 187 of the Act.

457. The result is that at the close of the year there were 29 Associations on the register, 21 working and 8 winding up, which may be generally classified thus:—

	Working.	*Winding up.*
(*a*) Banking or loan Companies	3	3
(*b*) Trading Companies	9	2
(*c*) Mills and Presses	1	1
(*d*) Planting Companies	1	0
(*e*) Mining and Quarrying Companies	1	0
(*f*) Ice Manufacturing Companies	1	1
(*g*) Sugar Manufacturing Companies	0	1
(*h*) Breweries	1	0
(*i*) Other Joint Stock Companies	1	0
(*k*) Associations other than Joint Stock Companies ...	3	0
	21	8

458. *Capital.*—There have been no instances of increase of capital during the year, but the Simla Bank Corporation reduced its capital from Rs. 13,00,000 to Rs. 8,45,000. Thus excluding the three Associations forming class (*k*), which have no divided capital, the 18 Working Companies have a registered nominal capital of Rs. 39,82,000, of which, according to the latest available returns, Rs. 28,91,599, have been paid up.

PUBLIC WORKS.

459. PUBLIC WORKS.—TOTAL EXPENDITURE.—The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 54,23,076, as noted in the margin, the whole of which was incurred in India. Distributed approximately over the main heads, 23⅓ lakhs were spent on Original Works, 20⅚ lakhs on Repairs, 9⅜ lakhs on Establishment, 17½ thousand on Tools and Plant, and 4 thousand on the Barrack Department; while nearly half a lakh was charged to the Suspense Account.

	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military Works		2,29,775
Ditto Civil Works		8,57,367
Ditto Railways ...	37,311 }	
Provincial ditto ...	866 }	38,177
Ditto Other Public Works ...		25,47,075
Local (Incorporated) Fund Works ...		8,25,533
Municipal Fund Works		9,25,149
Total ...		54,23,076

460. General Remarks.—The expenditure of the year compares as follows with that during the two preceding years :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military	2,51,384	1,82,845	2,29,775
Ditto Civil	2,16,295	5,44,502	8,57,367
Railways	8,83,497	46,306	38,177
Provincial	28,07,682	24,64,739	25,47,075
Local (Incorporated) Funds	9,13,128	8,33,028	8,25,533
Municipal	7,18,230	7,89,442	9,25,149
Total	57,90,216	48,60,862	54,23,076

461. The diminished expenditure on Imperial Military and Provincial Works during 1885-86 was due to retrenchments made to meet outlay on Military preparations on the North-West Frontier of India, and that under the latter head in 1886-87 to the curtailment of the budget grant owing to Provincial financial difficulties. On the other hand, the increased expenditure during 1885-86 and 1886-87 on Imperial Civil Works was owing to the prosecution of work on roads forming part of the scheme for the defence of the North-West Frontier. The expenditure of $8\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs spent on Railways in 1884-85 was incurred to complete the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway—the first, and so far the only, Provincial Railway.

462. *Frontier Communications.*—Reference has already been made in previous reports to the scheme of Trans-Indus roads sanctioned by the Secretary of State which, with the large bridges and contingent works involved, may fairly claim to be the most important operation that has occupied the attention of the officers of the Department during the year. Owing to the difficulty of keeping the cost of these proposals within the margin laid down by the Secretary of State, the detailed estimates for the works had to be once or twice revised, and in some cases works to be struck out; but before the close of the year, abstract estimates in detail for the entire length of road from Khushálgarh by Kohát to Bannu, and from Bannu to Dera Ismail Khan, were submitted to the Government of India. Since the close of the year sanction has been received from the Supreme Government to a total expenditure of approximately Rs. 39 lakhs, of which Rs. 30 lakhs are for the actual work on the road, and the balance for Establishment and Tools and Plant. The Government of India has decided that the road shall be metalled throughout, and that the Kurram and Gambila bridges shall be constructed with girders obtainable from the Railway depôt at Kurrachee, suitable for carrying a railway of 5 feet 6 inch gauge. The main questions connected with this road, 204 miles in length, have all been settled, and the abstract estimates have been approved by the Government of India. The progress on the various sections during the year under review was as follows :—

Khushalgarh to Kohat.—The earth-work on 26½ miles and 10½ miles of metalling were completed, and metal collected for 15½ miles. All culverts were finished and four minor bridges well in hand. The outlay on this section during the year was Rs. 44,318, and to end of it Rs. 70,071.

Kohát to Ismail Khel.—Nearly 14 miles were completed. Metal collected in 23 miles and consolidation done in 13½ miles. Sixty-six culverts, 8 bridges, 2 causeways and 1 rest-house were completed and 5 bridges in hand. The outlay during the year was Rs. 87,323, and to end of it Rs. 1,76,157.

Ismail Khel to Kurram.—Ten miles were finished and the metal collected for the remaining 12 miles. Forty culverts and 1 rest-house were completed and 7 bridges under construction. Outlay during the year was Rs. 65,640, and to end of it Rs. 83,307.

Kurram to Lattammar.—Earth-work was completed on 9 miles and in progress on 4, and the metal collected for the remaining 2. Two rest-houses and 53 culverts were built and 4 culverts in progress. Outlay during the year Rs. 62,715 ; to end of it Rs. 85,949.

Lattammar to Bannu.—Earth-work throughout the 19⅓ miles completed. Metal collected and broken for 13 miles and unbroken for 4. Metalling for first mile finished. Thirty-three new culverts were built, 5 existing ones improved and 4 in hand. Two Irish-gaps and 3 inspection bungalows completed, and 5 tanks and 2 wells dug out.

Bannu to Naurang.—Earth-work completed for the entire length of 15 miles and metal collected, metalling laid down on 8 miles and 2 culverts built.

Naurang to Peyzu, 36 miles.—Earth-work nearly completed for the entire length, metal was collected for 22½ miles and broken for 10. Sixteen culverts, a rest-house at Shahbaz Khel, and subordinates' quarters at Ghazi Khel, Shahbáz Khel and Peyzu were built.

The outlay during the year on the last three sections referred to was Rs. 1,78,077 and to end of it Rs. 2,88,362.

Peyzu to Dera Ismail Khan, 36½ miles.—Earth-work was completed in 6 miles ; metal collected for nearly the whole distance and broken for 10 miles. A Sub-divisional office and store-room and road bungalow at Sagoo were built. Culverts rebuilt in 3 miles.

Bridge over the Kurram River.—Materials manufactured and collected ; bench marks, observatory tower and coolies' sheds completed ; foundations for 3 piers excavated—right abutment within 5 feet of bed level, and left just above level of deep bed. Protective bund made 100 feet long. Outlay during and to end of year Rs. 22,188 and Rs. 29,132 respectively. A rest-house at Kurram, costing Rs. 7,429, was also built.

Bridge over the Gambila River.—Observatory towers on both sides were completed and several borings made, but work was for some time held in abeyance pending sanction to the entire estimate, which has, however, since been received. The outlay, exclusive of Rs. 8,436 on a rest-house at Gambila, was during the year Rs. 4,507, and to end of it Rs. 4,885. The outlay on Tools,

Plant and other instruments for the two bridges was Rs. 4,347 during the year, and Rs. 14,117 to end of it. The total expenditure, excluding establishment on the entire road from Khushálgarh to Dera Ismail Khan, was Rs. 5,13,746 during the year and Rs. 8,37,525 from the commencement of the work.

Dera Ghazi Khan-Peshín Road.—The portion of this road to be constructed under the orders of the Punjab Government extends from Dera Gházi Khan to the Rakhni river, a distance of 66 miles. Provisional sanction by the Government of India was received in October 1886 to an estimate amounting in round numbers to 7½ lakhs of rupees for the construction, including the cost of establishment and Tools and Plant, of the length from Dera Gházi Khan to the Khar plain. The estimate for the extension to the Rakhni river, a distance of 16 miles, is under preparation. But it is probable the estimate for the entire 60 miles, including the crossing of the Suleiman range, will not exceed 9½ lakhs of rupees.

463. A good deal of very difficult work was experienced in marking out the trace over the ghâts, but the whole alignment was successfully completed under circumstances reflecting much credit on the staff. The land was taken up and the earth-work completed in the first 15 miles, and arrangements made for provision of shelter for working parties, water and fuel along the whole length. The total outlay during the year, exclusive of establishment, was Rs. 97,597, and Rs. 1,15,958 from the commencement of the work.

464. *Military.*—Of the expenditure of Rs. 2,29,775 under the head of Imperial Military, Rs. 84,567 were on Original Works, Rs. 97,479 on Repairs, Rs. 41,160 on Establishments, Rs, 2,684 on Tools and Plant, and Rs. 3,835 on Supplies and Repairs of Barrack Furniture.

465. The only important works completed during the year were the extensions of the Artillery lines at Abbott-abad and at Dera Ismail Khan ; the former at a cost of Rs. 22,040 and the latter at Rs. 7,270. The principal works in progress were :—Reconstructing the Left Native Infantry lines at Abbott-abad, constructing new barracks for four companies of the Corps of Guides at Mardán, extension of Left Infantry lines at Kohat and additions and alterations to Artillery lines at Kohat and Bannu.

466. *Imperial Civil Works.*—Of the total expenditure Rs 6,58,437 was on Original Works, of which Rs. 6,11,343 were on account of the Frontier Roads, Rs. 16,209 on Repairs, Rs. 1,42,844 on Establishment, the balance being accounted for under Tools and Plant and Suspense.

467. *Postal and Telegraph.*—Two postal worksheds, some godowns and a tank were constructed at Kálka, quarters for runners and postman in the Post office at Gurgáon, and additions to the Post offices at Umballa and Hoshiarpur.

468. Quarters were provided for the signallers in the old Telegraph office at Simla, additions made to the Telegraph godown at Umballa, and an enclosure wall built round the Telegraph office at Ráwalpindi. The outlay upon the whole, including the usual minor additions and necessary repairs, amounted to Rs. 25,165 on Original Works and Rs. 16,209 on Repairs.

469. *Political.*—Quarters for the Political Officer at Thal and his escort, with a court-house, the whole in a fortified enclosure, were constructed at a cost of Rs. 17,450, and an extension of the accommodation for the Khyber Rifles at Jamrúd commenced.

470. *Archæological and Historical Buildings.*—The re-roofing of the Diwán-i-Khás at Delhi, referred to in last year's report, was continued. Some Rs. 15,000 have been spent upon the work up to date, but a good deal still remains to be done. The petty restorations and work undertaken for the prevention of further injury to the mosque in the Kábil Bágh at Pánipat were completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,652. This mosque, though it does not appear to have been described by General Cunningham, is a somewhat extensive and well proportioned building of much interest, as it would seem from the tablet within to have been built by Báber after he defeated the Imperial forces under Ibráhím Lodi.

471. *Coal.*—The Salt Range coal has been worked under the direction of the officers of the North-Western Railway. At Dandot a colliery has been started under the direction of a mining expert on what is known as a combination of the "pillar and stall" and "long wall" systems; a tunnel being driven into the most promising seams with a 2-feet gauge tramway, and the coal run down in tubs and suitable wagons to a branch of the railway connected with the Khewra station. It is anticipated that working ten hours a day these arrangements would suffice to deliver between 300 and 400 tons a day, which is equal to the entire requirements of the North-Western Railway, the cost being Rs. 5 per ton. At present, however, its use is confined to certain sections of the line only.

472. The coal approximates to anthracite, and no danger is expected from firedamp, but the coal is full of pyrites, and there is already evidence that, unless due care is taken, fire from spontaneous combustion in the stocks of coal exposed, to weather may be expected. The quality is improving as the trial drifts go on, and the thickness has increased from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

473. It seems probable the large coal produced can be used without the necessity of first making it into block fuel, but the screenings and dust cannot probably be utilized at present. Pitch from England and costly plant would be required, and it is feared the expenditure would be prohibitory.

474. A detailed account of the operations has been given in the General Railway Administration Report of 1886-87.

475. Since the close of the year intimation has been received of signs of coal in the Hazára district near Abbott-abad, and a small grant has recently been made for the purpose of experiments.

476. *Petroleum.*—In the Administration Report of the North-Western Railway for the year the following account is given of the petroleum boring operation in Peshin:—

Bring operations for petroleum oil were carried out by Mr. Townsend, and in May 1885 oil was struck at Kathan, about 26 miles from Baber Kach, on the Sindh-Pishin Railway. In June 1886, trials were made of the liquid fuel, 20 trips between Sukkur and Radhan being made by two engines with most satisfactory results. The cost of the liquid fuel was found to be Rs. 39-8-0 per 100 miles, as against Rs. 54 for patent fuel and Rs. 51 to Rs. 57 for coal.

If the oil can be found in sufficient quantities for use as fuel on the Frontier Railways from Ruk upwards, storage and travelling tanks must be obtained from England at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000. It is estimated that for a normal traffic $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions of gallons of oil will be required, and in the event of a military emergency 16 to 20 millions of gallons may be necessary.

477. Plans and estimates for a 2-feet gauge Railway, 43 miles long, from Báber Kach to the oil fields at Kathan (amounting to Rs. 9,22,364) have been submitted to the Government of India since the termination of the year under report.

478. Experimental borings were also carried out with some little success by the Military Works Department at Fatahjang near Ráwalpindi, funds being provided partly by that Department and by the District Committee of Rawalpindi. The prospects are considered to be decidedly hopeful, and the oil is believed to be superior to that at Kathan. A sample has been sent to the Bengal Government for analysis and report as to its commercial value by an expert in Calcutta.

479. *Provincial Civil Buildings—Administration.*—A detached treasury at Ráwalpindi and táhsils at Kángra and Hoshiarpur were commenced, and, among others, were finished the conversion of the small bungalow in the Commissioner's compound at Pesháwar into a court-house, re-roofing the record room of the District Court at Abbott-abad, and the outer block of the táhsil at Nakodar, improvements to the Assistant Commissioner's Court at Kasauli, and the buildings attached to the treasuries at Umballa and Rewari, and the construction of a zailgarh at Sharakpur. Certain additions and alterations were made to the Kacheri at Simla, and special repairs to the táhsils at Jhajjar, Gohána and Fázilka. Some further expenditure was also incurred in adapting Benmore for Secrètariat offices at Simla.

480. *Law and Justice.*—The Chief Court, with its subsidiary buildings, was so far finished as to be nearly ready for occupation. Certain economies were effected by the introduction of specially moulded bricks and terra-cotta open screen-work instead of cut-brick work, and Naushara marble has for the first time been largely employed for decorative purposes. Additions to the District Court at Bannu and the construction of a court-house at Ráwalpindi were taken in hand.

481. *Jails.*—The expenditure upon Jails is again large, over Rs. 11,10,000 though it cannot, as the following will show, be said to be abnormal :—

Outlay on Jail Works.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	1,78,205	55,281	2,33,486
1883-84	1,34 942	39,075	1,74,017
1884-85	1,17,168	38,744	1,55,912
1885 86	58402	39,444	97,846
1886-87	70,146	41,253	1,11,399
Total ...	5,58,863	2,13,797	7,72,660
Average ...	...	...	1,54,532

482. Besides the completion of a Criminal Jail at Hoshiarpur, works were in progress for providing quarters for the Jail establishments at Jullundur and Gujránwála, and a Jail office at Gurdaspur, re-roofing the prisoners' barracks at Lahore, alterations to the same at Shahpur, water-supply for the Jail at Delhi, restoration of the Jail buildings at Umballa, the construction of quarters for the Jail establishment at Rohtak, and other minor requirements.

483. *Police.*—New Police stations at Lilla in the Jhelum district, at Dhaka in the Dera Gházi Khan district, at Bhágpur in the Kángra district, were commenced, and those at Jalla Talao and at Mukerián completed. The construction of the Police lines, with increased hospital accommodation at Pesháwar, was commenced, and those at Mooltan finished. Improvements and additions of more or less importance were made to the Police stations at Jatti, Shinkiári, Nara, Kohát, Lahore, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Umballa, Butána and Chappar. The expenditure during the last five years has been as follows :—

Outlay on Police Works.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	1,00,728	50,234	1,50,962
1883-84	1,12,415	56,669	1,69,084
1884-85	39,162	53,936	93,098
1885-86	21,158	48,662	69,820
1886-87	40,500	42,465	82,965
Total ...	3,13,963	2,51,966	5,65,929
Average ...	...	...	1,13,200

484. *Educational.*—The most important item under this head is the Aitchison College, with its subsidiary buildings, at Lahore, the foundation-stone of which was laid in November 1886 by His Excellency the Viceroy in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Lady Aitchison many of the Ruling Chiefs of the Province, and a large and representative circle of spectators, European and Native. The College has, at the desire of His Excellency the Viceroy, been named after Sir C. U. Aitchison, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The College, with the boarding-houses, the Governor's residence, and other accessories, is estimated to cost upwards of 4 lakhs of rupees. Exclusive of the cost of land and establishment, the funds to meet this large expenditure have been contributed as follows :—Rs. 15,000 by the Government of India, and of the balance one-half by public subscriptions and a grant-in-aid of equal amount from Provincial revenues, which will also bear the cost of land and establishment. Rs. 28,228 were spent during the year, partly in completing the foundations of the main buildings and two boarding-houses, and partly in the manufacture of materials.

485. The students of the late Ward's School at Umballa were brought to Lahore to form the nucleus of the new College, and Rs. 2,923 were spent in adapting houses rented for them as temporary school buildings.

486. A Training College at Lahore, estimated to cost Rs. 40,039, towards which a contribution of Rs. 15,000 was generously made by Rái Bahádar Mela Ram, was commenced and all but completed.

487. The District School at Umballa, referred to in last year's report, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 15,398, so also was a Laboratory over the east porch of the Government College at Lahore at a cost of Rs. 5,000. Certain additions to block No. 2 adjoining the office of the Director of Public Instruction cost Rs. 5,122, a School house at Fázilka Rs. 5,018, one at Padhane

Rs. 3,149, a Central Branch School house at Mooltan Rs. 3,600, and certain additions and alterations to the Asylum buildings at Sanawar Rs. 8,455; besides many minor works. Normal Schools at Ráwalpindi and Jullundur, and additions and alterations to the office of the Director Public Instruction were in progress.

488. The total expenditure on Educational buildings during the year was Rs. 1,58,413, of which Rs. 82,163 were contributed by Provincial, Rs. 59,403 by District, and Rs. 16,847 by Municipal Funds.

489. *Medical.*—Under this head the drainage of the Medical School and Mayo Hospital at Lahore was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,395 and subsidiary buildings to the Dispensary at Phukalián in the Siálkot district at Rs. 1,686. The foundation-stone of the Dufferin Hospital at Delhi was laid by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin in March 1887. Dispensaries at Nuh, Kángra and Leiah, and many minor works, were in progress.

490. *Communications.*—Under this head, which includes the sub-heads of Roads, Bridges, Boat Bridges and Ferries, accommodation for Travellers and Arboriculture, were spent Rs. 16,82,778 as against Rs. 16,99,110 in 1885-86 and Rs. 18,37,743 in 1884-85, distributed as follows:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
PROVINCIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	2,66,569	2,57,056	2,66,237
Repairs	10,00,583	8,93,176	9,05,869
Total ...	12,67,152	11,50,232	11,72,106
DISTRICT.			
Original Works	1,97,232	1,89,231	1,21,401
Repairs	3,54,331	3,44,808	3,73,579
Total ...	5,51,563	5,34,039	4,94,980
MUNICIPAL.			
Original Works	4,559	1,232	1,757
Repairs	14,469	13,607	13,935
Total ...	19,028	14,839	15,692
GRAND TOTAL ...	18,37,743	16,99,110	16,82,778

491. *Metalled Roads.*—The North-West Frontier Roads have already been alluded to. The Murree and Kohála Road is, with the exception of a contribution of some Rs. 80,000 from Provincial Funds, also being paid for as an Imperial work, forming part of the scheme for the defence of the northern frontier of India. For the purposes of account, however, the expenditure has been included under Original works, Provincial. Works on the road were steadily pushed on, the Kauniar Khus bridge and many other bridges and culverts were completed, breast walling has been supplied in places where urgently required; but a good deal in this direction still appears desirable in addition to metalling, surface dressing, earthwork, &c. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,15,089 and, excluding Rs. 15,000 spent in the preliminary survey, up to date Rs. 4,50,260.

492. The usual repairs on the Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Pesháwar were effected at a cost of Rs. 3,67,116, and among the more important roads metalling or re-metalling was in progress on the following :—

From Hazro to Hattián.
,, Sonepat to Mirthal.
,, Sonepat to Bahálgarh.
,, Mahrauli to Taglakabad.
,, Malaudh to Kotla.
,, Bunga to Naushahra.
,, Kamalpur to Pır Hiran Cho.
,, Hoshiarpur to Phagwára.
,, Siálkot to Jammu.
,, Naushahra to Mardán.
,, Batála to Srigovindpur.
,, Batála to Dera Nanak.
,, Amritsar to Rája Sánsi.

The diversion of the Grand Trunk Road from the town of Attock to the Railway Station.

The Station Road to the Muzaffargarh Railway Station.

The approaches to the Railway Bridge at Attock and the Railway Station at Gurdáspur.

493. Protective works were carried out in connection with some torrents crossing the Rongta Valley Road, the Salhud Nallah on the Hazara Trunk Road, and the Markanda where it crosses the Grand Trunk Road near Shahabad. Feeder roads were opened from Kot Santok Rai to the Dhariwal Station on the Amritsar Pathankot Railway, Hardeo Chini through Mokundpur to Gurdaspur, and from Durangla to Gangi. A short length of the Hindustan-Tibet Road near Simla was widened.

494. *Unmetalled Roads.*—The total expenditure upon the 19,304 miles of unmetalled roads in the Province was a little over 4½ lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 2,80,000 were contributed from Provincial and the balance from District Funds.

495. *Bridges.*—The expenditure under this head from Provincial Funds has been included under Metalled Roads. But, among others, the following works of some importance may be mentioned :—Constructing Boti and Jhari Nallah bridges on the Hazara Trunk Road ; rebuilding the bridge at mile 37 on the Murree-Barakao Road ; constructing bridges over the East Beyn stream on the Grand Trunk Road at Jullundur, over the Buryah Nallah on the Delhi and Muttra Road, and over the Dhara Nallah near Umballa.

496. From District and Municipal Funds the following bridges were completed or in progress :—

One over the Budha Nallah at Machiwàra, a wire bridge on the Mannia Khud Gharra Ghât between Kàngra and Ràmgarh, 3 bridges on the Mandi-Phagwára Road, and others at Tárn Târan, Kot Fathedin near Kasúr, on the Sharakpur road near Faizpur, Ahmednuggar, and at Syad Hassan Pir, at Narowál, Rája Tal, over the Rohi Nallah at Kasúr, the Katora Canal at Hassan Khanwála, over the Aik Nallah near Hajipur, and for over the Garh Gurunknath in the Montgomery District.

497. *Boat Bridges and Ferries.*—The following is a statement of the principal boat bridges in the Punjab, showing the dates of their dismantlement and re-opening in the year 1886-87 :—

Locality of Bridge.	Date of		Number of Boats.		Length of Bridge.	Remarks.
	Dismantling.	Re-opening.	Government.	Hired.		
Boat Bridge over Jumna at Mamirpur ...	15-6-86	15-10-86	...	14	Feet. 120	
Ditto ditto Chounsa ...	6-86	15-10-86	...	15	150	
Ditto ditto Sanouli ...	June 1886	Novr. 1886	The contractors use their own boats on these bridges.		186	
Ditto ditto Marghana ...	Ditto	Ditto			186	
Ditto ditto Rájghát near Jagadhri.	16-6-86	16-10-86	...	26	569	
Ditto ditto Ferozepore ...	23-6-86	27-10-86	60	20	1,695	Bridge abolished on the opening of the railway.
Ditto over Beas at Dera Gopipur ...	14-5-86	1-10-86	11	...	440	
Ditto over Ravi Shahdera ...	Maintained throughout the year.		26	...	1,025	
Ditto ditto Chichawatni ...			17	...	650	
Ditto ditto Kadirabad ...	Bridge abolished with effect from 1st September 1886.					
Ditto ditto Trimmu Ghat...	1-4-86	7-10 86	28	34	2,245	
Ditto ditto P. D. Khan ...	25-4-86	26-10-86	34	...	2,400	
Ditto ditto Khushálgarh ...	17-6-86	15-9-86	20	...	1,050	
Ditto ditto D. I. Khan ...	14-4-86	10-10-86	40	35	3,123	
Ditto over Kabul River at Nowshera	Maintained throughout the year.		15	...	970	
Ditto ditto Abazai ...	19-3-86	15-11-86 & 1-1-87	...	39	1,071	

498. The cost of their maintenance was Rs. 1,05,773, against Rs. 1,02,735 in 1885-86 and Rs. 1,40,759 in 1884-85. The abolition of the boat-bridge over the Sutlej at Ferozepore was due to the completion of the Railway bridge at that place.

499. The gross income realized from all boat-bridges in the Province was Rs. 2,00,747, and after meeting charges for toll collection and establishment there was a net credit of Rs. 1,89,586.

500. *Minor Ferries.*—The number of ferries maintained during the year was 392 against 385 in the preceding year.

501. The ferries at Michni and Abazai are managed, and income enjoyed, by the boatmen, so also is that at Attock from October 1886. Of the remainder, 12 were under district management and 377 leased to contractors.

502. *Accommodation for Travellers.*—The dák bungalow of Tret on the Murree-Ráwalpindi Road was reconstructed and special repairs were carried out to the supply houses at Lála Músa, Khárián and Garinda, and the dák bungalow at Núrpur. A well was sunk at the encamping-ground at Bádiána, and serais constructed at Dehlon, Jello and Kána.

503. *Arboriculture.*—There was a slightly increased expenditure during the year as compared with 1885-86, Rs. 88,038 having been spent in 1886-87, against Rs. 81,763 in 1885-86.

504. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—Under this head, which includes Town buildings, Water-supply, Paving streets, Sewage, Drainage, &c., there was an expenditure of Rs. 9,84,575 as compared with Rs. 8,63,448 in 1885-86.

505. *Town Buildings, &c.*—A further expenditure of Rs. 1,59,000 was incurred upon the new Town Hall and subsidiary buildings at Simla, bringing the total expenditure to date to a sum exceeding 3 lakhs. As this expenditure already considerably exceeds the sanction accorded by Government, the matter is forming the subject of inquiry.

506. The Clock tower at Mooltan was held in abeyance for want of funds.

507. Rooms for the District Committees of Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Dera Ismail Khan and Kálábagh were completed, and preliminary arrangements made for Town Halls at Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan, both of which are to be called "Victoria Halls" in honor of the Jubilee.

508. *Water-supply.*—The only work of any magnitude under this head was the scheme for the Rawalpindi city, estimated to cost Rs. 2,52,330, and on which Rs. 1,86,795 had been spent. The work was so far advanced that water was brought into the city and the works were opened by the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir C. Aitchison, at the end of March 1887.

509. Further experiments were undertaken in order to test the yield of subsoil water at Amritsar. The supply from one well 8 feet deep was found to be 14 cubic feet per second, and increasing 18 cubic feet for each foot of depth. An experimental trench was still in progress.

510. A number of bunds were either completed or in course of completion in the Gurgaon and Delhi districts, and wells or tanks sunk at Hissar, Sirsa, Zira, Sukhuchak and Haripur. The District Committee of Ferozepore contributed Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of a navigation channel to the Ferozepore city. A well on the left bank of the Khyber stream, and the lining with concrete of the portion of the existing channel from that stream were also undertaken. The bulk of the funds for all these schemes of water-supply was supplied by District and Municipal Committees.

511. *Pesháwar Water-supply.*—The operations during the year on this project were chiefly confined to its examination and formal approval by the Local Government. The commencement of work awaits the completion of the financial arrangements, the details concerning which are under consideration.

512. *Sanitation.*—The main cut and the Tang-Dháb channel in connection with the extra-mural drainage scheme at Amritsar were finally completed, and arrangements made for handing over the whole to the Municipality.

513. The sewage and drainage of Simla and the Pesháwar city were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,30,992 and Rs. 3,99,481 respectively. Drains of minor importance were also laid down or in course of construction at Delhi, Mohalla Dholewál at Ludhiána, Kasúr, Lahore and Siálkot.

514. *Miscellaneous.*—Separate slaughter-houses for kine and sheep were constructed, and a grain market commenced at Lahore. A little over 3 lakhs were spent under the head of Paving streets, mainly from Municipal Funds, on various towns and streets of the Province.

515. *River Protective Works.*—The Bára River Protective works referred to in last year's report, were completed during the year.

516. RAILWAYS.—As noticed last year, the whole of the railways of the Province have now been amalgamated, and are worked as one system, the North-Western, which, when the branches already sanctioned are completed, will include some

2,500 miles of Railway. During the past year there were opened, on 22nd January 1887, 120 miles of the western section of the Sind-Ságar from the Chenab to Bhakkar; on the 20th March 1887, 155⅓ miles of the Sind-Peshin, from Sibi to Shárigh and from Pír Chauki to Quetta; and on the 1st April 10 miles of the Sind-Ságar from Mahmúd Kot to Koreshi. The remaining sections were almost complete, and the bridges over the Sutlej at Ferozepore and over the Chenab at Chak Nizám all but ready for opening. The eastern section of the Sind-Ságar, formerly known as the Salt Branch, from Lála Músa to Bhera, was converted from the narrow to the standard gauge. A report and estimates were submitted to the Government of India in December 1886 for a line from Miánwáli to Khushálgarh, and a survey was ordered to be made of the country along the Indus between Mari and the river Sohan. Some 10 lakhs were expended on works for the improvement of the gradients of the line between Jhelum and Ráwalpindi,—a work still in progress. Some additional works required at the Amritsar and Ráewind junction stations were finished, as also two blocks of staff quarters at Khánpur and the Head-quarters office at Lahore.

517. Additional flood openings for the miles most affected by the autumn heavy rains in the Umballa district were commenced, and a general scheme was under consideration for permanent training works in connection with the numerous large bridges, for which at present considerable expenditure on temporary works has almost annually to be incurred.

518. *Amritsar-Patháukot Railway.*—Under orders conveyed by the Government of India when dealing with the renewal of the Provincial Contract this line still remains a Provincial property, though it is worked under an agreement with the North-Western Railway. The conditions of this agreement are as follows:—

(*a*). The Punjab Government to provide all money required for additional works necessary for the proper working of the traffic or the safety of the public; such works not being undertaken until sanctioned by the Punjab Government.

(*b*). The Punjab Government to receive as net earnings the following interest on the capital expended to be calculated monthly:—

At the rate of		1	per cent.	the first year.
"	"	$1\frac{1}{4}$	"	second year.
"	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	third year.
"	"	$1\frac{3}{4}$	"	fourth year.
"	"	2	"	fifth year.

The payments to be then subject to reconsideration.

519. Separate accounts have not been kept for the detailed working of the Branch, so that the exact traffic improvement cannot be given.

520. *Kalka-Simla Railway.*—The detailed plans and estimates in connection with this project were completed, but had not been submitted before the close of the year. The estimate as prepared by Mr. Morris for a line on the 2 feet gauge, 68 miles in length, including all rolling stock and both direct and indirect charges, amounted to nearly 62 lakhs, or Rs. 90,858 per mile.

521. *Patiala-Bhatinda Railway.*—In February 1887 the President of the Council of Regency, Patiala, intimated to the Punjab Government the desire of the State to construct from the revenues an extension on the standard gauge of a line from Patiala to Bhatinda, some 98 miles in length. To meet this wish an Executive Engineer and three Assistants and the necessary staff were deputed to undertake the detailed surveys which were in hand when the year closed.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred from Imperial Funds on Public Works in the Punjab during the year 1886-87 under the several Heads of Classification.

Details.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.			
44—Military Works.			
Buildings for accommodation of European Troops ...	713	1,003	1,716
Do. do Native Troops ...	84,740	37,297	1,22,037
Ordnance Works	440	748	1,188
Commissariat Buildings	...	375	375
Staff and Miscellaneous	**—4,175**	355	**—3,820**
Roads to Hill Stations or Lines of Military communications.	...	5,150	5,150
General Cantonment Works	553	25,208	25,761
Stud Buildings	...	3,773	3,773
Fortifications	2,296	23,570	25,866
Total Military ...	84,567	97,479	1,82,046
Establishments	...	...	41,160
Tools and Plant	...	...	2,684
Profit and Loss	...	...	...
Barrack Department (exclusive of Establishment) ...	2,125	1,407	3,532
Establishment	...	...	353
Grand Total Military ...	86,692	98,886	2,29,775
IMPERIAL.			
45—Civil Works.			
Civil Buildings.			
Salt Buildings	...	...	...
Post Offices	21,148	12,617	33,765
Telegraph Buildings	4,017	3,592	7,609
Administration	...	...	...
Total Civil Buildings ...	25,165	16,209	41,374
Communications.			
Metalled and Bridge Roads	5,21,946	...	5,21,946
Raised, Bridged and Unmetalled Roads	1,11,326	...	1,11,326
Total Communications ...	6,33,272	...	6,33,272
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Sewage, including Drainage	...	...	...
Total Mis. Public Improvements ...	...	...	...
Collieries.			
Coal operations	...	...	...
Total Collieries ...	...	...	...
Total 45—Civil Works ...	6,58,437	16,209	6,74,646
Establishment	...	...	1,42,844
Tools and Plant	...	...	600
Add Suspense Balance	...	...	39,277
Grand Total Imperial Civil Works ...	...	...	8,57,367

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred from Imperial Funds on Public Works in the Punjab during the year 1886-87 under the several Heads of Classification—concluded.

Details.	Outlay to close of 1885-86.	Outlay in 1886-87.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41—STATE RAILWAYS.			
IMPERIAL.			
Umballa-Kálka-Simla Railway.			
Preliminary Expenses	1,02,920	37,311	1,40,231
Plant	...	...	..
Establishment	...	...	...
Total Úmballa-Kalká-Simla Railway ...	1,02,920	37,311	1,40,231
PROVINCIAL.			
Jullundur Hoshiárpur Railway Survey.			
Preliminary Expenses	469	...	469
Plant	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...
Total Jullundur-Hoshiárpur Railway Survey ...	469	...	469
Grand Total, 41—Railways ...	1,03,389	37,311	1,40,700
47—STATE RAILWAYS.			
Amritsar-Pathankot Railway.			
Preliminary Expenses	44,363	...	44,363
Land	1,81,125	175	1,80,949
Construction of Line	11,08,638	588	11,09,226
Ballast and Permanent-way	27,45,904	49,993	27,95,897
Station Buildings	6,39,011	578	6,38,433
Plant	40,313	20	40,293
Establishment	1,67,514	2	1,67,512
Rolling Stock	5,31,503	...	5,31,503
Loss by Exchange	27,770	...	27,770
Add—Increase in Balance of Suspense Account ...	1,21,274	48,939	72,335
Total Final and Suspense Head ...	56,07,415	866	56,08,281
Total Capital Expenditure, 47—Railways ...	56,07,415	866	56,08,281
Grand Total Railways ...	57,10,804	38,177	57,48,981
Total Expenditure.			
Umballa-Kálka-Simla Railway	1,02,920	37,311	1,40,231
Jullundur-Hoshiárpur Railway	469	...	469
Amritsar-Patbánkot Railway	56,07,415	866	56,08,281
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,10,804	38,177	57,48,981

NOTE.—The revenue realized during 1886-87 on the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway amounted to Rs. 73,194, whereas the working expeses amounted to Rs. 22,184.

POST OFFICE.

522. Post Offices.—The figures given in the statement below show the number of Imperial Offices, Outlying Letter boxes, Postmen and Village Postmen in the Punjab on the last day of the year 1886-87 as compared with the year 1885-86 :—

	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.
Existing on 31st March 1886...	735	301	578	317
Opened or entertained during 1886-87 ...	44	9	29	24
Total ...	779	310	607	341
Closed or discontinued during 1886-87 ...	53	5	93	10
Existing on 31st March 1887...	*726	305	514	331

* Of these 719 are permanent and 7 experimental.

523. The decrease in the number of Post Offices and Postmen is due mainly to the season establishments having been excluded from this year's report under departmental orders as they did not exist on the last day of the official year. The increase under the head Village Postmen is small and calls for no particular remark.

524. The following statement shows the mileage of the Imperial Postal Lines in the Province :—

Railway	1787	miles against	1689	miles in	1885-86.
Mail Cart	639	,, ,,	795	,,	,,
Runners	2,263½	,, ,,	2,229½	,,	,,

525. The increase under the head Railways is due to the opening of the Sind Ságar Line between Sher Shah and Bhakkar and the decrease under Mail Cart to the conversion of the Mandra and Talagang Line into a Runners' line and to the abolition of a portion of the line from Chichawatni to Dera Ismail Khan.

526. The slight increase in Runners' lines is due to certain changes in the routes to meet the requirements of the Department and to the conversion of the Mandra and Talagang line already mentioned.

527. The opening of the Sind Ságar Railway has enabled the mails for Dera Ismail Khan to be carried much more rapidly through Mooltan instead of *viá* Jhang.

528. The total number of articles of all descriptions received for delivery during the year 1886-87 was 2,99,82,238 against 2,75,93,382 during 1885-86, being an increase of 23,88,856. The articles returned undelivered, amounted to 7,97,238 or an average of 2·6 per cent.

529. The following statement exhibits the statistics of the District dâk during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

	Post Offices.	Village Postmen.	Letter Boxes.	Mileage.	Income from local cess.			Imperial grant.			Total expenditure.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1885-86 ...	27	365	42	4565½	20,806	2	7	45,000	0	0	92,235	6	0
1886-87 ...	24	366	42	4412	16,173	8	6	45,000	0	0	92,844	13	1

Post carried by Hill cart 82 miles.
Ditto by Ekkas 24 ,,
Ditto by Runners 4,306 ,,

4,412 ,,

530. The decrease under the head Post Offices and the increase under that of Village Postmen calls for no special notice.

531. The decrease under the head mileage is due to the abolition of the Mail Cart line from Jhang to Bhakkur and of the Runners' line from Muzaffargarh to Dera Din Panah, Dera Din Panah to Kot Sultan, Kot Sultan to Leiah and from Leiah to Bhakkar.

532. The following new lines were opened during the year :—

Bhakkar to Hyderabad, Jhang to Athara-Hazari. The Runner's line from Changa Manga to Chunian was converted into an Ekka line. The decrease under the head "Income from Local Cess" may be attributed to the Post Cess having been realized during the year 1886-87 only in the 8 districts to which Act XX of 1883 had not been extended at the end of the year. In the 23 districts in which the provisions of the Act were in force, the cess was no longer collected as a separate item but merged in the local rate.

533. The total number of articles of all descriptions received for delivery by the District Dâk Post Offices during the year 1886-87 was 96,237 against 89,387 in 1885-86, being an increase of 6,850 articles.

534. The number of articles returned as undelivered amounted to 4,580 against 3,902 or a percentage of 4·7 against 4·3, and the number of articles collected for despatch was 84,558 against 80,815 in 1885-86.

535. The total number of articles entrusted to Village Postmen for delivery amounted to 831,450 of which 41,154 or 4·9 per cent. were found to be undeliverable. The number of articles collected by Village Postmen for despatch amounted to 3,26,526.

536. The following figures represent the total transactions of the District Dâk Post Offices and Village Postmen :—

Received for delivery 927,687 against 866,484 during 1885-86.
Returned undelivered 45,734 against 40,373 during 1885-86.
Collected for despatch 411,084 against 391,051 during 1885-86.

537. The percentage of articles returned undelivered was 4·9 against 4·6 during 1885-86.

TELEGRAPHS.

538. Telegraphs.—The telegraph system of the Province was extended during the year 1886-87 by 418 miles of line, while 683 miles were added to existing wires, but at the same time certain reductions were made, and at the end of the year under review the line and wire mileage was 4,234 and 11,991 against 3,834 and 11,336 respectively at the end of the previous year, (not 4,123 and 11,986 as erroneously stated in the report for 1885-86).

539. Thirty-two new offices were opened and twelve were closed. The following statement shows that there were twenty more offices open at the close of 1886-87 than at the end of 1885-86 :—

	No. of Offices open.	
	At the end of 1885-86.	*At the end of* 1886-87.
Government Offices	108	110
Railway and Canal Offices	187	198
Offices not open for paid messages	80	87
Total ...	375	395

540. The number of messages despatched during the year from Government offices was 202,382, thus showing a decrease of 11,083 when compared with the previous year.

541. The Indian share of the collections amounted to Rs. 3,48,711-9-7 which were Rs. 65,442-7-11 less than the previous year.

IRRIGATION.

542. The Sidhnai Canal from the left bank of the Ravi in the Mooltan District was opened during the year and irrigated during both the kharíf and rabi crops. The list of Canals in operation is as follows :—

Perennial Canals—

- Western Jumna,
- Sirhind,
- Bári Doáb,
- Swat River.

Inundation Canals—

- Upper Sutlej Series,
- Lower Sohág and Pára,
- Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series,
- Sidhnai,
- Muzaffargarh Series,
- Indus Series,
- Imperial Canals in Shahpur.

543. The Sidhnai Canal is classed as an Inundation Canal, as, during certain cold weather months, the Ravi in the Talamba reach, from which it takes out, is dry, due to the abstraction of the water for the Bári Doáb Canal; but as a weir on the French needle system has been provided across the river any cold

weather freshet can be headed up and passed into the Canal, and it is therefore probable there will be few years in which one or two waterings cannot be given to the rabi crops.

544. The Imperial Canals in Shahpur District are still administered by the Deputy Commissioner for this Department.

545. The submission of the project for the Jhelum Canal in the Shahpur District has been again delayed, owing to more detailed surveys of the drainages near the head being required. All the necessary levels and surveys have, however, been obtained, and the scheme will be submitted to the Government of India for sanction during the current year.

546. A survey party was formed during the cold weather to select the line for a kharif branch from the Main line of the Western Jumna Canal at Indri to irrigate the large tract between the Chittang and Sirsutee nallahs. A large amount of surveying and levelling was done, but the results will form the subject of report in the year 1887-88.

547. The total area irrigated by perennial canals was 1,011,061 acres, and exceeded that of last year, which had previously been the largest on record, by 85,453 acres. The falling off on the Bári Doáb Canal was nearly compensated by the recovery on the Western Jumna Canal, while the development of the Sirhind and Swat River Canals brought up the returns to the figure shown.

548. On the Inundation Canals also there was a satisfactory increase of 77,127 acres; the total area amounts to 939,088 acres; 27,162 acres of the above area are due to the opening of the Sidhnai Canal.

549. The total area irrigated by all the Imperial Canals amounted to 1,950,778 acres and is the largest area irrigated in any one year by the Punjab Canals.

550. PERENNIAL CANALS—*Western Jumna Canal.*—The new Canal was opened throughout its entire length during the year, and the old line finally abandoned. Great credit is due to the officers in immediate charge of this work, as the transfer was made during short closures of the Canal in the summer months without interference with the demand for irrigation.

551. All the British distributaries were practically completed during the year, and have been opened as they were finished, but the fixing of the irrigation outlets, which can only be done gradually, is still incomplete, and much of the land taken up for them has not been paid for.

552. The Jínd distributaries from the Hánsi Branch, which were reported complete during 1885-86, were working during the year under review, but were slightly altered to increase their capacity so as to give an estimated maximum irrigation of 60,000 acres, instead of 50,000 as provided in the agreement with the State. The increased supply will only be given when surplus water is available, and the concession was made to the late Rája on the condition that he would forego all claims for remissions on account of closures when the supply in the river is unequal to the demand. Such claims were admissible under the agreement, but the working of the clause presented so many difficulties in practice that it was considered desirable to get rid of them. The transfer of these channels to the State officials had been arranged to take effect from the 1st April 1887, but on the death of the Rája the Council of Regency requested that they might remain in the charge of the Department for another year, and this has been acceded to.

553. The tributaries to Main Drain No. I were practically completed during the year, as well as Main Drain No. II up to the Muhammadpur Bridge, while the Ganda Nallah diversion and Begampur-Rájapur Minor Drain were well in hand.

554. The alignment of Main Drain No. VIII below Gohána was finally laid out on the ground, land-widths set off, plans and detailed estimates prepared, but work was not actually commenced before the close of the year.

555. Seven more falling gates were fitted to the Patrala dam at Dádupur.

556. During April 1886 heavy scour set in immediately above the Gagsína Bridge on the new Main Line, and before it was detected the flooring, curtain walls and a portion of both piers had fallen into the holes which were 11 to 12 feet deep. The arches remained intact, supported on the portions of the piers which stood, but as the structure was unsafe traffic was at once stopped, and a temporary ferry instituted pending the reconstruction of the bridge. The abutments have not suffered, and it was therefore decided to remove the arches and substitute an iron superstructure carried on a central pier. The arches and remainder of the original piers were dismantled during a closure in January and February 1887, and a new pier built on well foundations. The iron-work for the superstructure is now being put together in the Rúpar shops.

557. The damage to the weir at Tájawála by the floods of 1885 was repaired, and a few new spurs and cuts in the river-bed constructed.

558. The remaining nine bridges on the Hánsi Branch have been fitted with moveable wooden platforms and the Canal rendered navigable to Hánsi. Navigation has been fairly started between Karnál and Delhi, between which places the Punjab and North-Western Steam Navigation Company have placed two steamers on the canal, and instituted a regular service for goods and passengers.

559. The area assessed during the year was 315,911 acres against 223,322 acres in 1885-86; the increase is due to a better demand for water.

560. *Sirhind Canal.*—Four hundred falling shutters were erected on the weir, the crest of which was raised last year, and have proved most useful in maintaining a full supply in the Canal when the river was low. A reserve traveller was also provided for working the gates of the under-sluices; these were entirely constructed in the Rúpar shops, which were also fully employed in the construction of girder bridges for the Branches and sluice gates for the Bári Doáb Canal.

561. On the British Branches, which have already been reported as practically complete, a few extra bridges were commenced and several finished, and the navigation channel to connect the town of Ferozepore with this system of Canals was started.

562. Of the Native States Branches, the Kotla Branch was finished by the construction of the remaining six miles, as well as the escape reservoir at the tail; while on it and the Gaggar and Choa Branches a number of temporary rájbaha chaukís were built.

563. The entire distributary system from the Abohar Branch has been practically completed. On the Bhatinda Branch proposals have been submitted and estimates sanctioned for all except two small distributaries.

564. On the Native States Branches also great progress was made, estimates having been sanctioned for all the distributaries required.

565. The summary of the results is 413 miles of major and 871 miles of minor distributaries completed during the year, bringing the total up to 1,453 and 1,582 miles respectively, while 333 and 509 miles were in hand at the end of the year. This high rate of progress is very creditable to all the officers concerned.

566. Irrigation was first granted from the Bhatinda Branch during the year and there was great demand on both the British Branches. The area irrigated in both crops was 215,625 acres against 152,837 acres in 1885-86. No details have been received of the irrigation effected from the Native States Branches, but arrangements are now being concluded for the supply of statistics of their working in future.

567. *Bári Doáb Canal.*—The improvements carried out on this Canal during the year were the conversion of fall No. 17 into a rapid, the construction of a rapid below the Talwandi Bridge, and of a weir at the Kotla Bridge, as part of the scheme for re-grading the bed of the Main Branch, Upper and Lower respectively. At the Tibri Regulator straight wing walls were substituted for the old curved wings, which were found to cause erosion of the banks below the work.

568. A new outlet was built for the Egerton Woollen Mills to supply water-power to a second turbine, but it has not yet been put into use owing to the non-arrival of the machinery from England.

569. The river works were again severely damaged by heavy floods, and extensive repairs to the floor and rapid below the weir sluices were executed. The weir was also strengthened for 400 feet from the sluices. The inlet channel was also re-graded and thoroughly cleared of shingle. The area irrigated during the year aggregated 405,152 acres, showing a decrease of 100,205 acres as compared with that of the preceding year, which is the largest on record. This falling off is partly accounted for by the rainfall, which was quite up to the average and greatly in excess of that of 1885-86, and partly to the fact of the inlet channel from the river silting heavily during the kharif necessitating two closures for its clearance at times when water was in demand. A proposal to build a supplementary inlet channel is now being elaborated.

570. *Swat River Canal.*—The system of rájbahas from this canal was completed during the year, and two minors from No. IX were well advanced. It is anticipated that very few more minors will be required, and that the distributary system will very shortly be completed.

571. A set of flour mills situated on a fall on No. IX rájbaha, in the vicinity of Mardán, was commenced and nearly completed during the year.

572. A serious breach occurred in March 1887 in the heavy embankment across the Zaim drainage, where the bed of the Canal is 60 feet above the level of the nullah. The breach was probably primarily caused by the settling of the made earth, but, as it occurred very shortly after a severe earthquake, there are grounds for supposing that the accident was not unconnected with it.

573. The year was one of drought in the Pesháwar District, the rainfall at Abazai and Mardán having been 5·7″ and 9·3″ against 26·4″ and 33·6″ in the previous year. This gave an immense impulse to irrigation, and the area irrigated has risen from 44,092 acres in 1885-86 to 74,373 acres in 1886-87. The area under rabi crops alone was 57,701 acres.

574. *Inundation Canals.—Upper Sutlej Series.*—The improvements in the heads of these Canals have yielded good results, and the area irrigated during the year amounted to 102,524 acres. It is hoped that on their completion the high figures of 1881-82 and 1882-83 may be again attained.

575. *Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.*—The scheme of this Canal as contemplated in the project estimate is now practically complete, but greater knowledge of the tract to be commanded shows that a few additional distributaries are required, and these are in course of construction. Good progress was made during the year in the demarcation of villages in the Government waste land, the greater portion of which has been laid off so as to form a series of villages, each of which will be independently irrigated by its own water-course. The lines of the water-courses were laid down by the Survey establishment under the orders of the Executive Engineer, and they are being constructed by the new settlers as the lands are allotted by the Deputy Commissioner.

576. The area irrigated during the year amounted to 17,340 acres, which is a very slight increase on that of 1885-86.

577. *Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.*—New heads were dug for the Sheikhwah Sharkia, Mathital, Sultanwah, Sadiqwah and Uchalwah, and a combined head for the Shahpur, Daurana-Langana and Wali Muhammad Canals.

578. The Mathital and Jámwah Kalán were improved by the excavation of diversions to cut off long bends which caused a loss of level in water surface, while the Jámwah Kalán and Baháwalwah Mailsi were also improved by being widened to carry a larger supply.

579. Several spurs were constructed in the river to prevent erosion at the heads of the canals, and five shutter boats were purchased from one of the Provincial Public Works Divisions to be used in the formation of silt banks in hopes of training the rivers in the vicinity of the canals.

580. A Needle dam was built on the Jamrániwah, and a syphon under the Abanwah, from the Zar-i-Nágha Fund.

581. Regular measurements of the silt clearances of these canals were made for the first time during this year; the results show that 24,440,480 cubic feet of earth was excavated by the chhers, and 1,755,900 by other agency, the clearance thus amounting to the large figure of 26,176,380 cubic feet. In addition to this, 8,301,100 cubic feet of work was done by chhers in new heads and in widening the canals, and 14,807,300 cubic feet by other agency.

582. There was a falling-off in the area irrigated of 4,149 acres, the total amounting to 324,612 acres.

583. A survey party cross sectioned about 400 square miles of country at the tails of the Jámwah Khurd and Kalán canals at one mile intervals with a view to the preparation of a scheme for the further development of these canals.

584. *Sidhnai Canal.*—The division for the construction of this canal was closed on the 1st April of the year under review, and the canal attached to the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division as a Sub-division. The Needle lock at the right flank of the weir was completed, and the gates and lifting gear of the regulator completed. The Main Line of the canal has been widened to full width as far as the railway and surveys completed for the extension of the canal beyond it. All the distributaries above the railway have been completed and earned revenue, while the tail rájbaha to irrigate on the south side of the railway was aligned and co nstruction commenced.

585. The canal was opened at the beginning of the kharíf and irrigated 27,162 acres during the year.

586. The water-courses, which on this canal are being made by Government for the new settlers in the Government waste lands, were all finished down to the railway crossing.

587. *Indus Canals.*—The river continued to set with great force on to its right bank, with the result that the erosion was very severe. The regulators of the Núr and Shoria Canals were carried away by it, and several of the embankments were breached, necessitating the construction of new ones at Shahjamál and Pír Adil. A very large area of the most valuable land was also swept into the river, notably on the Kot Daúd Canal, and many of the cultivators are said to be crossing into the Muzaffargarh District or moving west to break up fresh land.

588. The clearances amounted to 29,894,450 cubic feet, which, despite the heavy erosion at the heads of several of the canals, is less than usual. Two Needle weirs were built in the Kastúri and Dhingána Canals to take the place of the temporary brushwood bunds which certain villages have a right to make under settlement agreements. These temporary bunds, locally known as *chhaps*, are a source of great trouble, and the weirs which have been substituted will be far more efficient.

589. Five of the canals worked well during the year, and three badly; while seven had a fair supply. The irrigation returns show a slight increase of 6,549 acres over last year, but the area is still 10,000 acres less than those of 1881-82 and 1882-83.

590. *Muzaffargarh Canals.*—Regulators were built for the Púran and Suráb Canals, and the embankment on the west side of the district, which protects it from the Indus floods, is now finished; the canal supplies being now under control, the heavy swamping at the tails of the canals can be checked. Inspection chaukís on the line of embankment were built at Kinjar, Shujra and Jatoi. Needle weirs were built for the Ghillu and its branches and for the Ghattu Escape, and five more have been sanctioned for the Talíri, which will greatly aid in the economical distribution of the water. A new head was dug for the Sulímán Canal.

591. The rivers were low during the year, but very steady in level, and the area irrigated is the largest on record, amounting to 275,412 acres.

592. *Shahpur Canals.*—The area irrigated was 13,367 acres, or 2,362 acres less than last year, which, however, is the largest ever irrigated by these canals in any one year.

593. CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.—*Chenab Canal.*—This was the only canal under construction during the year, the remaining canals, which are still incomplete, having been included in the revenue account.

594. The excavation of the supply channel and main line to full width was commenced and almost completed during the year, so as to utilize the prison labour before its removal and the dismantling of the jails.

595. The escape channel from the tail of the Kot Nikka Branch was completed, and the Kalliánwála and Shahjamál rájbahas nearly so. The tract traversed by this canal was visited by an extraordinarily heavy rain storm on the 23rd June 1886, which showed clearly that sufficient provision had not been made in the project estimate for the disposal of surface drainage, and seven additional inlets were sanctioned as well as a catch-water drain to carry a portion of the rainfall into the river above the canal head and thus protect the canal. The experience gained by this rainfall has also led to alterations in the water-way to be provided for the drainages crossed by the branches now under construction.

596. These additional works and other causes have necessitated the submission of a revised estimate, which at the time of writing this report is under preparation, and shows that although the cost will be largely increased, the canal will still be remunerative.

597. The completed portion of the canal was opened for irrigation on the 9th July 1887.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

598. RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—A statement of the accounts of the Revenue and expenditure of the Punjab Government during the year will be found in Appendix 52. The receipts and charges are there arranged under the three heads—Imperial, Provincial and Local, which respectively denote the income and expenditure reserved for Imperial purposes and control, those surrendered to the Local Government for Provincial use and management, and those appertaining to Incorporated Local Funds administered for the most part by District Boards or District Committees, and in a few cases by officers of Government.

599. As in the previous year the distribution between the Imperial and Provincial Governments of the revenue and expenditure not classed under the head "Local" was in accordance with the revised scheme of decentralization introduced in 1882-83. The Financial contract entered into by the two Governments in that year was to have ended in the year under report, but has been continued for a further period of five years beginning with 1887-88.

600. In pursuance, however, of the scheme of local self-government, a considerable amount of income and expenditure has been transferred from the Provincial to the Local section of the accounts for management and control by District Boards. Similar transfers have been arranged with Municipal Committees, and are included in the statement of Municipal income and expenditure given in Chapter III of this report. The following table shows the estimated average receipts from and charges connected with the principal services which have thus been localized :—

Services.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nazul properties	8,087	2,394
Ferries	1,47,487	13,189
Staging-bungalows and Rest-houses	4,353	6,186
Cattle pounds	44,999	16,421
Total ...	2,04,926	38,190

601. In addition these Local Bodies have been placed in charge of various Public Works, the annual outlay on which for repairs and maintenance have thus come to be recorded in the Local instead of the Provincial section of the public accounts.

602. The principal receipts and charges are briefly noticed in the following paragraphs :—

LAND REVENUE.

RECEIPTS.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue proper	2,16,04,362	2,16,07,189
Record Room receipts	56,638	88,938
Fees on processes for the recovery of Land Revenue.	17,009	10,784
Receipts from the Khwara and Zira Forests (Kohat District).	20,802	15,160
Receipts from local canals in Montgomery.	...	1,472
Total ...	2,16,98,811	2,17,23,543
CHARGES.		
Survey and Settlements	5,14,314	4,42,508
Charges of district administration	17,41,569	17,66,714
Land Records and Agriculture ...	19,398	36,610
Allowances to district and village officers.	38,880	40,044
Rents, rates and taxes	4,888	5,043
Charges for the service of processes for recovery of land revenue.	17,010	10,784
Payments to Patwáris	9,27,061	10,22,863
Total ...	32,63,120	33,24,566

603. The Land Revenue demand and collections for the year were considerably better than the demand and collections of 1885-86, but a larger amount of arrears from previous years was realized in the latter year and this accounts for the apparent stationary condition of the Revenue notwithstanding revisions of assessment. Under the head "Revenue Record Room Receipts" there was an increase of Rs. 23,000 from Mutation fees, due to improved rules. The accounts of the remaining items of receipt call for no remark. Fees for the service of processes for the recovery of Land Revenue form a separate Local Fund as do also the receipts from the Khwara and Zira forests in Kohat. The canal receipts in Montgomery belong to the District Fund.

604. On the expenditure side, the decrease in the cost of surveys and settlements is due partly and mainly to the winding up of operations in the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Kohat Districts, and partly also to a transfer of charges formerly recorded under this head to the head "Land Records and Agriculture." The

latter represents the charges of the Director of Settlements and Revenue Records and his establishment. The increase in the cost of District administration is due principally to the development of the scheme for re-organizing the Kanungo agency, while the larger increase in "Payments to Patwárís," is the result of extending the system of incorporating the transactions of Local Patwárís Funds in the accounts of general revenue and expenditure.

605. OPIUM.—Under this head is accounted for so much of the sale proceeds of opium obtained from Ghazipur for sale by the Punjab Excise Department as represented the cost price at which the opium was supplied to the Province, the difference or profit being recorded under the head "Excise." The system of obtaining the opium required for consumption in the Punjab over and above what is produced locally was in the experimental stage during the year under report. In the report for 1885-86, it was stated that the question how the supply of home grown opium can best be supplemented was under consideration. The subject continues to receive attention, and proposals have been submitted for permitting the importation of a limited supply of Malwa opium from Ajmir on payment of a reduced duty, in addition to a fixed quantity obtained from the Ghazipur factory for sale by the Excise Department. Revised opium rules are also under consideration, and it is hoped that these measures will result in some improvement in the Opium revenue of future years if fresh charges in system are not made.

606. STAMPS.—The accounts of the Stamp revenue and expenditure for the two years 1885-86 and 1886-87 are as follows :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of General Stamps—		
One anna Stamps for receipts and cheques	84,988	88,256
Bills of Exchange or Hundis	51,029	52,227
Other General Stamps	9,11,007	9,91,187
Sale of Court Fees Stamps	22,41,721	23,27,538
Sale of plain paper to be used with Court Fees Stamps	25,279	27,080
Duty on impressing documents	12,236	19,013
Fines and Penalties	10,849	8,564
Miscellaneous...	1,957	540
Total ...	33,39,066	35,14,405
EXPENDITURE.		
Discount on sale of General Stamps	40,482	43,686
Ditto Judicial " ...	31,472	32,510
Discount on sale of plain paper used with Court Fees Stamps	1,659	1,777
Cost of Stamped paper	46,827	55,131
Salary of Superintendent	8,124	7,343
Establishment and Contingencies... ...	15,122	14,584
Total ...	1,43,686	1,55,031

607. Under the head of General or Non-Judicial Stamps, the increase is attributed partly to the natural growth of the Province in prosperity, and partly also to the failure of the rabi crops which drove cultivators into the hands of money-lenders. Sales of 1 anna or receipt stamps, continued to increase. Postal officials have lately been entrusted with the sale of these Stamps, and this additional facility for obtaining them may be expected to still further raise the revenue.

608. The expenditure of the Stamp Department calls for little remark. Discount payments increased in proportion to the improvement in Revenue, and there was a small increase in the cost of Stamp paper supplied to the Province from the Stamp Depôt at Calcutta.

609. EXCISE.

RECEIPTS.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
License and Distillery fees, and duties for the sale of liquors and Drugs	9,58,339	10,05,619
Sale proceeds of Excise Opium	3,46,245	3,43,822
Transit duty on Excise Opium	4,200	..
Gain on sale proceeds of Excise Opium ...	...	14,569
Fines, Confiscation and miscellaneous ...	1,056	5,847
Total	13,09,840	13,69,857
EXPENDITURE.		
Officers and establishments	55,150	54,539
Contingencies	3,049	3,172
Total ...	58,199	57,711

610. From this statement is excluded the duty realized in the North-Western Provinces on Shahjehanpur rum exported for consumption in the Punjab. This item, a moiety of which is credited to the Punjab Provincial Revenues by inter-provincial adjustment, amounted to Rs. 83,599 against Rs. 72,988 in 1885-86.

611. The cost of the Excise Department remained the same as in the previous year and calls for no remark. The increase in the Revenue occurred mainly under the head of liquors.

612. Provincial Rates.—The income and expenditure were as follows :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Income.	Rs.	Rs.
Local rate (Act V of 1878)	3,52,614	2,95,103
Road cess	41,569	33,536
Education cess	44,333	36,242
Post cess	20,806	16,684
Local Rate (Act XX of 1883)	21,64,189	22,45,730
Cess on Wards' Estates	3,639	3,001
Patwárí fees	9,75,780	11,06,932
Total ...	36,02,930	37,37,228
Charges.		
Cost of collecting the Local Rate ...	1,59,771	1,71,775

613. Excluding Patwárís fees which appertain to separate Local Funds and the increase in which is due, as explained under the head of Land Revenue, to the extension of the system of incorporating these funds, the revenue of the year under report is nearly the same as that of the previous year. Owing, however, to more districts having come under the operation of Act XX of 1883, in lieu of Act V of 1878, there was a decrease in the rate realized under the older Act, and also in the Road, Education and Post cesses, accompanied by an increase in the rate under Act XX of 1883 in which these cesses merge under the provisions of the later enactment.

614. As in the previous year, where Act XX of 1883 was in force, four-fifths of the net proceeds of the local rate were assigned to District Boards for local purposes, the rest being reserved by the Provincial Government; and where Act V of 1878 remained in operation, the localized share of the revenue continued to be three-fourths of the net rate *plus* the three minor Land cesses, while the Provincial Government received the remainder of the Revenue. The cess on Wards' estates was credited wholly to Provincial Revenues.

615. Assessed Taxes.—Act II of 1886, for imposing a tax on incomes derived from sources other than agriculture, came into force on 1st April 1886, from which date was superseded the more limited License Tax on trades and dealings levied under Act II of 1878.

616. The Revenue from these imposts and the cost of collecting the same during the two years 1885-86 and 1886-87 respectively, were as follows:—

	License Tax. 1885-86. Rs.
Collections	... 3,79,941
Cost of collection	... 1,123

COLLECTIONS.

	Income Tax. 1886-87. Rs.
Deductions from official salaries ...	... 1,86,245
Ditto from interest on Government securities	... 25,468
Other incomes	... 7,73,996
Penalties	... 7,811
Miscellaneous	... 752
Total	... 9,94,272

COST OF COLLECTION.

Salary of Income Tax Commissioner ...	... 11,710
Clerks and servants	... 19,995
Travelling allowances and contingences ...	... 2,545
Total	... 34,250

617. These figures represent the sums actually collected and disbursed *during* the two years. A large portion of the License Tax due for 1885-86, however, was collected in advance in 1884-85, and when each year is credited with the revenue properly appertaining to it the result of the comparison is an increase of 98·2 per cent. in the net receipts under the Income Tax Act. As regards that portion of the Tax which is assessed by District officers, excluding, that is to say, deductions from official salaries and pensions and interest on Government securities, the final demand for 1886-87 shows an increase of 63 per cent. on the final demand of the License Tax in the preceding year. Of this increase about 37 per cent. is said to be due to increased taxation of persons who paid the License Tax and the remainder to taxation of persons who were not assessed to the License Tax.

618. The appointment, as Income Tax Commissioner, of a special officer to inspect and test the assessment of the new Income Tax, accounts for a good deal of the increased expenditure incurred in realizing it, as compared with the cost of collecting the superseded License Tax. Further additional expenditure was incurred in providing District offices with small increases to their establishments, without which the work of assessment and preparation of returns &c., could not have been satisfactorily performed.

619. The Punjab Government is on the whole satisfied with the administration of the Income Tax during the year. The revenue realized was as large as could reasonably have been anticipated; there has been no general discontent, and such dissatisfaction as has been evinced is the necessary consequence of a new measure of direct taxation and will doubtless in time disappear as the Act comes to be acquiesced in as a part of the machinery of Government.

620. In accordance with a ruling of the Supreme Government, the portions of the Income Tax collections and charges assigned to and charged against the Provincial Government were limited to the amounts which it received and paid in 1885-86 of the License Tax, *viz.*, Rs. 1,89,971 and Rs. 562.

621. FORESTS.—The revenue from Forests rose from Rs. 8,50,419 in 1885-86 to Rs. 11,27,277 in 1886-87, the increase being due to extended timber operations consequent on the steady demand which prevailed for timber, sleepers and fuel. On the other hand the same causes led to an increase of Rs. 40,840, or from Rs. 6,75,391 to Rs. 7,16,231, in the expenditure under this head. The net revenue of the year, however, is the highest that has yet been realized. The receipts and charges are shared equally between the Imperial and Provincial Governments.

622. REGISTRATION.

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS.		
Fees for registering documents	1,42,521	1,54,662
Fees for copies of registered documents ...	35,900	37,909
Miscellaneous	198	288
Total ...	1,78,619	1,92,859
CHARGES.		
Superintendence	19,035	18,535
District charges	79,993	84,193
TOTAL ...	99,028	1,02,728

623. These receipts and charges were also divided equally between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.

624. The increase in receipts is traceable mainly to registrations of the compulsory class, of which there was a larger number than in the previous year. The increase in charges occurs under the sub-head Commission to Sub-Registrars, and is explained by the improvement in income.

625. LAW AND JUSTICE.—The following is a comparative statement of the Judicial receipts and charges :—

Receipts.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	12,949	14,095
Court Fees realized in cash	4,394	7,192
General fees, fines and forfeitures... ...	3,17,450	3,33,548
Miscellaneous	3,144	1,366
Jail receipts, including manufactures, hire of convicts and miscellaneous	2,84,881	2,82,173
Total	6,22,818	6,38,374
Charges.		
Chief Court Judges	2,16,781	1,64,688
Chief Court Establishments	1,02,868	1,03,977
Law Officers	34,309	27,640
Civil and Sessions Courts	11,41,273	11,89,136
Courts of Small Causes	41,082	39,936
Criminal Courts	11,94,789	11,89,658
Refunds	34,381	38,137
Jails	7,20,930	7,84,937
Total	34,86,413	35,38,109

626. The improvement in income is due generally to larger realizations of Magisterial fines.

627. The increase in the cost of the Chief Court Judges in 1885-86 as compared with 1886-87 is due to officiating appointments made in the room of absentees on privilege leave. The appointment of six temporary additional Divisional Judges with establishments to dispose of arrears which had accumulated in the District Courts accounts for the increased expenditure on Civil and Sessions Courts. The Jail expenditure was unfavourably affected by a rise in prices which took place towards the end of the year under report.

628. Police.—The receipts under this head fell from Rs. 6,80,477 to 6,45,906 on the assumption by Government of the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway (now included in the North-Western State Railway) in consequence of which measure the share of the cost of Police on that line which had previously been recovered from the Company ceased to be recoverable. Recoveries for Police supplied to Municipalities, Cantonments, Public Departments, Companies and private persons amounted to Rs. 5,31,999 or over 82 per cent. of the total Police receipts.

629. The principal other item is Rs. 93,579 of cattle pound fees and sales of proceeds of impounded cattle, of which Rs. 60,484, on account of realizations in pounds still retained under the management of Government officers, are credited to Provincial Revenue, and Rs. 33,095 recovered in pounds made over to District Boards for management, belong to the District Funds.

630. The total cost of Police, including Railway Police and charges connected with cattle pounds, was Rs. 33,10,523 against Rs. 32,88,110 in the previous year. The increase is due mainly to revisions of the Police in Municipal towns which involved extra expenditure and additions to the Railway Police simultaneously with the extension of railway communication.

631. The "Local" portion of the Police expenditure represents the cost of cattle pounds managed by District Boards. The Imperial portion consists of the charges connected with (*a*) Police on railways, except the Amritsar-Pathankote Railway, and (*b*) a force of Militia on the Peshawar and Kohat border. The Police on the Amritsar-Pathankote Railway, which is a Provincial State Railway, and all other Police establishments are paid from Provincial Revenues.

632. MINOR DEPARTMENTS.—The receipts which consist for the most part of the income of Public Gardens and Fairs, amounted to Rs. 98,165 against Rs. 87,413 in the previous year. The increase is due mainly to transfers to this head of account of items formerly recorded elsewhere. The Local share represents the income of Gardens and Fairs, chiefly Cattle Fairs, managed by District Boards.

633. The following is a detailed statement of the expenditure of the year under this head :—

	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Veterinary charges	11,575	15,708	16,197
Gazetteers, preparation of	1,000	...	...
Provincial Museums	...	4,833	...
Experimental cultivation	...	9,363	...
Public exhibitions and fairs	...	13,105	10,839
Botanical and other public gardens	...	35,890	81,336
Collection of trade statistics	...	14,898	36
Miscellaneous	...	215	352
Total	12,575	94,012	1,08,760

634. The corresponding expenditure in 1885-86 was as follows :—

	Rs.
Imperial	17,360
Provincial	98,349
Local	1,05,795

635. DISTRICT BOARDS AND COMMITTEES.—In the first paragraph of this chapter it has been explained that the revenue and expenditure which is classed under the head "Local" in Appendix No. 52, relates chiefly to Local Funds administered by District Boards or District Committees. These are the District Funds formed under Acts XX of 1883 and V of 1878, and of which the principal asset is the allotment made in accordance with Sections 9 and 7 respectively, from the Local rate levied under those Acts for expenditure by Local Bodies.

636. The following is a complete account of the transactions of these funds during the year:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.
Land Revenue due to Local Canals ...	1,472
Share of Local Rate levied under Act V of 1878 ...	2,04,527
Road Cess ...	33,536
Education Cess ...	36,242
District Post Cess ...	16,684
Share of Local Rate levied under Act XX of 1883 ...	16,86,862
Receipts from Mail Cart Services ...	11,336
Cattle Trespass receipts ...	33,094
School fees ...	22,664
Miscellaneous receipts connected with Education ...	588
Hospital receipts ...	5,022
Miscellaneous Medical receipts ...	619
Miscellaneous receipts connected with Horse and Cattle breeding ...	18
Public Exhibitions and fairs ...	42,403
Botanical and other public gardens ...	7,455
Fees for the occupation of serais, &c. ...	20,233
Miscellaneous ...	1,39,423
Receipts from Local Canals ...	1,531
Public Works Receipts—	
From Ferries ...	1,79,633
Sales and rents of lands and houses ...	2,760
Miscellaneous ...	405
Contributions from Provincial Revenues ...	47,321
Total ...	24,93,828

CHARGES.

	Rs.
Refunds ...	271
District Post ...	68,604
Office establishment and contingencies ...	1,04,757
Cattle Pound charges ...	9,993
Establishment for the inspection of Schools ...	42,235
Boys and Girls Schools ...	3,01,967
School of Art and Normal Schools, including stipends to students in Provincial training institutions ...	17,356
Grants-in-aid to University, Schools and libraries ...	1,69,960
Scholarships ...	29,460
Miscellaneous charges connected with Education ...	13,256
General Medical establishment ...	5,583
Vaccination and Sanitation charges ...	53,143
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	1,75,120
Grants for Medical purposes ...	24,454
Medical Schools ...	2,343
Lunatic Asylums ...	19,193
Public exhibitions and fairs ...	10,839
Horse and Cattle breeding charges ...	7,760
Stipends to Veterinary students ...	8,436
Botanical and other public gardens and arboriculture ...	81,335
Collection of statistics ...	36
Experimental cultivation ...	353
Pensions and Gratuities ...	1,818
Printing ...	5,707
Donations for charitable purposes ...	1,818
Rewards for the destruction of wild animals and snakes ...	8,824
Miscellaneous petty establishments ...	15,587
Miscellaneous charges ...	24,444
Local Canal establishment and contingencies ...	440
Public Works, *viz.*,—	
Ferries establishment and contingencies ...	10,809
Original Works ...	2,48,997
Repairs ...	4,85,245
Establishment ...	88,367
Tools and plants ...	2,923
Contribution to Provincial Revenues ...	2,98,177
Total ...	23,39,310

637. In the report for 1885-86 it was stated that Act XX of 1883 had superseded Act V of 1878 in 25 out of the 31 Districts of the Province, that District Boards constituted under the former had taken the place of District Committees appointed under the latter enactment in 21 out of the 25 Districts and that subordinate Local Boards had been formed in 18 of the Districts in which District Boards had been appointed. At the end of 1886-87 the new Act had been extended to four more Districts, and at the present moment Simla is the only District in the Province in which Act V of 1878 remains in forcee The circumstances of this District practically exclude it from the system of Local self-government introduced by Act XX of 1883. District Committees have now been replaced by District Boards in all but four of the Districts to which the Act has been extended, the exceptions being the Frontier Districts of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Peshawar and Kohat. Rules for the constitution of Boards in these Districts, have, however, either been framed or are under consideration. Subordinate Local Boards have also been formed in 22 Districts and rules for the conduct of business have been framed by the majority of District Boards and approved by the Local Government.

638. It will thus be seen that the scheme of Local self-goverment introduced by Act XX of 1883, has now been extended generally throughout the Province. The arrangements thus made for the better administration of District affairs by Local Bodies have not been long in operation, and a review of the results is therefore not called for at present. The balances at credit of the District Funds at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 13,69,698.

639. Customs and Salt.—In the following table are compared the Revenue and Expenditure in 1886-87 and 1885-86 of the four divisions of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department comprised in the Punjab. The expenditure does not include a payment of Rs. 80,000 made under treaty to the Bahawalpur State :—

	Gross Revenue.		Expenditure.		Net Revenue.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Punjab Mines	36,28,510	38,20,828	2,76,688	2,88,299	33,51,822	35,32,529
Kohat "	2,05,603	2,21,729	41,464	43,677	1,64,139	1,78,052
Mandi "	30,593	31,434	7,604	6,640	22,989	24,794
Delhi Salt Sources	6,67,777	7,65,515	38,900	37,690	6,28,877	7,27,825
Total	45,32,483	48,39,506	3,64,656	3,76,306	41,67,827	44,63,200

640. *Punjab Mines.*—As in the previous year this division consisted of the Mayo Mines at Khewra and the mines at Nurpur, Warcha and Kalabagh. The quantity of salt delivered at all four amounted to 18,37,350 maunds or 1,30,281 maunds more than the quantity delivered in any previous year. Duty was paid on 18,45,324 maunds as compared with 17,48,422 maunds taxed in 1885-86. The largest increase was obtained at the Mayo Mines, but, owing to a temporary suspension of traffic due to the substitution of a broad for a narrow gauge line between Miani and Khewra. The exports from this source

by railway were slightly less At the Kalabagh Mines, sales increased by 21,843 maunds larger removals having been made for the Hazara District. A decrease of 18,736 maunds took place at Warcha, and is attributed to ordinary fluctuations of trade. There was also an unimportant falling-off in sales at Nurpur. The expenditure on the Punjab Mines Division was Rs. 12,000 higher than in the previous year, the increase being due partly to the excavation of a larger quantity of salt and partly to special works. The fixed charges remained practically the same as in the previous year.

641. *Kohat Mines.*—The working of these mines during the year presents no special features. There was an increase of 41,121 maunds in the quantity of salt sold, and consequently an increase in revenue accompanied by larger payments to the Maliks or Headmen who share the income with Government.

642. *Mandi Mines.*—The total revenue from this source which is shared by the Government and the Raja of Mandi in the proportions of one-fourth and three-fourths, amounted to Rs. 1,25,735 against Rs. 1,22,370 in the previous year. The improvement is due to larger removals of salt to Native States. The appointment of an officer of a lower grade to the charge of this division accounts for a slight reduction in the expenditure.

643. *Delhi Salt Sources.*—As was explained in the report for last year, these works, known also as the Sultanpur Salt Works, are in a declining condition. More salt was, however, manufactured and sold than in the previous year, the reason being that stock holders consented to reduce their prices. The expenditure calls for no remark

644. CANALS.—The Capital invested in the Punjab Canals is shown in the following statements :—

PARTICULARS.	During year.	To end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Canals in operation	27,16,146	6,84,83,225
" under construction	3,80,905	17,94,892
" under suspension	...	35,456
Total ...	30,97,051	7,03,13,573
Deduct— Contribution by Native States for Sirhind Canal ...	9,84,654	1,28,51,884
Capital invested by Government	21,12,397	5,74,61,689
Deduct—		
For works not classed as Productive	18,99,423	...
Half direct charges for the year for Protective and Productive Works.	10,16,041	...
Indirect charges to date for Protective and Productive works.	24,83,410	53,98,874
Total amount on which interest is chargeable for the year. On Canals in operation	5,05,18,667	...
Do. under construction... ...	15,44,148	...
Total ...	...	5,20,62,815

The capital of the canals, the construction of which is not charged to Revenue, in operation during the year (including the Sidhnai Canal which appears for the first time under this head) was		5,37,67,374
Deduct—		
Half direct charges for the year	8,31,183	...
Indirect charges to date	24,17,524	32,48,707
The amount on which interest is chargeable for the year was	...	5,05,18,667
Income from all sources excluding adjustments ...	...	30,07,184
Working expenses	...	14,37,600
Balance profit, being 3·10 per cent. on the amount on which interest in chargeable.	...	15,69,584
Interest at 4 per cent. on	5,05,18,667	20,20,747
There was a loss (after paying interest) of 0·89 per cent. on the year's operation against a loss of 1·50 per cent. in the previous year.	...	4,51,163

645. The Swát River Canal is still working at a loss which this year amounted to 4·64 per cent. The Western Jumna, Sirhind and Lower Sohág and Pára Canals also continue to work at a loss. The percentage of loss on these Canals for the last two years is compared below:—

	Percentage of Loss.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.
Western Jumna Canal...	0·19	0·23
Sirhind Canal	4·12	3·20
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	2·78	2·33

646. The Bári Doáb Canal earned a profit of 3·01 per cent. The operations on this canal show a steady increase in the percentage of profit, thus—

			Per cent.
1884-85	...	...	1·38
1885-86	...	...	2·07
1886-87	...	...	3·01

647. The Sidhnai Canal, which was opened out he 27th May 1886, shows earnings for the first time. There was, however, a loss of 3·65 per cent. on this its first year's operations.

648. The Capital of the Inundation Canals in operation at the close of the year was Rs. 18,63,967, of which sum the direct outlay was Rs. 17,83,678.

		Rs.
The total income on these canals excluding adjustments was	...	7,23,661
The working expenses	...	5,22,989
Giving a profit of	...	2,00,672

which is equivalent to a percentage of 11·25 on the direct capital outlay. The Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals paid 195·74 per cent., and the Shahpur Canals 37·24 per cent., against 208·74 and 34·04 respectively in the previous year. The Indus Canals which paid a small profit of 0·49 per cent. in the previous year show a loss this year of 1·06 per cent. The percentage of loss on the Upper Sutlej Canals has again risen to 3·89 per cent.; it had fallen in 1885-86 to 0·14 per cent. from 3·13 per cent. in 1884-85.

649. By assessments there is an increase of Rs. 2,67,670 in the Canals, the Capital expenditure of which is not charged to Revenue, over previous years due to the larger area irrigated on all except the Bári Doáb Canal.

650. On the Inundation Canals there is an increase of Rs. 47.613 in assessments as compared with 1885-86.

651. The following table shows the results of the working of the Canals for the year :—

Particulars.	Year	Western Jumna Canal.	Bari Doáb Canal.	Sirhind Canal.	Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.	Sidhnai Canal.	Swát River Canal.	Inundation Canals.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Capital Outlay to end of year—	1885-86	1,03,15,132	1,60,70,141	2,13,72,499	4,10,673	5,57,632	32,63,317	18,77,334	5,38,66,728
	1886-87	1,05,84,893	1,61,36,024	2,23,93,907	5,61,998	7,20,730	33,69,822	18,63,967	5,56,31,341
II.—Income realized during the year—									
Direct, *viz.*, water-rent and miscellaneous receipts	1885-86	8,26,353	11,88,863	1,34,672	473	...	250	1,31,122	22,81,733
	1886-87	8,38,986	12,91,377	3,54,907	626	13,193	26,714	1,30,820	26,56,623
Indirect, *viz.*, Land Revenue due to Irrigation works (including water-advantage rate).	1885-86	58,324	3,11,407	...	9,583	...	...	5,69,306	9,48,620
	1886-87	58,322	4,04,903	...	18,156	...	...	5,92,841	10,74,222
Total Direct and Indirect	1885-86	8,84,677	15,00,270	1,34,672	10,056	...	250	7,00,428	32,30,353
	1886-87	8,97,308	16,96,280	3,54,907	18,782	13,193	26,714	7,23,661	37,30,845
III.—Charges for the year—									
Maintenance, including Establishment	1885-86	5,16,579	5,52,042	2,20,280	8,139	...	25,009	4,53,488	17,75,537
	1886-87	5,24,360	5,91,230	2,39,603	13,008	14,364	55,035	5,22,989	19,60,589
Interest on Capital Outlay	1885-86	3,88,592	6,15,385	7,94,645	13,356	17,556	1,23,674	...	19,53,208
	1886-87	3,97,392	6,19,036	8,32,148	18,997	25,130	1,28,042	...	20,20,745
Total	1885-86	9,05,171	11,67,427	10,14,925	21,495	17,556	1,48,683	4,53,488	37,28,745
	1886-87	9,21,752	12,10,266	10,71,751	32,005	39,404	1,83,077	5,22,989	39,81,334
IV.—Net profit and Loss.—									
(*a*).—Including interest on Capital Outlay	1885-86	−20,404	3,32,843	−8,80,253	−11,439	−17,556	−1,48,433	2,46,940	−4,98,392
	1886-87	−24,444	4,86,014	−7,16,844	−13,223	−26,301	−1,56,363	2,00,672	−2,50,489
(*b*).—Excluding interest on Capital Outlay. On Direct Income. Amount...	1885-86	3,09,774	6,36,821	−85,608	−7,666	...	−24,759	−3,22,366	5,06,196
	1886-86	3,14,626	7,00,147	−1,15,304	−12,382	−1,171	−28,321	−3,92,169	6,96,034
On Direct Income. Percentage on Capital Outlay.	1885-86	3·00	3·95	−0·40	−1·87	...	−0·75	−17·17	0·95
	1886-86	2·97	4·34	0·51	−2·20	−0·16	−0·84	−21·04	1·25
On total income, Direct and Indirect. Amount...	1885-86	3,68,098	9,48,228	−85,608	1,917	...	−24,759	2,46,940	14,54,816
	1886-87	3,72,948	11,05,050	1,15,304	5,774	−1,171	−28,321	2,00,672	17,70,256
On total income, Direct and Indirect. Percentage on Capital Outlay.	1885-86	3·56	5·90	−0·40	0·46	...	−0·75	13·15	2·72
	1886-87	3·52	6·85	0·51	1·03	−0·16	−0·84	10·77	3·18

N. B.—Adjustments on account of previous years are excluded from the income.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

SANITATION.

652. The state of the health of the Province was again good. The death rate 26·60 per 1,000 remained almost the same as that of 1885, there being a difference in favor of the year under review of ·32 per mille.

653. The number of births registered, 743,739, was higher than the number registered in 1885 by 11,805, an increased rate of ·63 per mille. This rate is slightly higher than the average for the past five years. The districts of Dera Ismail Khan, Karnal, Ludhiana, Hissar and Hoshiarpur show the largest increase in the rate per mille in this respect.

654. The Gurdaspur, Sialkot and Jullundur Districts lead with the highest rates, *viz.*, 50, 48 and 47 per 1,000 respectively.

655. Fourteen districts, including these three, show birth-rates of over 40 per mille, twelve of over 30 and under 40 per mille, and five of under 30 per mille. The male birth-rate was 21·13 per mille and the female 18·34 per mille.

656. The death-rate of the Province was again 27 per mille. The number of deaths registered was 501,266 against 507,140 in 1885. The rate per mille among males and females was 26 and 27 respectively. The excess of deaths among females over the deaths among males was most marked in the Jullundur district. The Sanitary Commissioner has drawn particular attention to the difference of the death-rates of the two sexes in infantile life in this districts This certainly is remarkable and an attempt to investigate and explain the cause of it is being made by the Sanitary Commissioner as well as by the local authorities. In the Simla, Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar and Gurdaspur Districts, female mortality was considerably in excess of male mortality. Delhi, Gurgáon and Karnal are again among the districts with the highest death-rates, although the rate is lower than in the year before. The statistics for the frontier districts are considered untrustworthy. The Sanitary Commissioner has given a very useful table showing the months in which the mortality is highest. This table shows that the months of October, November and December, that is the months which follow the rains, and in which the greatest decrease of temperature takes place, are the most unhealthy; and the spring months, or those in which the temperature again rises, are the most healthy.

657. The death-rate for 49 of the principal towns of the Province, 33 per mille, was only one per mille higher than the rate for 1885. The towns of Pesháwar and Palwal with rate of 48 per 1,000 each, lead, followed by Amritsar Delhi, Sonepát and Jagráon with rates of 44, 42, 41 and 40 respectively. The Sanitary Commissioner distrusts the low rates of 16 and 17 per 1,000 for Dera

Ghazi Khan and Jhelum. In connection with the low rate of the former, it may be mentioned that the birth-rate in Dera Ghazi Khan which was 35·11 per mille in 1885, has fallen to 21·43 per mille in 1886, a fact which seems to denote a relaxation in the efforts made to secure accurate returns.

658. The registration of births and deaths among Europeans and Eurasians is unsatisfactory, and one reason assigned by the Sanitary Commissioner is that it has been customary in calculating the birth and death-rate to work on the entire European and Eurasian population as given in the Census of 1881, which includes the Military population residing in Cantonments. But as many Civil officers live in Cantonments, and as the calculation of the vital statistics of Cantonments as regards this class has not hitherto been undertaken by the Sanitary Commissioner, it follows that the returns for the Province as a whole cannot be satisfactory. The matter has been partially remedied this year by an attempt to exclude the Military population, and next year an attempt will be made to obtain returns from the Civil European and Eurasian population of Cantonments. A birth-rate of 5·8 and a death-rate of 4·6 per mille is reported for 1886.

659. Only 12 deaths are said to have resulted from cholera against 1,936 in 1885, and of these not more than three were pronounced on closer investigation to be undoubtedly cases of cholera, so that practically the Province was free from this form of disease during the year under review.

660. Deaths from small-pox rose from 7.575 in 1885 to 10,770 in 1886 The tract of country that suffered most was that comprising the Districts of Pesháwar, Kohat, Bannú, Dera Ismail Khan, Shahpúr, Jhelum and Gujranwalla. The Pesháwar District suffered severely. On the outbreak of the disease, extra Vaccinators were sent to that district, and Hospital Assistants were supplied with lymph with which they worked in the neighbourhood of their hospitals. A Native Supervisor and two extra Vaccinators were also sent to the Leiah Tahsil of the Dera Ismail Khan District.

661. Fevers are as usual the cause of the large majority of deaths. The mortality from complaints of this class amounted to 336,263, the lowest figure, with the exception of that for 1883, on record during the past five years. As in 1885, so during the year under review, the Districts of Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnal Umballa, Rohtak and Muzaffargarh, where the mortality ranged from 30 to 20 per 1,000, suffered most.

662 Sanitary works and improvements continue to receive attention. In 19 districts, projects of importance are reported as being either under consideration, in progress or completed. Among the important works reported as completed are the main line of the Simla sewage scheme, the extra mural channel for drainage at Amritsar, and the construction of masonry drains in the station of Anarkali. The Ráwalpindi water works have made rapid progress. Similar works have been sanctioned for Delhi and Pesháwar, the only obstacle in their way being the raising of loans to provide the funds necessary for carrying them out. The sum expended by the 176 Municipal towns on conservancy and sanitation amounted to over ten lakhs, and the income from the sale of manure to Rs. 89,483 or Rs. 4,861 more than in the preceding year.

663. During the year the Sanitary Commissioner was able to get through a considerable amount of inspection. He personally inspected 29 Municipal towns and 52 smaller towns and villages. Dr. O'Neill inspected 14 Municipal towns and six villages during the first three months of the year. Dr. Doyle inspected 26 Municipal towns and 16 smaller towns and villages; and altogether 40 Municipal towns and 22 smaller towns and villages were inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners as compared with 33 towns in 1885. Ninety-seven Municipal towns and 1,344 smaller towns were inspected by the Civil Surgeons against 26 towns and 61 villages in 1885.

MEDICAL.

664. At the close of the year 1886 there were 194 hospitals and dispensaries open. One dispensary, Narowal, in the Sialkot District, was closed during the year and one, Swabi, in the Peshawar District, opened. Although really opened towards the close of 1885, the Female Hospital at Lahore, now known as the Lady Aitchison Hospital for women, was for the first time reported on in the dispensary report for 1886. It is therein stated that the results of the year's work were very satisfactory; and it is hoped that, with the new and suitable building now in course of construction, the institution will year by year increase in value and usefulness.

665. The following table of statistics relating to dispensaries for the last three years supplies very full information on the subject:

Years.	Number of Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.			Income.				Expenditure.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Government.	Municipal and other funds.	Other sources.	Total.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	196	39,300	17,42,639	17,81,939	48,995	3,05,796	19,074	3,73,865	3,78,885
1885	193	40,810	17,39,517	17,80,327	25,798	3,40,007	22,945	3,88,750	3,82,292
1886	194	41,893	18,06,390	18,48,283	28,096	3,38,321	24,516	3,90,933	3,85,832

666. The death-rate among in-patients at dispensaries during 1884, 1885 and 1886 has been 4·93, 4·90 and 4·69 per cent. of the total of such patients treated, which, considering the steady increase in the number of this class of patients, must be considered satisfactory.

667. Malarial fevers, Ulcers, diseases of the respiratory organs and ophthalmia again claim the largest proportion of patients. Only nine cases of cholera were treated at dispensaries.

668. The number of obstetric cases treated at dispensaries continues to increase. In 1886 there were 694 cases treated, or 155 more than the previous year and double the number treated ten years ago. It may confidently be hoped that each succeeding year will show an increase in the number of this class of patients.

669. The surgical work of the year was also very satisfactory and was fairly shared by Civil Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants. There were 13,311 major operations performed, 3,759 by Civil Surgeons, 5,472 by Assistant Surgeons and Surgeons and 4,080 by Hospital Assistants.

670. LEPER ASYLUMS.—At the close of 1886 there were 566 lepers in the six Asylums in the Province, or 29 more than last year.

671. The income of the Asylums amounted to Rs. 27,968 and the expenditure to Rs. 19,939.

672. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—During 1885 there were 505 inmates under treatment at Lahore and Delhi Asylums, 409 males and 96 females. The number of inmates increased by 10 since 1885.. Fifty-eight were discharged cured.

673. The health of the Asylums was not good, and the total number of admissions into hospital, 447, was largely in excess of last year. The number of deaths, 32, was, however, less by 10, the decrease being entirely in the Lahore Asylum.

674. Eleven criminal lunatics were admitted into the Lahore Asylum and five into Delhi.

675. The expenditure of the Asylums during 1885 and 1886 was :—

	1885.			1886.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Lahore	38,774	1	4	29,984	15	9
Delhi	10,344	6	0	10,131	15	7

676. The cost per head was Rs. 95-15-10 at Lahore and Rs. 92-1-8 at Delhi. The cost per head at Delhi has for the first time fallen below the cost at Lahore. Efforts have been made during the last two or three years to reduce the cost at Delhi, and this has now been done without, in any way, impairing the efficiency of the institution.

677. The profits from manufactures remain much the same. These are necessarily subject to slight fluctuations, the primary object being to furnish the lunatics with light and useful employment.

678. No important changes were made in the Asylums. A work-shed in the dangerous ward at Lahore and a convalescent ward at Delhi are two wants which will, it is hoped, soon be supplied.

679. LOCK HOSPITALS.—Reports on the working of lock hospitals were received from Dagshai, Sabathu, Jullundur, Dalhousie, Sialkot, Ferozepore, Attock, Nowshera, Umballa and Mooltan, the last two too late to be included in the annual report. At all but three cantonments, *viz* : Umballa, Dagshai and Sialkot, there was an increase of venereal disease. The increase at Mooltan, Sabathu, Ferozepore and Attock was large.

680. The state of things at Mooltan reported by the Medical officer calls for stringent measures in order to check the disease which increased to such an extent in that cantonment during 1886.

VACCINATION.

681. Prior to the commencement of the official year 1886-87, the Sanitary and Vaccination Department in the Punjab was presided over by a staff consisting of one Sanitary Commissioner, two Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and one Native Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, the Province being divided for the purposes of the department into two circles, *viz* : the Eastern and Western, with a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in charge of each. On the 1st of April 1886, in view to meeting the financial pressure, the system of circles was abolished and one Deputy Sanitary Commissioner with his office establishment and also the Native Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination came under reduction. The saving thus effected amounted to over Rs. 10,000 per annum. Dr. O'Neill was appointed Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Province. He went on furlough in April 1886, and Dr. Doyle, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who had come under reduction, was appointed to officiate for him. Dr. Doyle was, however, shortly after called away to temporary military duty in consequence of the paucity of Medical officers ; but was re-appointed officiating Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in February 1887. During his absence on military duty, Pandit Balkishen, the Native Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, who had come under reduction, was re-entertained and employed in the Vaccination Department.

682. The strength of the Vaccination establishment during the year was 34 Native Supervisors and 289 Vaccinators, being one Supervisor and ten Vaccinators more than last year. The expenditure, which was Rs. 69,650 for the district, special and cantonment staff, decreased by Rs. 14,388. This decrease in expenditure was almost wholly brought about by the abolition of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Circle, and of the Native Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, and also by the absence of the officiating Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on military duty for four months. There was also a decrease of Rs. 106 in the cost of the cantonment staff, this being due to less expenditure on establishments in the Sialkot and Mian Mir Cantonments. There was an increase of expenditure of Rs. 543 in the district staff owing to the employment of more Vaccinators and increased charges under travelling allowance and contingencies. The cost per successful case of vaccination was Re. 0-1-11 as compared with Re. 0-2-4 in 1885-86. The number of vaccination operations performed in the Province during the year was 627,313 or 14,847 more than in the year before. This increase is not, however, so great as was the increase in 1885-86, *viz.*, 28,968. The increase in 1886-87, was principally in the work done by the District Staff. The work done by the Special Staff and by the Dispensary Department has fallen off by 6,792 operations. Of the total number vaccinated, 341,591 were males and 285,326 females, the difference between the total of these figures and the total number vaccinated being accounted for by the fact that 396 cases were not classed according to sexes.

683. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations was 95·11. The increase of re-vaccinations is marked this year, being more than double the ncrease of last year.

684. The increase in the work done by the District Staff is satisfactory, 570,586 operations having been performed against 550,806 in the year before, and of these 550,788 were cases of primary vaccination of which 523,845 are reported to have been successful.

685. The inspections by both Civil Surgeons and Native Supervisors, may, on the whole, be considered satisfactory. In both cases the number of inspections is in excess of last year's work. It is also satisfactory to observe that in these inspections the percentage of successful operations reported by each is almost the same. The following are the number of inspections during the last two years :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.
By Civil Surgeons	62,201	76,107	13,906
By Supervisors	348,329	378,889	30,560

686. This increase is satisfactory, and it may be observed that in the districts of Lahore, Gujranwala and Ludhiana, the subject appears to have received the special attention of the Civil Surgeons. On the other hand, the inspections in Frontier Districts, where the Civil Surgeons are Regimental officers, was comparatively small. The Sanitary Commissioner draws special attention to the unsatisfactory inspection in the Gujrat District. It is, as pointed out by the Sanitary Commissioner, very important that this portion of their duties should receive especial care at the hands of Civil Surgeons.

687. Vaccination by lymph from the calf had been resorted to during the year, but mainly in the districts of Gujrat and Lahore. In the latter district owing to the tact of Assistant Surgeon, Rai Bahadur, Brij Lal Ghose, under whose supervision the experiment was placed, there appears to have been fair success attendant on it ; whilst in Gujrat, judging from the figures given, the success was considerable.

688. The spread of vaccination in Native States is observed with satisfaction, and credit is due to Dr. Bennett, the Medical officer to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiála, for the energy and success with which he has carried on operations in that State.

689. The Vaccination Act (XIII of 1880) having been brought into force at Amritsar, rules framed by the Municipal Committee under Section 19 for the regulation of vaccine operations in the city have been confirmed and published in the *Punjab Gazette* for the information of all concerned prior to their enforcement.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

690. GENERAL STATISTICS.—At the close of the year there were 2,203 public educational institutions in the Province containing 136,014 scholars. The number of institutions has increased by 86, whilst there has been a decrease of 1,272 in the number of scholars. The statistical returns shew 16,527 private institutions with 145,145 scholars against 12,201 institutions with 1,31,903 scholars at the close of the previous year. On the whole, therefore, there were according to the returns, 2,81,159 scholars under instruction in public and private institutions of all kinds at the close of the year, being an increase of 11,970 since the end of 1885-86. The statistics of Indigenous schools are not altogether reliable, but those of the present year are probably more accurate than those of 1885-86.

691. There were in 1885-86 two Arts Colleges, a Government College and an Aided College. During 1886-87, a third College was established, to which a grant has been allowed since the close of the year. The number of students has risen from 307 to 319. The Oriental College contained 122 and the Medical College 68 students; and the total number of students receiving University education was 509. The number of schools for the secondary education of boys has risen from 224 to 234, and the number of scholars from 43,830 to 44,009. The increase has been entirely in Anglo-Vernacular schools which are included under the head of English schools in the returns prescribed by the Government of India; the number of Vernacular schools has decreased by three, and the number of scholars in those institutions by 1,451. Of the 44,009 scholars under instruction, 25,962 attended English or Anglo-Vernacular schools, and 18,047 were reading in Vernacular institutions. 11,843 had advanced beyond the Primary stage, being an increase of 1,538. The number of schools for the Secondary education of girls has risen from 10 to 11, of which one is Vernacular and the others are English (or Anglo-Vernacular) the number of scholars has increased from 655 to 799, and the numbers who have advanced beyond the Primary stage, from 101 to 153. Of Primary schools for boys there were 1,624, being an increase of 60; but the number of scholars had fallen from 81,965 to 79,529, being a decrease of 2,436. The Primary departments of Secondary schools contained 32,666 scholars, so that the total number in the Primary stage was 112,195 which is less by 3,795 than the number at the close of the previous year. 24,674 had reached the Upper Primary stage, which shews an increase of no less than 3,964 since 1885-86. There were 310 female Primary schools with 10,173 scholars, being an increase of 11 schools and 600 scholars. Including the Primary departments of Secondary schools, the total number of scholars under Primary instruction in female schools was 10,819, being an increase of 692 since the previous year. Of the 10,819 scholars under Primary instruction, 542 were in the Upper Primary stage, being an increase of 112 since the

previous year the total number of scholars under instruction in schools for the general education of boys was 123,538, of whom 1,407 were in the High, 9,936 in the Middle, 24,674 in the Upper Primary, and 87,521 in the Lower Primary stage. Though there has been on the whole a decrease of 2,257 scholars, the numbers attending the High, Middle and Upper Primary departments have increased by 941,444 and 3,964 respectively. The total number of scholars under instruction in schools for the general education of girls was 10,972. Of these six were in the High, 147 in the Middle, 542 in the Upper Primary and 10,277 in the Lower Primary stage. There has been an increase in every stage, viz., 2 in the High, 50 in the Middle, 112 in the Upper Primary and 580 in the Lower Primary. There were 15 schools for the special instruction of males, containing 933 scholars or 1,001, if 68 students of the Medical College be added in order to admit of a comparison with the previous year, when there was no distinction between the Medical College and School. This shews an increase of 259 students. There were four schools for the special instruction of females with 62 scholars, against four schools with 70 scholars in 1885-86. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,57,163 being an increase of Rs. 2,80,220. There was an increase in round numbers of Rs. 2,11,000 in the expenditure on buildings, due more especially to the Aitchison College; of Rs. 28,000 on the purchase of new furniture and apparatus for the Medical College and additions to the staff; of Rs. 37,000 on general school education, and Rs 16,000 on inspection. On the other hand there was a decrease of about Rs 15,000 in the expenditure on scholarships and miscellaneous expenditure, leaving a net increase in round numbers of Rs. 2,77,000 besides some minor items. The most satisfactory features in the above statistics are :—First the large increase that has taken place in the number of students who have advanced beyond the most elementary stages; and secondly the great improvement in the income from school fees. More than 9 per cent. of the boys attending public schools are now under Secondary instruction; and more than 29 per cent. have advanced beyond the Lower Primary stage. Fees which amounted to Rs. 2,23,407, exclusive of the amount levied by the University, show an increase of 15 per cent. The growing desire for education is shown by the larger numbers attending the higher schools and college classes notwithstanding the introduction of enhanced rates of fees. The falling-off in the number of boys in the Lower Primary stage on the other hand is to be regretted. It has caused on the whole a reduction of 2,257 or 1·8 per cent. in the number of boys attending public schools. This seems due to the fact that admissions to the Lower Primary department have been temporarily checked by the new rules regarding the levy of fees, and hence the number of new pupils has not been sufficient to replace those who have left school or have been promoted to higher classes. In female schools the number of students has increased by more than 7 per cent.; the number of those who have advanced beyond the Lower Primary stage, though still very small, has increased by 30 per cent ; and a great improvement may be expected during the current year from the measures that, are now in progress for the promotion of female education.

692. Educational Conferences.—The second annual meeting of the General Educational Conference was held at Lahore on the 26th April 1887 and the four following days.

The following subjects were discussed among others and resolutions were passed on all points that required decision:—

(1). Amended rules for the award of High school scholarships.

(2). The eligibility of girls under certain circumstances to hold scholarships awarded on the results of the Lower Primary examination, and the conditions under which scholarships shall be awarded to girls who pass the Upper Primary examination.

(3). The conditions on which grants should be given to Zanána classes.

(4). Modifications in the requirements demanded in the case of candidates for admission to the Junior Vernacular Certificate examination, and to Government Normal schools, and in the subjects of examination.

(5). Rules for the internal management of Board Schools.

(6). Bifurcation of studies with the view of giving more suitable instruction to youths destined to become clerks in the public offices or to take to commercial pursuits.

(7). A proposal that Government should be moved to provide for the inspection of Unaided schools in cases in which the Managers of such schools apply for their inspection; and that public scholarships should be tenable in unaided public schools open to inspection, provided that they are recognized by the Department as efficient.

(8). The question of levying fees at reduced rates from agriculturists attending Primary schools and departments.

693. These matters were fully considered and exhaustively discussed at the Conference; and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his acknowledgment of the care and attention that had been bestowed by the members on the questions that came before them. The Departmental Conference met on the 4th May and continued its sittings until the 10th.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

694. University Examinations.—It has been found necessary to re-examine the candidates who presented themselves at Lahore and Amritsar for the last Entrance and Intermediate examinations of the Punjab University and gained pass marks; as it was found that copies of the papers had been obtained by some of the candidates before the examination took place. The number of candidates for the Calcutta Entrance examination has risen from 46 to 56, and of these 36 were successful against 20 in the previous year. Of those who passed, 8 were Europeans and 7 Native Christians, and of the latter one was a girl. For the First Arts examination of the Calcutta University there were 4 candidates; two of whom, one a Hindú and the other a European, were successful. In the previous year there were two candidates, who both failed. For the B. A. examination of the Punjab University, there were 40 candidates and 24 passes against 35 candidates and 15 passes in the previous year. For the M. A. examination there were 5 candidates who all failed, against 4 in the previous year, of whom 2 were successful. For the B. O. L. examination there were two candidates, of whom one passed, and for the M. O. L. examination no one presented himself. In the previous year two students went up and passed the B. O. L. examination, and one failed in the M. O. L. For the Oriental Titles examinations, 188 candidates presented themselves, of whom 95 were successful, against 182 candidates of whom 103 were successful in the previous year. 99 candidates were from extra Provincial institutions, and of these 40 passed, against 62 candidates of whom 34 were successful in the previous

year. For the Professional examinations, 163 candidates presented themselves, of whom 78 were successful, against 207 candidates and 73 passes in 1885-86. Subsequently to the publication of the results, it was found that there had been foul play in the Law examinations; and the certificates for the final examination have been withheld.

695. Lahore Government College.—The number of matriculated students on the rolls at the close of the year was 248, the same as at the end of the previous year. There was a substantial increase in the average number on the rolls and the average attendance. The number of students who draw no scholarships or stipends of any kind, which rose during 1885-86 from 78 to 139, has now risen to 170. For the B. A. examination there were 20 candidates, of whom 14 passed. At the previous examination 12 passed out of 26. For the M. A. examination there were two candidates, one of whom took up Science and the other Mathematics, and both were unsuccessful. For the previous M. A. examination there were four candidates of whom two passed. The expenditure on the Government College amounted to Rs. 47,440, which is less by Rs. 4,569 than that of the previous year. The expenditure on scholarships was Rs 12,341, which shows a reduction of Rs. 3,137 effected chiefly in the amount spent by Government and by the University. The fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 9,253 against Rs. 6,212 paid in 1885-86.

696. The St. Stephen's College.—This College supplied 24 candidates for the Intermediate examination, of whom eight were successful, and eight for the B. A. examination, of whom six were successful. In the previous year nine students passed the former and one the latter examination. The expenditure on the College amounted to Rs. 16,972, against Rs. 15,425 in the previous year. The sum of Rs 3,936 was spent on scholarships. Fees amounted to Rs. 2,535 or Rs. 637 in excess of the sum realized in 1885-86.

697. Mission College Lahore.—During the year under report, College classes were opened in Lahore by the American Presbyterian Mission, and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 300 per mensem has been sanctioned with effect from the 1st April last. The present accommodation is insufficient; but a College building will be erected by the Mission. Government has given an excellent site in a central position and has sanctioned a building grant of Rs. 20,000.

698. The Oriental College Lahore.—The College Department of the Oriental College at Lahore, contained at the close of the year 122 students, and the School Department 115 against 144 who attended the former, and 114 who were borne on the rolls of the latter at the end of the previous year. Of the students in the College Department, 52 were Hindús, 3 were Sikhs and 67 Muhammadans. According to the returns, 78 of the College students are learning a classical language, *i.e.*, Arabic or Sanskrit. At the B. O. L. examination one candidate appeared and passed against 2 who passed in the previous year. For the M. O. L. examination there were no candidates and in 1885-86 there was one only who failed. On the Arts side there were 8 candidates for the Entrance and 16 for the Intermediate examinations, against 1 for the former and 6 for the latter in the previous year. The increasing number of candidates who go up for the Arts examinations is remarkable. For the Oriental Titles examination there were 46 candidates, of whom 34 were successful, against 52,

of whom 32 were successful in the previous year. Of the successful candidates, 17 passed in Sanskrit, 1 by the Higher, 8 by the Middle, and 8 by the Lower standard; 8 in Arabic, 1 by the Higher, 3 by the Middle, and 4 by the Lower standard; and 9 in Persian, 3 by the Higher, 5 by the Middle, and 1 by the Lower standard. There were also 5 candidates for the Middle School examination in English, of whom 3 passed; and 15 for the Middle School examination in the Vernacular, of whom 4 were successful. Two students went up for the first examination in Engineering and were successful.

699. MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL, LAHORE.—The power of conferring the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine has now been conferred on the Punjab University, and a College Department has been constituted in connection with the Medical School. At the close of the year the College Department contained 68 students and the School Department 143, making 211 students in all, an increase of 28 since the previous year. The expenditure on the College Department was Rs. 57,197, and on the School Department Rs. 9,900; and the average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 783-8-4 in the College Department, and Rs. 64-11-3 in the School. The College now contains 3 female students and the School 16.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—FOR NATIVE BOYS.

700. SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR NATIVE BOYS.—There were at the close of the year 229 schools for the Secondary education of native boys, containing 43,432 scholars. The number of schools has increased by 11, and the number of scholars by 270.* The number of Unaided schools shown in the returns, has risen from 2 to 12, and the number of scholars from 443 to 1,397. The following table shows the distribution of schools and scholars at the close of the year :—

Class of Schools.	No. of schools.	Number of Scholars.				
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	In Upper Primary stage.	In Lower Primary stage.	Total.
Departmental	1	...	63	82	57	202
Under other departments ...	3	...	109	245	478	832
District Board	65	...	2,099	1,813	5,160	9,072
Municipal Board	118	746	5,275	7,007	11,386	24,414
Oriental College school	1	72	17	26	...	115
Aided	29	475	1,835	1,909	3,181	7,400
Unaided	12	81	362	362	592	1,397
Total	229	1,374	9,760	11,444	20,854	43,432

701. Of the 29 Secondary schools, formerly under the management of the Department, 28 were transferred to Municipal Committees on the 1st April 1886; and the Model school attached to the Central Training College is now the only Departmental school for Secondary education in the Province.

* After adding the statistics of the Oriental College School, not shown in last year's returns.

702. The number of boys learning English in all departments of Secondary schools has risen from 14,160 to 16,552, being an increase of 16·9 per cent.

703. The proportion of boys under secondary instruction, out of the total number attending Primary and Secondary schools has risen from one in 13 to nearly one in 11.

704. From Board schools there were 4 candidates for the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, who were all successful, and from Aided schools 40, of whom 25 were successful. There was an increase of 12 candidates and 18 passes as compared with the previous year.

705. The number of candidates for the Middle School examination has risen from 3,031 to 3,337. Of these 2,091 were Anglo-Vernacular and 1,246 Vernacular candidates; 995 Anglo-Vernacular candidates were successful, against 1,000 in the previous year, and 766 Vernacular candidates passed against 677 in 1885-86.

706. The expenditure on Secondary schools has risen from Rs. 5,05,760, to Rs. 5,38,557. The expenditure from public funds, *i.e.*, Provincial revenues and Municipal and District funds amounted to Rs. 3,46,468, being an increase of Rs. 765. Fees amounted to Rs. 1,19,564, being an increase of Rs. 18,382 or 18·1 per cent. The expenditure from other sources has risen from Rs. 58,875 to Rs. 72,525, being an increase of 23·2 per cent.

707. In Anglo-Vernacular schools the expenditure was Rs. 4,29,145, and the fees amounted to Rs. 1,05,350, or nearly one-fourth.

708. PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR NATIVE BOYS.—The number of Primary schools has risen from 1,562 to 1,622; but the number of scholars has fallen from 81,916 to 79,446. Thus an increase of 60 schools has been accompanied by a decrease of 2,470 scholars.

709. The following table shows the distribution of schools and scholars at the close of the year:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of Scholars in		
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary (& Infant) stage.	Total.
GOVERNMENT—				
Departmental	4	67	210	277
Under other Departments	2	24	68	92
District Board	1,332	11,951	51,245	63,196
Municipal Board	102	702	8,345	9,047
Aided	125	219	5,255	5,474
Unaided	57	76	1,284	1,360
TOTAL	1,622	13,039	66,407	79,446

710. All the Departmental Primary schools, with the exception of the Model Schools attached to Normal schools, have been transferred to Municipal Committees. Government and Board schools have increased in number from 1,407 to 1,440, whilst the number of scholars has fallen from 75,573 to 72,612. There has been a reduction of four Aided schools and 180 scholars, whilst the number of Unaided schools has increased by 31 and the number of scholars attending them by 671. The reduction in the number of scholars is confined to the Lower Primary department (including the Infant department). In the Upper Primary department the number of children has increased by 2,672, and the percentage of scholars in the Upper department on the total number on the rolls has rises from 12·6 to 16·4. Including the children attending the Primary departments of Secondary schools, 111,744 boys are receiving Primary education, being a decrease of 3,748 since the beginning of the year. The number now under instruction is approximately the same as at the close of 1884-85. Of the 111,744 boys now receiving Primary education 21·9 per cent. are in the Upper Primary department, against 17·7 per cent. at the end of the previous year.

711. Results of Primary Examinations.—In the Upper Primary examination, 5,707 candidates were successful, and in the Lower Primary examination, 11,303. There has been a reduction of 278 in the number of passes by the former standard, and of 937 by the latter. The number of successful candidates was higher in both cases, however, than in 1884-85. Government and Board schools supplied 5,164 successful candidates for the Upper Primary examination and 10,474 for the Lower. Aided schools supplied 543 successful candidates for the former examination and 829 for the latter. From Government and Board schools, 69·7 per cent. of the candidates, and from Aided schools 69·9 passed the Upper Primary examination, whilst 73·0 per cent. of those supplied by Government and Board schools, and 68·7 per cent. of those sent up by Aided schools were successful in the Lower Primary examination.

712. Expenditure on Primary Schools.—The expenditure on Primary schools amounted to Rs. 3,22,659 which exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 3,582. Of this the total expenditure from public funds, Provincial, District and Municipal, amounted to Rs. 2,74,278, being an increase of Rs. 3,323. Fees amounted to Rs. 32,538, being an increase of Rs. 1,586, and the income from subscriptions and other sources to Rs. 15,843, being a decrease of Rs. 1,327.

713. General Progress of Primary Education—The large increase in the number of boys in the Upper Primary department shows that the schools, in general, have made satisfactory progress during the year. The causes that have checked new admissions to the Lower Primary department and so reduced the total number of scholars, and that have led to a decrease in the number of passes by the Upper and Lower Primary examinations, are of a temporary character. A considerable sum of money had been placed at the disposal of District Committees for expenditure on Primary schools, and this, no doubt, will lead to a very satisfactory expansion of Primary education during the current year.

714. SCHOLARSHIPS.—The expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 54,557, which is less by Rs. 861, than the amount expended last year. The expenditure is almost entirely on scholarships held in schools for Secondary education. The decrease that has taken place has occurred in Vernacular schools. In Anglo-Vernacular schools there is a slight increase amounting to Rs. 1,591.

715. JUBILEE SCHOLARSHIPS.—For the special encouragement of Muhammadans Government has sanctioned a certain number of Jubilee scholarships tenable in High Schools and Colleges, and Local Bodies have been authorised to award similar scholarships tenable in Middle Schools. The rules laid down on the subject will remain in force for five years. Of the High School scholarships given by Government, a certain number are awarded to students of every division except Delhi, where Muhammadan students seem able to hold their own without such special encouragement.

716. FEES IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR NATIVE BOYS.—The income from fees amounted to Rs. 1,52,102, being an increase of Rs. 19,968 or 15·1 per cent. since the previous year. Of the total amount, Rs. 1,05,350 were realised in Anglo-Vernacular schools for Secondary education, being an increase of Rs. 16,414; Rs. 14,214 in Vernacular schools for Secondary education, being an increase of Rs. 1,995, and Rs. 32,538 in Primary schools, being an increase of Rs. 1,586. The new rules drawn up by the Educational Conference in May 1886, have contributed to the increase that has taken place and the effect will be more marked in future years. In Anglo-Vernacular schools there are three grades for each class in the several departments, the grade for every scholar being determined by the controlling authority, with reference to his ability to pay; and the rates for each grade are subject to an annual increase for five years which is calculated to double them by the end of that period. For aided institutions the minimum rate is 75 per cent of that fixed for Government and Board institutions. In all educational institutions a certain proportion of the students may be admitted free or at half rates. The children of persons who have no other means of livelihood than agriculture, are exempted from the payment of fees in the Lower Primary departments of all schools and in the Upper Primary departments of Vernacular schools, whilst in the Upper Primary department of Anglo-Vernacular schools they are admitted at half rates. In the case of Vernacular schools there was formerly great diversity of practice. In future there will be a uniform system, subject for a time, however, to relaxation in backward districts with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.

717. PHYSICAL TRAINING.—Gymnastic instructors have been attached to the Central Training College and to Normal schools, and are being gradually supplied to an increasing number of districts. The subject of physical training was discussed by the Educational Conference in April last, and the outlines of a scheme for general adoption were agreed upon and subsequently approved by Government. Cricket continues to grow in popularity and to be more widely extended, and several tournaments have been held during the year.

718. SCHOOL TEACHERS AS POST MASTERS—The employment of school teachers as Post Masters appears to meet with success in almost all cases where the experiment has been tried, and does not seem to interfere with the work of the schools.

719. SCHOOLS IN NATIVE STATES.—Statistics have been supplied by the Native States of Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jínd, Kapúrthala and Farídkot of which the table below contains a summary :—

Details.	Patiála.	Baháwalpur.	Jínd.	Kapúrthala.	Farídkot.	Total.
Arts Colleges	1	...	...	...	...	1
Secondary Public schools ...	16	8	1	5	...	30
Primary Public schools ...	100	37	4	29	...	170
Scholars at Public schools ...	5,438	1,983	208	2,047	...	9,676
Do. in High department ...	42	62	...	27	...	131
Do. in Middle department	226	668	4	205	...	1,103
Do. in Primary department	5,159	1,253	204	1,715	...	8,331
Do. Learning English ...	1,193	326	16	309	...	1,844
Indigenous Schools. Advanced ...	...	59	...	16	1	76
Indigenous Schools. Elementary ...	104	361	6	156	2	629
Indigenous Scholars. Advanced ...	...	465	...	155	46	666
Indigenous Scholars. Elementary ...	1,435	2,274	78	1,275	102	5,164
Scholars in all schools ...	6,873	4,722	286	3,477	148	15,506
Total population ...	1,467,433	573,494	249,862	252,617	97,034	2,640,440
Souls per scholar in public schools	270	289	1,201	123	...	273
Souls per scholar in all schools ...	213	121	873	73	656	170

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

720. CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE, LAHORE.—The College contained at the close of the year 70 students, being approximately the same number as at the end of the previous year. Of these, 25 were in the Senior English class, in which teachers are trained for work in Secondary Anglo-Vernacular schools ; 14 were in the Junior English class, which is maintained for the supply of teachers to the Primary departments of Anglo-Vernacular schools; and 31 attended the Senior Vernacular class, in which men are trained for employment in the Secondary departments of Vernacular schools. For the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate examination, there were 22 candidates, of whom 15 were successful; 9 passing in the first and 6 in the second division. In the previous year there were 13 candidates who all passed, 10 in the first division. For the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate examination, there were 14 candidates, of whom 10 were successful, 2 being placed in the first and 8 in the second division. For the Senior Vernacular Certificate examination, there were 32 candidates, of whom 15 were successful, against 31, of whom 22 were successful in the previous year; in each case one student was placed in the first division.

721. CENTRAL MODEL SCHOOL LAHORE.—The Central Model school attached to the Training College continues to do good work, and to show satisfactory results. If possible, it is proposed to add a High department and to organise it in such a manner as to provide scientific instruction of the kind contemplated by the Committee on Technical education.

722. GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOLS, LAHORE.—There were formerly three Normal schools at Delhi, Lahore and Ráwalpindí; these have now been thoroughly reorganised and towards the latter part of the year a fourth Normal school was opened at Jullundur. Arrangements have been made also to raise the number of stipendiary students from 170 to 300. The number of students attending the Normal schools at the close of the year was 244 against 151 at the end of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,448 on establishments, and Rs. 10,270 on stipends, which shows a reduction since the previous year, owing to the fact that these institutions were for some time in a transition state. For the Junior Certificate examination, there were 134 candidates, of whom 101 passed, against 142 candidates and 102 passes in the previous year. Of the successful candidates 29 were placed in the first division; 43 were Hindús, 15 Sikhs and 43 Muhammadans.

723. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR MISTRESSES.—There are two Normal schools for native female teachers. One at Delhi, under the S. P. G. Mission, the other at Amritsar under a Committee consisting chiefly of native gentlemen. There is also another institution at Delhi, which is intended to train European girls for Zanána work. The Normal school under the S. P. G. contained, at the close of the year, 8 students, all native christians, against 14 at the end of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,513, of which Government contributed Rs. 480. The Amritsar Normal school is recruited by girls from the branch schools attached to it. It received a grant of Rs. 4,504 from Provincial revenues, and a contribution of Rs. 1,200 from the Municipality.

INSTITUTIONS FOR TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

724. LAW SCHOOL, LAHORE.—The Law school maintained by the Punjab University contained 71 students, against 57 at the end of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,109 against Rs. 5,284 in 1885-86. The income from fees, amounting to Rs. 2,195, was approximately the same as in the previous year. Pass marks were obtained by 4 candidates out of 12 who went up from this institution for the final examination in law, by 6 out of 8 of those who appeared at the first examination, and by 9 out of 18 of those who went up for the preliminary examination.

725. THE MAYO SCHOOL OF ART.—The attendance has improved during the year and the school contained at its close 82 students or approximately the same number as at the end of 1884-85. The details of the work of this institution can hardly be recorded within the limits of an Administration Report. They are fully recorded in the report of the Principal printed as an Appendix to the Educational Report of the year.

726. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—The Industrial school at Hoshiárpur has been abolished, and there are now six schools only in existence. The number of student however, and the expenditure have both been more than doubled. There were at the close of the year, 222 students, more than half of whom belonged to the

Municipal school at Amritsar, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,673. The greater part of this charge was paid by Municipalities, which contributed Rs. 6,021. A grant of Rs. 180 was paid from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 32 from District Funds, and the balance of Rs. 2,440 from other sources.

FEMALE EDUCATION FOR NATIVES.

727. Secondary Schools.—At the end of 1885-86 there were four Secondary schools for Native girls. Three of these were Anglo-Vernacular Boarding schools for Christians, and the fourth a Mission Day-school at Jullundur attended by Muhammadans. The Christian schools remain unchanged and are situated at Ludhiana, Amritsar and Lahore. The Jullundur school has been reduced to the Primary grade, whilst the Central Female school at Lahore, which was last year included amongst Primary schools, has now been raised to the Secondary grade under the name of the Victoria school. The number of scholars has risen in the High department from 5 to 6, in the Middle department from 20 to 30, and in the Upper Primary from 40 to 88. In the Lower Primary department there were 165 girls, being a decrease of four. The total number has risen from 233 to 289. The three Christian schools contained 185 girls, of whom 31 had advanced beyond the Primary stage. In the recent Calcutta Entrance examination, one student of the Alexandra school was successful, and one of the Lahore Christian Girls' school obtained pass marks in the Punjab Entrance examination. For the Middle School examination, the Girls' Boarding school at Ludhiána supplied one successful candidate, the Alexandra school, two, and the Christian Girls' school at Lahore, three. Besides these, two Hindú girls, belonging to the Zanána classes of the Baptist Mission passed the examination. This is the first time that any girls who are not Christians have passed an examination above the Upper Primary standard. Altogether eight girls passed, against three in the previous year. The expenditure on Secondary girls' schools amounted to Rs. 25,171, of which Rs. 8,788 were paid from Provincial revenues, and Rs. 776 from Municipal funds. Fees amounted to Rs. 5,319, and contributions from other sources to Rs. 10,288. Fees are confined to the Mission Boarding schools, which were attended chiefly by the daughters of Native Christians of the higher class.

728. Primary Schools for Native Girls.—The number of Primary schools has risen from 209 to 303, the number of scholars, from 9151 to 9861, and the number in the Upper Primary department, from 175 to 233. The expenditure on Primary schools amounted to Rs. 83,137, of which Rs. 17,453 were paid from Provincial revenues, Rs. 8,271 from District funds, and Rs. 12,645 from Municipal funds, making Rs. 38,369 in all from public funds. Fees amounted to Rs. 413, and contributions from other sources to Rs. 44,355. There has been a reduction of about Rs. 5,000 in the expenditure from public funds, and a similar increase in that from other sources, including subscriptions, &c., &c. Including the Primary departments of Secondary schools, there were, at the close of the year, 10,114 girls in the Primary stages, being an increase of 746 since the previous year. The number in the Upper Primary department has risen from 223 to 321 and the number in the Lower Primary from 9145 to 9793. The total number of girls who passed the Upper Primary examination has risen from 26 to 78, and the number successful in the Lower Primary examination from 112 to 352, including 12 students who went up for the former examination and 24 who appeared at the latter from the two Normal schools for Native Mistresses.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

729. European Schools and Scholars.—There were at the close of the year 21 public schools for Europeans, containing 1,482 scholars. There were 5 Secondary and 2 Primary boys' schools, or 7 in all, with 660 scholars including 32 girls; and 7 Secondary and 7 Primary girls' schools, or 14 in all, with 822 scholars. The returns show a reduction amongst boys' schools of one school and 57 scholars, and amongst girls' schools of one school and 22 scholars. The expenditure on account of tuitional charges amounted to Rs. 68,254 on boys' schools, and Rs. 91,338 on girls' schools, or Rs. 1,59,592 in all. There has been a reduction of Rs. 7,203 in the expenditure on boys' schools due mainly to the abolition of St Thomas' College, and an increase of Rs. 390 in that on girls' schools; so that the total expenditure is less by Rs. 6,813 than in the previous year. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 19,093 were charged to Imperial revenues on account of tuitional charges in the Lawrence Asylum at Sanáwar; Rs. 61,889 were paid from Provincial revenues, Rs. 800 from Municipal funds, Rs. 50,486 from fees, and Rs. 27,324 from other sources. The returns prescribed by the Government of India show a further expenditure of Rs. 6,331 from the Imperial revenues on account of charges other than tuitional at Sanáwar, and of Rs. 18,150 from Provincial revenues, of which the sum of Rs. 16,371 was spent on buildings, chiefly at Sanawar. The total expenditure on European schools entered in the returns was Rs. 2,64,073, of which Rs. 1,86,263 were paid from public revenues. One candidate from Bishop Cotton school passed the First Arts examination, and out of 6 candidates from the same institution for the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, one was successful. The Lahore High school supplied 6 candidates for the Calcutta Entrance examination, of whom 4 were successful. In the previous year 8 candidates passed the Entrance examination. The examination by standards in conformity with the new Code for European schools took place for the first time during the year under report, and there were consequently no candidates for the Middle school and the Upper and Lower Primary school examinations. Forty-nine candidates passed in the three elementary subjects by the seventh standard, which is the highest standard for the Middle stage, 180 passed by the fourth standard, the highest for the Upper Primary stage, and 188 by the second standard, the highest for the Lower Primary stage. These numbers are much larger than the number of passes by the Middle school, Upper Primary and Lower Primary examinations in the previous year; but the comparison is hardly satisfactory as the compulsory subjects in the examinations last mentioned were not confined to reading, writing and arithmetic; and the standard for the Primary examinations was much higher than it is under the new Code. The results, however, appear to be decidedly good on the whole.

730. Lawrence Military Asylum Sanawar.—The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar contained at the close of the year 480 children. Of the boys 10 enlisted, 16 left to take employment, and 36 were removed by their friends or withdrawn, owing to regiments leaving India, and 6 died. Of the girls, 5 entered service; 29 were removed by their friends or withdrawn owing to regiments leaving India, and 3 died. The results of the examinations were, on the whole, satisfactory. Many of the boys learn instrumental music, and they are eagerly sought after for regimental bands. During the year under report, a class of telegraphy has been established which promises to be very successful, and print-

ing also is taught to some of the boys. Proposals are under consideration for the introduction of instruction in carpentry. Drill is taught in a highly efficient manner. The girls are taught all kinds of plain needlework, cutting out, and the use of sewing and stocking machines; and they make up a very large portion of the clothing used in the Asylum. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,13,223, of which all but Rs. 7,796 realised as school fees, was a charge against the Imperial revenues. The average cost of each child was Rs. 22-2-9, or about one rupee more than in the previous year.

731. LAWRENCE MEMORIAL ASYLUM, MURREE.—The Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree contained at the close of the year 160 children, of whom 88 were boys and 72 girls. At the end of the previous year, there were 93 boys and 66 girls. The Inspector's examination showed very satisfactory results. The elder boys are Volunteers, and the others are regularly drilled. There is a workshop at the Asylum and many of the boys learn carpentry. All the clothes of the Asylum are made by the girls, and the elder girls receive regular instruction in cooking. The whole institution is in a thoroughly satisfactory condition in all respects. The Murree Asylum is under the management of a Committee composed chiefly of official members appointed by Government. It receives a grant from Provincial revenues of Rs. 19,200 per annum.

732. BISHOP COTTON SCHOOL AND LAHORE HIGH SCHOOL.—The two High schools have both suffered during the year. In Bishop Cotton school there was a large increase in the number of boys, but the school was not well managed; and the numbers fell off. The Inspector's report is, however, satisfactory; a new and experienced Head Master, has taken charge of the school; the number of boys has again risen, and the financial position has improved. The Lahore High school owed its success in a large measure to the late Head Master, who died after a protracted illness, during which the school fell off. A competent successor has now, however, taken his place; and there is every reason to hope that the school will soon be in as flourishing a position as before.

733. AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL.—It is hoped that the Auckland House school for girls at Simla will soon contain a High department under the new Head Mistress.

734. ST. DENYS SCHOOL, MURREE.—This school is very well taught by Sisters of St. Denys, from Warminster.

735. ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.—There are three aided Roman Catholic schools, two of the Middle grade at Simla and Lahore, and a Primary school at Murree.

736. MAYO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—This school is maintained for children of the poor; and nearly all the domestic work is performed by the girls themselves. They do not take up many class subjects; but those they do learn are well taught. A large proportion of the girls have advanced beyond the Upper Primary stage.

737. PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.—The two Primary schools for boys are, the Christ Church school at Simla which is in a flourishing condition, and the St. James' school at Lahore, a most useful institution for children of the poor, which provides for many boarders free of cost, and is reported, as regards progress in education, to be doing fairly well.

738. PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.—The Primary schools for girls include the Christ Church school at Simla, and the St. James' school at Lahore, which are similar to the Boys' schools bearing the same names, the Naulakhá and Donald Town Railway school at Lahore, elementary schools at Delhi and Mooltán, and the Girls' schools belonging to the Murree Asylum, and the Convent school at Murree, which have been already mentioned.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

739. HINDUS, SIKHS AND MUHAMMADANS.—The following table shows the number of Hindús, Sikhs and Muhammadans in attendance at the various educational institutions of the Province :—

KIND OF INSTITUTIONS.	Hindús.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.
Boys.			
Arts Colleges, English	231	26	55
Oriental College	52	3	67
Medical "	44	...	9
Secondary schools	25,426	3,496	14,012
Primary "	38,192	8,143	31,478
Training "	170	26	158
School of Art	18	20	42
Medical school	65	13	59
Industrial schools	58	46	97
Other special "	55	18	74
Total at Public schools	46,311	11,791	46,051
" Male population	3,883,915	639,460	5,639,845
" " " per scholar ...	60·4	54·2	122·5
Males between 5 and 15 years of age	981,349	152,533	1,524,237
" " " " per scholar ...	15·2	12·9	33·1
Scholars at private schools *	26,442	6,480	98,409
Total scholars at schools of all sorts	90,753	18,271	144,460
" males per scholar	42·8	34·9	39·04
Males between 5 and 15 years of age per scholar	10·8	8·3	10·5
GIRLS.			
Secondary schools	56	13	36
Primary "	3,715	1,738	4,100
Training "	12	12	13
Industrial "	...	...	15
Total at public schools	3,783	1,763	4,164
" female population	3,246,613	481,544	4,885,305
" " " per scholar ...	858·2	273·1	1,173·2
Females between 5 and 15 years of age	778,376	105,446	1,226,424
" " " " " per scholar	205·7	59·8	294·5
Scholars at private schools†	600	351	12,261
Total scholars at schools of all sorts	4,383	2,114	16,425
" females per scholar	740·7	227·7	297·4
Females between 5 and 15 years of age per scholar	178·7	49·9	74·6

* 2,117 girls are included in boys' schools of which the detail by religion is not known.
† 545 boys are " girls' " " " " " "

740. AITCHISON COLLEGE.—This institution was opened in November last, for the education of the sons of Native chiefs and other persons of good family and, in accordance with the suggestion of His Excellency the Viceroy, it has been named the Aitchison College, in memory of the late Lieutenant-Governor, by whose exertions it was set on foot. The College contains at present a High, a Middle, and an Upper Primary and a Lower Primary department; and it is hoped shortly to establish College classes teaching up to the standard of the Intermediate examination. There were 21 students on the rolls at the close of the year; but there has since then been a considerable increase of numbers.

741. EDUCATION OF LOW CASTES.—There is a considerable number of schools for low caste children maintained by the Scotch and American Missions in the Siálkot and Gujránwála districts, though the boys attending in the latter district are chiefly native converts. The Board schools for Mínás in the Gurgáon district and for Sánsís in Siálkot are still kept.

742 PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—The statistics show some remarkable changes as compared with the previous year. Thus the number of private schools entered in the returns has risen from 12,201 to 16,527, and the number of scholars from 131,903 to 145,145. It would appear, therefore, that the number of schools has increasd by 4,326 and the number of scholars by 13,242. The increase is attributed in many cases to the fact that the returns have been prepared with greater care; and it is stated in several instances that mosque schools containing two or three boys reading the Qurán have been entered for the first time. The number of girls' schools, the great majority of which are for teaching the Qurán, has risen from 713 to 1,611; and here the increase is largely due to the fact that in cases where boys are taught in a mosque and girls receive instruction from the same teacher at his own house, the girls are held to constitute a separate school, whereas such girls were formerly shown in the returns as attending boys' schools. Out of 145,145 scholars shown in the returns no less than 92,819 or 63·9 per cent. were attending schools, where sacred texts are taught by rote. Of the 92,819 children attending rote schools, of whom 79,407 were boys and 13,412 girls, 91,270 were learning the Qurán. A large proportion of the Muhammadan boys who read in public schools, learn portions of the Qurán in mosque schools before joining. The number of boys learning Sanskrit books by rote was 1,489 only.

743. TEXT BOOKS.—The business of distributing text-books was carried on during the year by a private firm. The translating staff has worked under the Principal of the Central Training College, who is also the Secretary to the Text-Book Committee with the Superintendent of the Educational Press as an Assistant.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

744. The total number of publications registered and catalogued under Act XXV of 1867, during 1886, was 1,857 or 291 more than in the preceding year The number of publications in each of the different languages registered during 1885 and 1886 was as follows :—

Language.	1885.	1886.
English	39	35
Hindí	230	206
Kashmírí	1	...
Pashto	11	17
Panjábi	218	398
Sindhí	4	5
Urdú	806	824
Arabic	57	118
Persian	83	82
Thákurí or Márwárí	1	1
Sanskrit	18	37
Bilingual	75	106
Trilingual	19	22
Polyglot	4	6
Total	1,566	1,857

745. Arranged according to the prescribed subjects, the numbers stand thus:—

Subjects.	1885.	1886.
Arts	2	3
Biography	11	9
Drama	50	49
Fiction	22	17
History	27	26
Language	204	215
Law	111	113
Medicine	93	108
Miscellaneous	288	184
Poetry	394	524
Politics	...	...
Philosophy (including mental and moral science)	16	4
Religion	280	530
Science (mathematical & mechanical)	60	64
Science (natural and other) ...	8	9
Voyages & Travels	...	2
Total.	1.566	1,857

746. Of the 1857 publications, 1581 are classed as books and 276 as periodicals. Of the latter 91 are legal, 71 medical, 44 religious, 9 linguistic, 47 miscellaneous, 4 poetical and 10 scientific

747. *Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.*—The following is a list of the Vernacular Newspapers and periodicals published in the Province during the year 1886 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
						Copies.
1	Aftab-i-Alamtab ...	Lahore ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	200
2	Aftab-i-Hind ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200
3	Aftab-i-Panjab ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Three times a week ...	600
4	Aina-i-Akhlaq† ...	Do. ...	Improvement of morals ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	150
5	Akhbar-i-Am ...	Do. ...	Political and general news ...	Do. ...	Three times a week ...	2,500
6	Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab.	Do. ...	General news and literary ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	150
7	Aror Vans Samachar†	Do. ...	General news ...	Panjabi ...	Monthly ...	150
8	Akhbar-i-Sabha ...	Kapurthala ...	General news and morals ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	150
9	Akhbar-ul-Nisa† ...	Delhi ...	Female education ...	Do. ...	Three times a month	350
10	Akmal-ul-Akhbar ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	100
11	Al Sadiq* ...	Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200
12	Arya Gazette ...	Do. ...	Organ of the *Arya Samaj* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	450
13	Ashraf-ul-Akhbar ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Three times a month	100
14	Brahma Vans Samachar†	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	300
15	Delhi Punch ...	Do. ...	Political and general news ...	Urdu ...	Do. ...	300
16	Dánish-i-Hind ...	Mooltan ...	Organ of the *Arya Samaj* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	150
17	Farsi Akhbar† ...	Lahore ...	General news and literary ...	Persian ...	Do. ...	250
18	Ferozepore Punch* ...	Ferozepore ...	Political and general news ...	Urdu ...	Do. ...	550
19	Gham-Khwar-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300
20	Ghuncha-i-Murád*† ...	Simla ...	Poetry ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	100
21	Gurmukhi Akhbar ...	Amritsar ...	General news and religious ...	Panjabi ...	Do. ...	250
22	Hámi-i-Islam† ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Urdu ...	Three times a month	250
23	Hardil Aziz Akhbar† ...	Lahore ...	Local news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	200
24	Imperial Paper* ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	600
25	Jain Prakásh Hindustán.	Farukhnagar, district Gurgaon.	Organ of the Jains ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	100
26	Kaisari Akhbar ...	Jullundur ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	...
27	Khair-Khwah-i-Alam ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200
28	Khair-Khwah-i-'Am ...	Gujrat ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400
29	Khair-Khwah-i-Hind ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Every 10 days ...	200
30	Khair-Khwah-i-Kashmir.	Lahore ...	Interests of the Kashmir State, and general news.	Do. ...	Three times a month	200
31	Khair-Khwah-i-Panjab	Sialkot ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	400

* Started during the year 1886.
† Have ceased to exist.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
						Copies.
32	Khalsa Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Religious and social ...	Panjabi...	Weekly ...	200
33	Khalsa Gazette* ...	Do. ...	Political, religious and general news.	Urdu ...	Do. ...	400
34	Khatri Parkash† ...	Jallán, district Gujranwala.	Organ of the Khatris ...	Do. ...	Twice a month ...	200
35	Khwaja Amar Aiyar†...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	250
36	Koh-i-Nur ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news ...	Do. ...	Three times a week...	525
37	Lahore Gazette ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	50
38	Lytton Gazette ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	400
39	Mitra Vilasa ...	Lahore ...	Political and literary ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	400
40	Mulki Namabar* ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Do. ...	150
41	Mulki Shuhda* ...	Do. ...	Political and general news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	500
42	Mulla Dopiaza ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	500
43	Native Guide* ...	Do. ...	General news ...	English and Urdu.	Do. ...	400
44	Nazim-ul-Hind* ...	Do. ...	General news and poetry ...	Urdu ...	Do. ...	300
45	Nur Afshan ...	Ludhiana ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	775
46	Nusrat-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200
47	Panjab Opinion*† ...	Bijwara district Hoshiarpur.	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200
48	Panjab Punch ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	80
49	Panjab Samachar* ...	Una, district Hoshiarpur.	General news ...	Do. ...	Three times a month	800
50	Panjabi Akhbar ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Twice a week ...	275
51	Pate Khan * ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	500
52	Patiala Akhbár ...	Patiala ...	Organ of the Patiala State ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	360
53	Rafa-i-'Am ...	Sialkot ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400
54	Rafiq-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400
55	Rahbar-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Three times a week...	550
56	Reformer ...	Gurdaspur ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	700
57	Rekhta Akhbar ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	200
58	Riaz-i-Hind ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	250
59	Risala Bharatri Sabha*	D. I. Khan ...	Political and general news ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	250
60	Sadiq-ul-Akhbar ...	Bahawalpur ...	Organ of the Bahawalpur State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	200
61	Safir-i-Hind ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Twice a month ...	400
62	Safir-i-Panjab† ...	Bijwara district Hoshiarpur.	Prevention of cow-killing, and general news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	250
63	Sahifa-i-Kudsi ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	310

* Started during the year 1886.
† Have ceased to exist.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
						Copies.
64	Saraj-ul-Akhbar* ...	Jhelum ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	320
65	Sat Prakashak ...	Kapurthala ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	...
66	Shafiq-i-Hind† ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200
67	Shekh Chilli† ...	Sialkot ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300
68	Taj-ul-Akhbar ...	Rawalpindi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	250
69	Tismar Khan*† ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300
70	Vaidik Yoga Darshan*	Delhi ...	Philosophy, Metaphysics, &c.	Hindi ...	Twice a month ...	200
71	Victoria Paper ...	Sialkot ...	Political and general news ...	Urdu ...	Daily ...	975
72	Vidyarak Punjab*† ...	Lahore ...	General news ...	Panjabi...	Monthly ...	...
73	Wazir-i-Hind ...	Sialkot ...	Political and general news ...	Urdu ..	Weekly ...	250
74	Wazir-ul-Mulk* ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	280
75	Zarif-i-Hind† ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	310

* Started during the year 1886.
† Have ceased to exist.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

748. Lahore Central Museum.—The number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 226,970, being 18,434 less than the previous year. The decrease is probably due, not to any decline of public interest in the Museum, but to the fact that the local festival, the Chiraghan Fair, which usually attracts numerous sight-seers to Lahore, occurred only once during the year as against twice in 1885-86. The absence of any great gathering at Hardwar, like that of last year, which brought many pilgrims to Lahore, also contributed to the falling off in attendance.

749. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,428-2-6 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,377-11-3. Among the principal additions made to the museum during the year are some Brahminical Sculptures, antiquities hitherto almost unrepresented among the exhibits, and a series of electrotype copies of ancient Indian Coins received from the British Museum.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

750. ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.—There is nothing to add to the information on this subject, given in the Annual Reports for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84, except that the Lahore Cathedral was consecrated on the 25th January 1887, and has since been in use for the usual services of the Church. A chaplain on the regular establishment has also been deputed to Dalhousie in place of the clergyman receiving an allowance from Government who used to be stationed there, but has now been transferred to Dharmsala.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications.

1	2				3	4			
Districts.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated cul-turable waste in acres, the property of Government.	Communications, Mileage of.			
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.		Water (Navi-gable Rivers).	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
Hissar	3,098	1,770	324	5,192	...	...	10	890	108
Rohtak	1,416	269	107	1,792	...	...	66	556	12
Gurgaon	1,265	412	261	1,938	...	30	79	492	62
Delhi	821	224	226	1,271	...	79	135	878	17
Karnal	1,039	922	444	2,405	465	73	69	540	...
Umballa	1,696	301	536	2,533	24	72	165	493	42
Simla	17	18	42	77	...	*159	*82	*973	...
Kangra	995	388	7,686	9,069	35,199	...	...	920	...
Hoshiarpur	1,106	299	825	2,230	...	60	24	697	...
Jullundur	1,037	146	171	1,354	1,750	80	89	340	49
Ludhiana	1,143	123	112	1,378	...	53	133	217	36
Ferozepore	2,612	1,087	260	3,959	...	148	...	829	131
Mooltan	810	4,721	384	5,915	1,816,359	224	51	1,122	130
Jhang	539	5,136	286	5,961	2,235,259	180	...	954	...
Montgomery	572	4,769	233	5,574	642,491	210	...	1,054	82
Lahore	1,807	1,403	484	3,694	207,561	104	154	745	121
Amritsar	1,202	155	216	1,573	4,702	...	77	314	61
Gurdaspur	1,283	144	395	1,822	...	80	72	533	49
Sialkot	1,410	209	340	1,959	3,157	30	43	749	22
Gujrat	1,210	456	270	1,936	54,836	72	55	650	76
Gujranwala	947	1,210	478	2,635	161,799	82	46	1,132	42
Shahpur	871	3,053	776	4,700	797,262	112	6	1,071	26
Jhelum	1,508	589	1,637	3,734	303,139	127	28	908	33
Rawalpindi	1,907	495	2,535	4,937	290,290	96	135	1,123	166
Hazara	596	55	2,184	2,835	...	...	24	1,000	...
Peshawar	1,324	517	661	2,502	...	67	55	550	47
Kohat	405	615	1,954	2,974	...	84	43	174	...
Bannu	980	1,039	1,843	3,862	98,096	76	...	797	...
Dera Ismail Khan	1,271	725	3,300	9,296	817,321	120	91	732	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	1,583	1,752	1,065	4,400	212,531	235	2	1,562	...
Muzuffargarh	598	1,709	799	3,106	298,650	277	23	505	...
Total ...	37,068	38,711	30,834	106,613	7,977,891	2,930	1,757	23,000	1,312

* Includes figures for the Hill States of the Punjab.

Note.—This is a quinquennial Statement. The figures for 29 districts were originally prepared for the Report for 1883-84, and those for Hissar and Ferozepore have been revised consequent on abolition of the Sirsa District.

No. 2.—Climate of the Punjab for the year 1886.

Stations.	Rainfall in inches.				Temperature in Shade (*in degrees Fahrenheit*).									Prevailing directions of Wind.		
	January to May 1886.	June to September 1886.	October to December 1886.	Annual Total.	*May.*			*July.*			*December.*			January to May 1886.	June to September 1886.	October to December 1886.
					Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.			
Hissar ...	4·2	18·5	0·4	23·1												
Sirsa ...	1·1	11·3	0·6	13·0	117·0	91·3	64·2	111·2	89 6	72·7	82·7	60·4	33·9	N. W.	S. W.	N. W.
Rohtak ...	2·3	18·1	0·5	20·9												
Gurgaon ...	1·8	17·8	0·7	20 3												
Delhi ...	3·4	27·1	1·2	31·7	112·0	89·9	65·9	98·5	86·2	74·1	81·3	63 2	39·2	N. W. W.	S. E	N. W.
Karnal ...	5·8	25·1	1·1	32·0												
Umballa ...	6·0	27·9	0·9	34·8												
Simla ...	9·3	36 9	4·5	50·7	86·1	64·5	47·0	76·8	65·2	58·4	65·3	47·8	30·8	S. E.	S. W.	S. E.
Dharmsalla ...	20·4	99·8	5·8	126·0												
Hoshiarpur ...	8·8	31·6	4·5	44·9												
Jullundur ...	7·1	18·8	2·5	28·4												
Ludhiana ...	3·8	19·7	3·7	27·2	111·6	87·8	62·0	103·3	87·3	73·0	76·7	58·8	39·0	N. W.	S.E.&N.W.	N. W.
Ferozepore ...	5 2	12·7	1·7	19·6												
Mooltan ...	3·0	3·0	0·5	6·5	114·3	91·0	67·2	114·8	93·2	74·2	81·1	58·5	33·4	N. W.	S. W.	N.E&N.W
Jhang ...	2·4	4·2	...	6 6												
Montgomery ...	1·5	7·7	0·1	9·3												
Lahore ...	5·4	17·5	2·9	25·8	111·7	86·6	62·0	104·9	86·9	70·9	81·0	56·8	32·2	N. W. E.	E.	W.
Amritsar ...	7·9	23·7	2·2	33·8												
Gurdaspur ...	13 7	40·0	3·2	56·9												
Sialkot ...	7·5	25 4	2·1	35·0	111·0	87·2	63·2	104·5	86·2	72 6	78·2	56·4	37·0	W.	S. E.	S. E.
Gujrat ...	10·1	17·7	2·9	30·7												
Gujranwalla ...	8·1	22·8	1·6	32 5												
Shahpur ...	6·0	10·7	...	16·7												
Jhelum ...	10·3	16·8	3·3	30·4												
Rawalpindi ...	12·2	17·2	2·9	32·3	107·0	82·0	56·4	107 7	...	...	79·0	52·2	31·9	N. W.	S. E.	S. E.
Murree ...	19·9	25 7	5·9	51·5	82·8	66·1	42 1	82·4	68·6	56·8	66·8	44·7	25·7	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.
Abbottabad ...	26·9	20·7	6·4	54·0												
Peshawar ...	14·0	1·6	0·9	16·5	109·7	82·9	58·7	111·2	92·1	71·9	77·1	53·5	32·9	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
Kohat ...	12·0	4·2	0·7	16·9												
Bannu ...	10·0	5·6	0·1	15·7												
Dera Ismail Khan ...	4 3	3·4	0·6	8·3	114·5	89·2	61·8	112·5	92·4	73·8	82·7	57·6	31·0	N. W.	NE.	S. E.
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	4·0	2·1	0·4	6·5												
Muzaffargarh ...	3·0	1·2	0·1	4·3												

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British Territory (Punjab), 1886-87.

Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its Dependencies constituted 1st January 1859.

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Districts Executive.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants and more.	Number of Villages.	Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates all sorts.	Maximum distances, in miles, of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
												Rs.	Rs.
Delhi	Hissár	6	5,192	* 504,183	Bhiwáni, 33,762; Hissár, 14,167; Hansi, 12,656; Sirsa, 12,292.	* 624	12	15	* 36	* 26	704	5,61,740	7,28,224
	Rohtak	4	1,792	553,609	Rohtak, 15,699; Jhajjar, 11,650	473	12	23	20	7	423	9,68,088	11,56,243
	Gurgáon	5	1,938	641,848	Rewari, 23,972; Palwal, 10,635	1,152	12	19	25	8	500	11,39,830	13,10,346
	Delhi	3	1,271	643,515	Delhi, 173,393; Sonepat, 13,077	696	12	30	24	12	1,108	8,51,068	11,72,108
	Karnál	3	2,405	622,621	Pánipat, 25,022; Karnál, 23,133; Kaithal, 14,754.	857	15	21	40	15	603	5,80,934	7,38,789
	Umballa	6	2,533	1,067,263	Umballa, 67,463; Jagádhri, 12,300; Sadhaura, 10,794; Rupar, 10,326; Shahabad, 10,218.	2,215	23	24	28	16	971	7,75,950	11,63,544
	Simla	2	77	42,945	Simla, 12,305	259	7	8	12	2	219	16,349	1,53,555
	(Sirsa)	...	...	*253,275*	......	*630*	...	...	*40*	*15*			
Jullundur	Kángra	5	9,069	730,845	*Nil*	675	21	18	34	10	413	6,14,542	9,29,716
	Hoshiárpur	4	2,230	901,381	Hoshiarpur, 21,363	2,082	17	27	48	12	495	13,50,383	17,36,619
	Jullundur	4	1,354	789,555	Jullundur, 52,119; Rohan, 11,736	1,194	20	19	24	5	507	13,70,271	19,12,621
	Ludhiána	3	1,378	618,835	Ludhiana, 44,163; Jagráon, 16,873 ...	853	14	13	54	13	564	9,16,183	12,00,456
	Ferozepore	5	3,959	650,519	Ferozepore, 39,570	* 1,189	19	22	* 44	* 16	672	5,79,678	9,18,780

Lahore ...	Mooltan	5	5,915	551,964	Mooltan, 68,674	1,287	17	22	44	25	822	5,69,489	10,70,680
	Jhang	3	5,961	395,296	Maghiána-*cum*-Jhang, 21,629; Chiníot, 10,731.	756	11	8	37	18	479	3,10,298	5,52,225
	Montgomery	4	5,574	426,529	*Nil*	1,611	9	8	40	15	485	2,29,619	5,34,495
	Lahore	4	3,694	924,106	Lahore, 130,960; Kasúr, 17,336	1,477	19	27	26	13	1,330	5,65,181	13,24,405
	Amritsar	3	1,573	893,266	Amritsar 151,896	1,031	15	28	30	12	900	8,16,232	14,18,042
	Gurdáspur	4	1,822	823,695	Batála, 24,281	2,255	16	12	21	8	572	11,30,095	15,04,243
Rawalpindi...	Siálkot	5	1,959	1,012,148	Siálkot, 39,613	2,303	22	20	25	13	534	11,29,274	14,93,764
	Gujrát	3	1,936	689,115	Gujrát 18,743; Jalalpur 12,839	1,330	12	8	28	5	366	6,04,256	7,78,051
	Gujránwála	3	2,635	616,892	Gujránwála, 22,884; Wazirabad, 16,462 ...	1,186	14	16	32	12	619	5,09,665	7,32,817
	Shahpur	3	4,700	421,508	Bhera, 15,165	651	12	8	54	19	446	3,83,815	5,59,642
	Jhelum...	4	3,734	589,373	Jhelum, 21,107; Pind Dádan Khan, 16,724	950	12	11	35	16	524	6,93,410	9,03,861
	Ráwalpindi	7	4,937	820,512	Ráwalpindi, 52,975	1,639	19	22	36	17	987	9,18,653	13,68,302
Peshawar ...	Hazára...	3	2,835	407,075	*Nil*	1,179	12	9	65	16	487	2,22,341	3,02,418
	Peshâwar	6	2,502	592,674	Peshâwar, 79,982; Naushahr Kalan, 12,953	679	16	22	38	9	1,105	7,06,983	9,56,397
	Kohát	3	2,974	181,540	Kohát, 18,179..	366	13	13	70	20	479	81,901	1,30,034
Derajat ...	Bannu	4	3,862	332,577	*Nil*	473	13	9	52	29	452	3,32,240	5,41,807
	Dera Ismail Khan	5	9,296	441,649	Dera Ismail Khan, 18,988	739	16	17	50	15	604	1,66,730	5,95,001
	Dera Ghâzi Khan	4	4,400	363,346	Dera Ghâzi Khan, 18,935	597	21	26	30	8	511	3,46,140	5,17,926
	Muzaffargarh	4	3,106	338,605	*Nil*	685	12	16	45	19	369	3,96,012	7,17,821
	Total	127	106,613	18,842,264		34,086	‡ 465	541	65	12	†19,240	1,98,01,351	2,90,63,332

* Excluding figures for the Sirsa District.
† Excluding 1,074 Railway Police.
‡ Excluding the following Revenue Judges:—the two Financial Commissioners, and six Commissioners of Divisions.

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1881.

Districts.	Number of occupied houses.	Adults. Of 15 and over.		Youths. Of 10 to 14.		Children. Below 10.		Total Population. All ages.			Number per square mile of area recorded at time of Census.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	
Hissár ...	73,127	173,026	145,397	31,692	24,280	67,549	62,239	272.267	231,916	504,183	143
Rohtak	74,813	189,013	165,441	36,591	28,178	70,620	63,766	296,224	257,385	553,609	306
Gurgáon	65,986	213,561	196,635	47,512	36,029	77,844	70,267	338,917	302,931	641,848	331
Delhi ...	83,359	224,247	197 413	43,887	33,954	75,882	68,132	344,016	299,499	643,515	504
Karnál...	68,271	214,506	185,305	42,022	30,736	79,643	70,409	336,171	286,450	622,621	260
Umballa	146,517	375,805	304,839	73,122	51,318	139,345	122,834	588,272	478,991	1,067,263	415
Simla ...	6,559	21,499	10,200	2,383	1,607	3,711	3,545	27,593	15,352	42,945	2,386
(Sirsa)	*30,535*	*85,737*	*68,216*	*15,438*	*12,001*	*37,516*	*34 367*	*138,691*	*114,584*	*253,275*	*84*
Kángra	112,430	238,694	220,229	49,003	37,647	93,171	92,102	380,867	349,978	730,845	81
Hoshiárpur	156,096	300,818	265,633	62,442	47.863	118,266	106,359	481,526	419,855	901,381	413
Jullundur	115,663	271,746	230,687	57,366	41,591	102,323	85,842	431,435	358,120	789,555	597
Ludhiána	104,231	213,097	179,146	41,007	30,069	85,494	70,022	339,598	279,237	618,835	450
Ferozepore	74,429	217,918	177,963	42,913	31,832	96,488	83,405	357,319	293,200	650,519	236
Mooltan	93,599	184,989	146,306	32,939	22,954	86,589	78,187	304,517	247,447	551,964	94
Jhang ...	67,024	123,520	102,451	22,831	17,428	68,031	61,035	214,382	180,914	395,296	69
Montgomery	74,830	137,178	110,280	25,456	19,390	70,313	63,912	232,947	193,582	426,529	77
Lahore...	160,296	319,312	253,945	61,031	44,404	130,010	115,404	510,353	413,753	924,106	253
Amritsar	121,155	309,575	258,051	60.919	41.493	120,200	103,028	490,694	402,572	893,266	567
Gurdáspur	111,242	275,165	237,384	60,097	43,554	110,536	96,959	445,798	377,897	823,695	452
Siálkot	114,262	321,778	285,854	74,581	57,914	143,302	128,719	539,661	472,487	1,012,148	517
Gujrát...	83,193	210,271	194,116	44,647	35,570	107,244	97,267	362,162	326.953	689,115	349
Gujránwála	88,571	200,551	170,843	44,619	33,772	88,435	78,672	333,605	283.287	616,892	238
Sháhpur	72,084	132,109	118,638	23,779	19,784	65,788	61,410	221,676	199,832	421,508	90
Jhelum	72,013	186,289	164,814	34,705	26,669	92,454	84,442	313,448	275,925	589,373	151
Ráwalpindi	102,283	273,161	220,405	52,919	39,457	123,207	111,363	449,287	271,225	820,512	132
Hazára	67,412	124,167	108,367	27,550	19,041	66,899	61.051	218,616	188,459	407,075	134
Pesháwar	87,720	205,604	162,080	35,991	23,824	87,929	77,246	329,524	263,150	592,674	237
Kohát ...	22,442	61,188	45,424	9,756	6,878	30,425	27,869	101,369	80,171	181,540	64
Bannu ...	57,106	102,580	89,907	17,497	12,427	57,426	52,740	177,503	155,074	332,577	86
Dera Ismail Khan	88,908	141,403	124,290	25,659	17,620	71,406	61,271	238,468	203,181	441,649	47
Dera Gházi Khan	58,543	117,302	95,813	21,356	14,583	62,009	52,283	200,667	162,679	363,346	80
Muzaffargarh ...	62,215	107,729	90,057	21,307	15,142	55,474	48,896	184,510	154,095	338,605	108
Total ...	2,716,914	6,273,538	5,326,129	1,243,016	919,009	2,685,529	2,395,043	10,202,083	8,640,181	18,842,264	175

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1881—*concluded.*

Districts.	Christians. European.	Christians. Eurasian.	Christians. Native.	Christians. Total.	Sikhs.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other religions.	Total of all religions.	Prevailing Languages.
Hissár	41	8	6	55	3,143	384,366	113,517	3,157	504,183	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu and Bagri.
Rohtak	16	1	17	34	159	468,905	79,510	5 035	553,609	Urdu and Hindi.
Gurgáon	43	1	26	70	127	439,264	198,610	3,847	641.848	Ditto.
Delhi	989	114	914	2,017	970	483,332	149,830	9,383	643,515	Ditto.
Karnál	36	1	48	85	8,036	453,662	156,183	4,740	622,921	Ditto.
Umballa	3,475	74	224	3,773	68,442	689,612	304,123	5,086	1,067,263	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
Simla	2,798	245	210	3,353	202	32,428	6,935	3,380	42,945	Urdu and Pahari.
(Sirsa)	*13*	*4*	...	*17*	*28,303*	*130,582*	*93.289*	*1,101*	*253,275*	*Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri and Bhati.*
Kángra	197	13	177	327	738	687,635	39,148	3,324	730,845	Pahari, Urdu and Lahuli.
Hoshiárpur	32	1	65	98	59,784	550,185	290,193	1,219	901,381	Punjabi and Urdu.
Jullundur	1,500	65	66	1,631	90,320	338,292	358,601	2,342	789,555	Ditto.
Ludhiána	111	32	179	322	127,143	275,240	213,954	2,498	618,835	Urdu and Punjabi.
Ferozepore	1,538	52	96	1,686	168,816	168,645	310,552	2,506	650,519	Ditto.
Mooltan	1,709	110	42	1,861	2,085	112,001	435,901	1,977	551,964	Urdu, Mooltaní and Punjabi.
Jhang	10	1	...	11	3,477	64,892	326,910	17	395,296	Punjabi and Urdu.
Montgomery	65	8	20	93	11,964	83.974	330,495	96	426,529	Ditto.
Lahore	3,252	632	760	4,644	125,591	193.319	599,477	5,719	924,106	Ditto.
Amritsar	562	66	241	869	216,337	262,531	413,207	1,191	893,266	Ditto.
Gurdáspur	284	22	157	463	72,395	359,329	391,400	571	823,695	Ditto.
Siálkot	1,264	18	253	1,535	40,195	299,311	669,712	2,930	1,012,148	Ditto.
Gujrát	208	28	19	255	8,885	72,450	607,525	255	689,115	Ditto.
Gujránwála	65	48	81	194	6,159	127.322	452,640	771	616,892	Ditto.
Shahpur	25	1	3	29	4,702	59,026	357 742	38	421,508	Ditto.
Jhelum	307	61	48	416	11,188	60,949	516,745	491	589,373	Ditto.
Ráwalpindi	3,588	124	110	3,822	17,780	86,162	711,546	5,024	820,512	Ditto.
Hazára	78	6	6	90	1,381	19,843	385,759	92	407,075	Urdu, Pashtu and Punjabi.
Pesháwar	3.954	64	70	4,088	3,103	39,321	546,117	4,133	592,674	Urdu and Pashtu.
Kohát	203	4	5	212	2,240	9.828	169,219	253	181,540	Pashtu, Urdu and Punjabi.
Bannu	61	...	21	82	790	30,643	301,002	142	332,577	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.
Dera Ismail Khan	242	9	2	253	1,691	54,446	385,244	268	441.649	Ditto.
Dera Gházi Khan	64	6	12	82	1,326	46,697	315,240	83	363,346	Punjabi, Biluchi and Urdu.
Muzaffargarh	26	2	5	33	2,788	43,297	292,476	44	338,605	Mooltaní, Urdu and Punjabi.
Total	26,876	1,821	3,823	32,500	112,260	7,127,489	10,522,802	71,713	18,824,264	

N. B.—The Sirsa District was abolished in November 1884, part being incorporated in the Ferozepore District, and the remainder in the District of the Hissár.

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal Subordination to the Punjab Government, 1886-87.

State.	Tribute in men or mony.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated Military force, including Police.	Transit duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
			Rs.			
(1) Patiála	100 horsemen.	1,467,433	47,16,003	9,075	None.	Slate-quarry near Simla, lead mine near Subáthu; marble, stone and copper mines in Narnául; sugar, cotton and cereals.
(2) Baháwalpur	...	573,494	16,00,000	1,412	,,	Silk lungis, sufi, silk goods, flowered carpets, indigo, cotton and cereals.
(3) Jind	25 horsemen.	249,862	6,00,000	2,182	,,	Rice, sugar, indigo and cereals.
(4) Nabha	...	261,824	7.00,000	2,536	,,	Sugar, cotton, indigo and cereals.
(5) Kaprrthala	Rs. 1,31.000	252,617	10,50,000	1,466	,,	Sugar, cotton, tobacco and cereals.
(6) Mandi	,, 1,00,000	147,017	4,37,000	850	,,	Iron, salt, timber and cereals.
(7) Sirmur (Nahan)	...	112,371	2,10.000	633	,,	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(8) Kahlur (Bilåspur)	Rs. 8,000	86,546	1,00,000	860	,,	Ditto.
(9) Bashahr	,, 3,945	64,345	50,000	100	,,	Ditto.
(10) Hindur (Nalagarh)	,, 5,000	53,373	90,000	500	,,	Ditto.
(11) Keonthal	...	31,154	60,000	108	,,	Ditto.
(12) Maler Kotla	25 horsemen.	71,051	2,84,000	256	,,	Indian-corn and cereals.
(13) Farídkot	...	97,034	3,00,000	376	,,	Cereals.
(14) Chamba	Rs. 5,000	115,773	2,35,000	180	,,	Indian-corn, rice, wool, tobacco, ghi, various dye stuffs and cereals.
(15) Suket	,, 11,000	52,484	1,00,000	63	,,	Cereals.
(16) Kalsia	...	67,708	1,68,378	239	,,	Paddy, wheat, cotton and sugarcane.
(17) Pataudi	...	17,847	79,000	95	,,	Sugar, cotton and cereals.
(18) Loharu	...	13,754	66,077	94	,,	Cereals.
(19) Dujána	...	23,416	77,170	195	,,	Cereals and tobacco.
(20) Baghal	Rs. 3,600	20,633	60,000	200	,,	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(21) Baghat	,, 603	8,339	10,500	37	,,	Ditto.
(22) Jabbal	,, 2,520	19,196	30,000	80	,,	Ditto.
(23) Kumharsain	,, 2,000	9,515	10,000	65	,,	Ditto.
(24) Bhajji	,, 1.440	12,106	23,000	100	,,	Ditto.
(25) Mailog	,, 1,440	9,169	10,000	45	,,	Ditto.
(26) Balsan	,, 1,080	5,190	7,000	50	,,	Ditto.
(27) Dhami	,, 720	3,322	8,000	100	,,	Ditto.
(28) Kuthar	,, 1,000	3,648	5,000	50	,,	Ditto.
(29) Kunhiár	,, 180	1,923	4,000	20	,,	Ditto.
(30) Mangál	,, 72	1,060	700	25	,,	Ditto.
(31) Bija	,, 180	1,158	1,000	20	,,	Ditto.
(32) Darkuti	...	590	600	15	,,	Ditto.
(33) Taroch	,, 288	3,216	6,000	80	,,	Ditto.
(34) Sángri	...	2,593	1,500	10	,,	Ditto.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and principal Male Members of their families at the close of 1886-87.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(1) Rajindar Singh, of Patiála	Maharaja.	Sidhu Jat, *alias* Phulkian.	16	Reads English and Persian ...	...	Has	Primogeniture.	...	The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(2) Sadik Muhammad Khan, of Baháwalpur, G.C.S.I.	Nawab.	Daudputra ...	25	Can read and write English and Persian.	Administers his State	No	No	Has	The Nawab attained his majority in November 1879, and was invested with full powers. Is assisted in the administration by a Council of State officials.
(3) Ranbir Singh, of Jhínd	Raja	Sidhu Jat *alias* Phulkian.	7½		...	Has	Primogeniture.	...	The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(4) Híra Singh, of Nabah, G.C.S.I.	Do.	Do.	44	Can read and write Gurmukhi...	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	Has	A son and heir was born to the Raja on the 4th March 1883.
(5) Jagatjit Singh, of Kapurthala	Do.	Ahluwalia ...	14	Reads English and Persian ...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is managed by a European Superintendent during the Raja's minority.
(6) Bije Sain, of Mandi	Do.	Rajput	40	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	No	Has illegitimate brothers.
(7) Shamsher Prakash, G.C.S.I., of Sirmour (Nahan).	Do.	Do.	44	Knows Sanskrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	
(8) Amar Chand, of Kahlur (Biláspur) ...	Do.	Chandeli Rajput	28	Knows Urdu, Hindi and Sanskrit.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Succeeded to the gaddi on 28th January 1883. His father, Híra Chand, the former ruler, died on 21st October 1882.
(9) Shamsher Singh, of Bashahr	Do.	Rajput	49	Speaks and writes English and Hindi fairly well.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(10) Ishri Singh, of Hindur (Nalagarh) ...	Do.	Do.	55	Knows Hindi	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(11) Balbir Sain, of Keonthal	Do.	Do.	34	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	Succeeded to the gaddi on 4th January 1883, his father Mohindar Sain, having died on the 23rd August 1882.
(12) Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, of Maler Kotla.	Nawab	Pathán	30	Knows English and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(13) Bikrama Singh, of Faridkot	Raja	Sidhu Jat, *alias* Barar Bans.	45	Knows English and Gurmukhi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(14) Sham Singh, of Chamba	Do.	Rajput	20	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The Raja attained his majority on the 7th of July 1884, and was placed on the gaddi on the 10th November 1884.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Male Members of their Families at the close of 1886-87—(*concluded*).

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(15) Dusht Nikandan Sain, of Suket ...	Rája	Rájput	21	...	...	Has	Primogeniture.	...	State administered by a Council.
(16) Ranjit Singh, of Kalsia	Sardár	Ját	5	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do. do. do.
(17) Muhammad Mumtaz Hussain Ali Khan, of Pataudi.	Nawab	Afghán... ...	12	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by the Prime Minister.
(18) Mirza Amir-ud-din Ahmed Khan, of Loharu.	Do.	Do.... ...	28	...	...	...	...	...	Succeeded to the gaddi on the 27th February 1885, his father the late Nawab Allah-ud-din Ahmed Khan having died on 31st October 1884.
(19) Mumtaz Ali Khan, of Dujana	Do.	Do.	23	Knows Persian	Under instruction ...	Has	Primogeniture.	...	The State is administered by Nijabat Ali Khan, the Nawab's uncle.
(20) Dhian Singh, of Baghal	Rája	Rájput	45	Knows Hindi	Administers his State	Do.	...	Has.	
(21) Dalip Singh, of Baghát	Rána	Do.	28	Knows Persian and Hindi, and speaks a little English.	Do.	Do.	Primogeniture.	...	
(22) Padam Chand, of Jubbal...	Do.	Do.	25	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration by a Council of the old officials of the State.
(23) Hira Singh, of Kumharsain	Do.	Do.	37		Do.	Do.	Do.	...	The administration of the State is conducted by a Council of 3 elders.
(24) Durga Singh, of Bhajji	Do.	Do.	45	Knows Persian and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(25) Rugnath Chand, of Mailog	Thakur	Do.	25	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(26) Bir Singh, of Balsan	Rana	Do.	26	Knows Urdu and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No	
(27) Fateh Singh, of Dhami	Do.	Do.	34	Speaks English fairly well and knows Urdu and Hindi also.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(28) Jai Chand, of Kuthár	Do.	Do.	41	Knows English, Persian & Hindi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	
(29) Tegh Singh, of Kunhiar...	Thakur	Do.	52	Knows Hindi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(30) Jit Singh, of Mangal	Rana	Do.	56	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(31) Udai Chand, of Bija	Thakur	Do.	60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(32) Ramsaran Singh, of Darkuti	Rana	Do.	43	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ram Karn Singh, heir-apparent, aged 34.
(33) Kidar Singh, of Taroch	Thakur	Do.	21	Educated in English and knows some Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	State is administered by a Council.
(34) Hira Singh of Sangri	Mian	Do.	35	Knows Hindi and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	

No. 7.—The Survey and Settlement, Punjab, 1886-87.

Survey.

Nature of Survey.	Area previously surveyed in Square Miles.		Cost per Square Mile.		Surveyed during the year, with cost per Square Mile.
	Topographically.	Revenue by villages.	Topographical.	Revenue.	(Revenue approximate)
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Jhelum and Rawalpindi Topographical Survey 1851—1859.	10,555	...	20 5 1	...	...
Military Reconnaissance of Hazara, 1847—49.	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys ...	23,602	139,500	12 4 4	28 6 4	90,129 square miles, at Rs. 32-9-6 per square mile.

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Settled in perpetuity	1,636	25,718	
Settled for 30 years and upwards	27,723	79,63,164	
Settled for 10 years and under 30	63,289	1,02,72,776	
Settled for under 10 years ...	...	...	
Settlements in progress ...	13,995	45,20,346	
Total ...	1,06,643	2,27,82,004	
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights.	31,248	54,38,805	
Ditto without such record ...	25,099	58,83,739	

No. 8.—Statement showing Incidence of

1	2	3	4	5
	Area in acres.			
Districts.	Total area by patwari papers.	Deduct area not fully assessed including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	
			Total.	Cultivated.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hissár	3,329,055	96,918	3,232,137	2,301,697
Rohtak	1,153,734	15,689	1,138,045	914,826
Gurgáon	1,246,203	29,304	1,216,899	962,372
Delhi	810,749	42,221	768,528	538,613
Karnál	1,553,194	49,113	1,504,081	736,527
Umballa	1,622,230	*	1,622,230	980,940
Simla	49,618	39,323	10,295	10,224
Kángra	1,649,549	575,319	1,074,230	451,153
Hoshiárpur...	1,426,036	11,067	1,414,969	711,777
Jullundur	853,440	3,068	850,372	665,966
Ludhiána	886,999	131,365	755,634	636,433
Ferozepore...	2,606,964	230,452	2,376,512	1,716,374
Mooltan	3,783,047	1,841,373	1,941,674	674,159
Jhang	3,815,666	2,250,923	1,564,743	365,284
Montgomery	3,569,771	2,243,075	1,326,696	4[illegible]9,782
Lahore	2,318,868	135,378	2,183,490	1,150,639
Amritsar	994,790	28,500	966,290	35,624
Gurdáspur	1,154,889	12,653	1,142,236	823,183
Siálkot	1,259,567	5,080	1,254,487	910,159
Gujrát	1,208,425	8,943	1,199,482	781,890
Gujránwála	1,844,941	176,943	1,667,998	688,477
Shahpur	3,031,700	804,039	2,227,661	583,344
Jhelum	2,606,961	374,043	2,232,918	991,249
Ráwalpindi...	3,146,993	370,131	2,776,862	1,206,375
Hazára	1,815,155	769,206	1,045,949	408,966
Peshávar	1,599,156	519,354	1,079,802	590,244
Kohát	1,337,888	920,649	417,239	58,882
Bannu	2,437,047	582,917	1,854,130	488,181
Dera Ismail Khan...	5,938,338	16,902	5,921,436	735,019
Dera Ghází Khan	2,808,456	939,118	1,869,338	354,546
Muzaffargarh	1,996,506	580,080	1,416,426	416,083
Total	63,855,935	13,803,146	50,052,789	22,378,988

* Owing to a general misunderstanding in all tahsils

Revenue for the Year ending Rabi 1886.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Total Land-Revenue and Population.					Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	Incidence of Land Revenue on fully assessed area (Column 4) per acre.		Population of towns over 10,000 inhabitants	
Total Land Revenue of District (column 2).			Population of District (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 8 and 9).		For total area (column 4).	For cultivated area only (column 5).	No. of towns.	Population.
Paid to Government.	Enjoyed by assignees.	Total.							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
5,89,813	11,898	6,01,711	660,184	0 14 7	5,89,833	0 2 11	0 4 1	4	72,877
9,28,023	25,619	9,53,642	553,609	1 11 7	9,28,023	0 13 1	1 0 2	2	27,349
10,85,776	45,109	11,30,885	641,848	1 12 2	11,06,868	0 14 7	1 2 5	2	34,607
7,97,202	61,900	8,59,102	643,515	1 5 4	8,29,872	1 1 2	1 8 8	2	186,470
5,66,613	2,08,408	7,75,021	622,621	1 3 11	7,29,943	0 7 9	0 15 10	3	62,909
7,27,210	5,26,894	12,54,104	1,067,263	1 2 10	12,54,104	0 12 4	1 4 6	5	111,101
16,332	1,542	17,874	42,945	0 6 8	16,332	1 9 4	1 9 7	1	12,305
6,10,028	97,897	7,07,925	730,845	0 15 6	6,22,150	0 9 3	1 6 1	...	...
13,50,598	1,19,615	14,70,213	901,381	1 10 1	14,54,447	1 0 5	2 0 8	1	21,363
13,72,561	1,12,063	14,84,624	789,555	1 14 1	14,77,700	1 11 10	2 3 6	2	63,855
9,20,018	1,90,443	11,10,461	618,835	1 12 7	8,89,003	1 2 9	1 6 4	2	61,036
5,95,090	1,60,248	7,55,338	747,793	1 0 9	6,52,518	0 4 5	0 6 1	1	39,570
6,72,068	32,227	7,04,295	551,964	1 4 5	6,94,301	0 5 9	1 0 6	1	68,674
3,57,412	15,985	3,73,397	395,296	0 15 1	3,71,323	0 3 10	1 0 3	2	32,360
2,94,886	14,594	3,09,480	426,529	0 11 7	3,01,873	0 3 8	0 9 10	...	...
5,88,175	1,21,174	7,09,349	924,106	0 12 3	6,13,778	0 4 6	0 8 6	2	148,296
8,17,383	2,03,994	10,21,377	893,266	1 2 4	8,48,969	0 14 1	1 2 6	1	151,896
11,34,332	1,44,767	12,79,099	823,695	1 8 10	12,60,544	1 1 8	1 8 6	1	24,281
11,30,952	1,05,389	12,36,341	1,012,148	1 3 7	12,31,166	0 15 8	1 5 8	1	39,613
6,09,967	45,639	6,55,606	689,115	0 15 3	6,51,507	0 8 8	0 13 4	2	31,582
5,13,497	1,34,132	6,47,629	616,892	1 0 9	6,40,134	0 6 1	0 14 11	2	39,346
4,54,383	34,994	4,89,377	421,508	1 2 7	4,24,000	0 3 0	0 11 8	1	15,165
6,96,327	40,551	7,36,878	589,373	1 4 1	7,15,344	0 5 2	0 11 7	2	37,831
9,21,409	58,172	9,79,581	820,512	1 3 1	9,44,229	0 5 5	0 12 6	1	52,975
2,22,691	83,072	3,05,763	407,075	0 12 0	3,04,868	0 4 7	0 11 11	...	...
6,98,516	1,81,692	8,80,208	600,847	1 7 5	6,30,803	0 9 4	1 1 1	2	92,935
68,077	45,363	1,13,440	181,540	0 10 0	46,695	0 1 9	0 12 8	1	18,179
4,19,193	33,554	4,52,747	332,577	1 5 9	4,19,193	0 3 7	0 13 9	...	...
3,86,934	1,25,797	5,12,731	441,649	1 2 7	5,07,084	0 1 4	0 11 1	1	18,988
3,49,899	74,880	4,24,779	363,346	1 2 8	3,49,899	0 2 11	0 15 9	1	18,935
5,71,487	11,544	5,83,031	338,605	1 11 7	5,74,310	0 6 6	1 6 1	...	..
2,04,66,852	30,69,156	2,35,36,008	18,850,437	1 4 0	2,20,80,813	0 7 1	0 15 9	46	1,484,498

this column cannot be filled up this year.

No. 9.—Totals of Sales, Mortgages, and Redemptions and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Partitions.					Transfers by Inheritance.				Gifts and Exchanges.			
		Holding.		Area partitioned.				Area transferred.				Area transferred.		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.		New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenues in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
Hissar.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	93	18	14,366	7,582	2,759	2,912	78,232	57,226	19,650	155	2,927	2,448	685
	Right of occupancy ...	2	1	29	29	7	2,163	24,808	21,144	9,803	163	1,861	1,701	748
	Total ...	95	19	14,395	7,611	2,766	5,075	1,03,040	78,370	29,453	318	4,788	4,149	1,433
Rohtak.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	5	173	109	156	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	52	91	289	258	253	3,208	37,839	34,917	31,535	52	451	373	407
	Right of occupancy ...	1	2	3	3	3	563	2,703	2,654	2,423	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	53	93	292	261	255	3,776	40,715	37,680	34,114	52	451	373	407
Gurgaon.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	104	268	2,667	2,467	2,080	3,398	61,419	56,500	43,298	131	926	866	958
	Right of occupancy ...	6	16	307	307	76	786	5,610	5,355	4,667	6	29	29	33
	Total ...	110	284	2,974	2,774	2,156	4,184	67,029	61,855	47,965	137	955	895	991
Delhi.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	199	255	2,914	2,520	2,990	4,180	43,176	41,083	39,439	75	1,518	1,294	1,154
	Right of occupancy ...	2	50	284	191	304	785	4,200	3,978	6,484	5	19	19	28
	Total ...	201	305	3,198	2,711	3,294	4,965	47,376	45,061	45,923	80	1,537	1,313	1,182
Karnal.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	847	2,361	20,577	16,012	14,470	4,219	77,675	47,182	45,609	236	2,414	1,491	1,283
	Right of occupancy ...	21	43	179	178	104	380	2,479	2,332	9,380	4	97	59	40
	Total ...	868	2,404	20,756	16,190	14,574	4,599	80,154	49,514	54,989	240	2,511	1,550	1,323
Umballa.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	45	68	68	107	1	33	33	12
	Ownership	4,014	10,536	52,537	40,432	35,339	8,078	1,17,559	95,189	68,450	1,784	2,385	2,207	2,394
	Right of occupancy ...	387	908	2,400	2,288	2,623	1,160	5,512	5,222	4,891	50	115	112	70
	Total ...	4,401	11,444	54,937	42,720	37,962	9,283	1,23,139	1,00,479	73,448	1,835	2,533	2,352	2,476
Simla.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	33	74	1,340	654	250	219	4,880	2,558	693	28	83	61	17
	Right of occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	86	76	26	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	33	47	1,340	654	250	223	4,966	2,634	719	28	83	61	17
Kangra.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	13	774	753	36	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,144	2,674	7,771	5,748	9,900	7,523	42,325	30,172	32,546	762	2,338	1,651	1,480
	Right of occupancy ...	12	48	171	155	5	818	2,695	2,433	826	24	253	248	14
	Total ...	1,156	2,722	7,942	5,903	9,905	8,354	45,794	33,358	33,408	786	2,591	1,899	1,494
Hoshiarpur.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	5	20	62	62	101	83	849	696	3,231	1	197	172	400
	Ownership	1,314	3,305	15,766	13,081	26,351	4,457	30,001	20,963	42,638	1,055	673	599	1,348
	Right of occupancy ...	646	1,320	1,913	1,832	3,279	2,385	6,792	5,033	11,369	129	108	101	294
	Total ...	1,965	4,645	17,741	14,975	29,731	6,925	37,642	26,692	57,238	1,185	978	872	1,062
Jullundur.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	386	856	2,066	1,648	4,331	2,721	14,679	13,064	43,054	3,360	2,184	2,128	4,688
	Right of occupancy ...	34	59	105	105	188	442	1,026	999	2,437	162	73	72	319
	Total ...	420	915	2,171	1,753	4,519	3,163	15,705	14,063	45,491	3,522	2,257	2,200	5,007
Ludhiana.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	612	1,242	4,977	4,403	5,571	3,731	26,174	25,642	57,761	573	724	687	960
	Right of occupancy ...	50	81	151	151	196	302	1,328	1,319	1,665	10	17	17	23
	Total ...	662	1,323	5,128	4,554	5,767	4,058	27,502	26,961	59,440	583	741	704	983
Ferozepore.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	11	27	179	173	96	6	43	42	14	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,594	8,923	76,888	60,697	12,874	2,678	86,892	56,082	20,229	1,362	3,921	2,690	1,125
	Right of occupancy ...	399	1,289	4,743	4,715	2,689	1,115	21,272	18,515	5,011	98	640	694	183
	Total ...	3,004	10,239	81,810	65,585	15,659	3,799	1,08,207	74,639	25,254	1,460	4,561	3,294	1,308

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1886.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALE AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.				
	AREA TRANSFERRED.					AREA REDEEMED.					AREA TRANSFERRED.			
Number of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	6,416	5,035	1,087	32,327	223	9,106	7,495	1,841	41,303	159	6,200	4,412	1,183	38,402
115	1,224	1,152	344	10,037	86	753	737	242	4,701	91	1,506	1,208	618	4,424
245	7,640	6,187	1,431	42,364	309	9,859	8,232	2,083	46,004	250	7,706	5,620	1,801	42,826
2	6	6	9	307	1	5	5	6	50	...	...	...	...	...
629	5,670	4,072	5,181	75,017	372	2,001	1,844	1,971	21,073	132	777	756	870	21,914
2	13	13	15	450	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	20	23	500
633	5,689	4,091	5,205	75,774	773	2,006	1,849	1,977	21,123	133	797	776	893	22,414
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
896	4,881	4,794	4,303	61,727	449	3,342	3,156	2,871	20,889	67	2,047	1,821	2,035	39,867
106	747	747	386	5,391	24	94	87	99	1,889	4	11	11	32	497
1,002	5,628	5,541	4,689	67,118	473	3,436	3,243	2,970	22,778	71	2,058	1,832	2,067	40,364
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,191	7,276	6,170	7,759	1,62,381	538	2,256	2,186	2,152	29,531	455	1,852	1,710	1,629	48,216
275	1,488	1,486	1,677	27,327	3	15	15	16	29	7	67	67	512	4,104
1,466	8,764	7,656	9,436	1,89,708	541	2,271	2,201	2,168	29,560	462	1,919	1,777	2,141	52,320
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
505	4,434	3,498	4,505	73,831	171	1,486	1,208	1,403	16,653	599	2,877	1,811	2,735	60,655
8	143	133	63	743	2	128	110	39	299	1	3	3	11	600
513	4,577	3,631	4,568	74,574	173	1,614	1,318	1,442	16,952	600	2,880	1,814	2,746	61,255
3	...	...	17	475	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	368
3,701	21,975	19,193	14,295	4,42,495	1,200	9,343	7,521	5,695	1,18,643	777	9,414	7,251	4,785	2,16,686
294	943	926	917	23,680	102	251	247	290	5,282	30	202	186	239	5,183
3,998	22,918	20,119	15,229	4,66,650	1,302	9,594	7,768	5,985	1,23,925	808	9,616	7,437	5,035	2,22,237
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	2,311	696	211	48,947	41	273	89	35	1,126	35	198	144	27	3,366
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	2,311	696	211	48,947	41	273	89	35	1,126	35	198	144	27	3,366
7	147	114	107	1,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,979	17,815	13,297	23,167	3,00,044	1,481	6,034	4,508	8,325	82,924	1,611	5,753	3,387	4,428	1,56,889
198	563	344	246	4,776	58	35	34	12	683	50	37	36	45	856
4,184	18,525	13,755	23,520	3,66,486	1,539	6,069	4,542	8,337	83,607	1,661	5,790	3,423	4,473	1,57,744
6	75	61	147	3,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,911	12,771	9,557	19,782	5,82,314	1,976	19,339	4,350	10,368	2,24,110	1,555	3,490	2,207	5,835	2,24,492
1,807	2,969	2,724	4,981	1,27,831	473	694	670	1,935	46,626	956	1,222	1,082	3,148	15,493
6,724	15,815	12,342	24,910	7,13,524	2,449	20,033	5,020	12,303	2,70,736	2,511	4,712	3,289	8,983	2,39,985
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,614	3,887	3,692	9,220	2,29,875	996	1,901	1,770	4,683	72,838	1,106	1,381	1,374	3,477	1,24,304
366	342	337	921	19,183	114	125	123	342	4,430	32	38	37	82	1,491
3,980	4,229	4,029	10,141	2,49,058	1,110	2,026	1,893	5,025	77,268	1,138	1,419	1,411	3,559	1,25,795
3	19	19	40	200	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	4	95
2,848	7,686	7,448	13,714	3,65,216	1,411	4,641	4,611	7,083	1,46,882	777	1,948	1,789	3,241	1,44,979
82	163	163	296	4,826	42	63	62	118	862	17	66	62	85	1,713
2,933	7,868	7,630	14,050	3,70,242	1,453	4,704	4,673	7,201	1,47,744	795	2,017	1,854	3,330	1,46,787
12	30	30	12	1,723	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	9	3	935
1,821	8,656	7,664	3,999	1,80,227	885	3,322	2,960	1,808	52,038	263	9,005	5,868	1,313	69,376
379	1,620	1,609	663	33,960	131	649	643	264	16,453	94	2,514	2,465	699	8,581
2,212	10,306	9,303	4,674	2,15,910	1,016	3,971	3,603	2,072	68,491	360	11,528	8,342	2,015	78,892

No. 9.—Totals of Sales, Mortgages, and Redemptions and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Partitions.					Transfers by Inheritance.				Gifts and Exchanges.			
		Holding.		Area partitioned.				Area transferred.				Area transferred.		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Numbers of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
Mooltan.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	29	34	3,317	2,333	...	157	36,041	14,751	...	4	2,279	1,41[illegible]	...
	Ownership	444	902	17,759	6,346	6,185	2,767	98,204	34,509	36,212	688	10,009	4,00[illegible]	10,131
	Right of occupancy ...	5	16	94	81	...	83	1,594	1,177	...	2	3	3	...
	Total ...	478	952	21,170	8,760	6,185	3,007	1,35,839	50,437	36,212	694	12,291	5,421	10,131
Jhang.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	24	1,422	451	163	3	19	5	17
	Ownership	293	454	15,128	4,663	1,666	1,025	30,308	11,564	9,358	94	1,398	462	371
	Right of occupancy ...	1	2	23	16	4	51	1,258	420	489	2	39	23	20
	Total ...	294	456	15,151	4,679	1,670	1,100	32,988	12,435	10,010	99	1,456	490	408
Montgomery.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	22	58	4,852	1,600	1,283	944	42,271	19,202	10,903	41	1,731	901	314
	Right of occupancy ...	14	13	79	15	19	389	4,017	2,267	8,691	2	3	...	2
	Total ...	36	71	4,931	1,615	1,302	1,333	46,288	21,469	19,594	43	1,734	901	316
Lahore.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	188	578	12,372	7,384	3,929	3,277	58,524	45,830	26,596	131	2,182	1,717	1,024
	Right of occupancy ...	11	21	120	112	158	703	5,738	5,200	2,716	6	35	27	12
	Total ...	199	599	12,492	7,496	4,087	3,980	64,262	51,030	29,312	137	2,217	1,744	1,036
Amritsar.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	8,000	8,346	1,02,637	93,624	1,15,742	5,092	44,830	34,622	59,075	1,685	2,615	2,383	3,227
	Right of occupancy ...	582	1,217	3,485	3,394	6,065	1,052	3,569	3,119	5,809	50	100	100	127
	Total ...	8,582	9,563	1,06,122	97,018	1,21,807	6,144	48,399	37,741	64,884	1,735	2,715	2,483	3,354
Gurdaspur.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	6	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,081	3,568	21,242	17,072	30,067	2,630	23,591	20,818	33,676	282	484	465	723
	Right of occupancy ...	182	467	1,082	1,033	1,828	804	2,087	1,971	2,909	8	27	27	59
	Total ...	1,263	4,035	22,324	18,105	31,895	3,436	25,684	22,794	36,591	290	511	492	782
Sialkot.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	954	2,227	12,320	11,715	17,996	3,726	33,310	30,123	36,242	266	806	777	1,242
	Right of occupancy ...	66	181	307	286	655	743	2,460	2,242	2,846	14	92	89	139
	Total ...	1,020	2,408	12,627	12,001	18,651	4,469	35,770	32,365	39,088	280	898	866	1,381
Gujrat.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	558	447	7,264	4,241	1,664	2,114	28,908	21,107	19,271	136	1,053	768	731
	Right of occupancy ...	4	11	16	13	18	335	1,670	1,534	1,069	30	65	62	136
	Total ...	562	458	7,280	4,254	1,682	2,449	30,578	22,641	20,340	166	1,118	830	867
Gujranwala.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	76	264	18,043	4,368	6,019	1,186	28,586	20,704	18,563	24	330	263	179
	Right of occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	201	1,349	1,184	1,220	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	76	264	18,043	4,368	6,019	1,387	29,935	21,888	19,783	24	330	263	179
Shahpur.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	2	59	35	46	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	49	114	2,563	1,015	619	1,253	38,126	15,370	19,586	42	2,641	621	191
	Right of occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	125	1,184	1,079	1,012	1	15	15	2
	Total ...	49	114	2,563	1,015	619	1,380	39,369	16,484	20,644	43	2,656	636	193
Jhelum.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	14	13	1	491	209	31
	Ownership	828	2,227	24,283	11,156	9,467	2,022	30,076	20,019	16,934	537	2,776	1,990	1,449
	Right of occupancy ...	190	377	788	755	920	667	4,662	3,247	1,950	32	183	148	131
	Total ...	1,018	2,604	25,071	11,911	10,387	2,690	34,752	23,280	18,897	570	3,450	2,347	1,611
Rawalpindi.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	19	550	369	17	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,334	4,334	57,642	14,710	11,990	2,946	67,307	31,625	26,389	769	3,482	2,189	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	310	621	2,483	1,385	1,053	1,549	7,734	6,954	5,345	204	543	443	637
	Total ...	3,644	4,955	60,125	16,095	13,043	4,514	75,591	38,948	31,751	973	4,025	2,634	[illegible]

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1886—*continued.*

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.				
Number of mortgages.	AREA TRANSFERRED.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	AREA REDEEMED.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	AREA TRANSFERRED.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.
	Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.		
14		167	...	998	...	...	...	...	...	13	188	106	...	2,100
866	369	15,947	16,784	6,21,888	177	5,904	2,801	3,039	72,634	1,269	16,176	6,275	10,615	3,88,694
14	225	84	...	2,262	3	68	55	...	1,028	39	423	367	...	4,252
894	40,841	16,198	16,784	6,25,148	180	5,972	2,856	3,039	73,662	1,321	16,787	6,748	10,615	3,95,046
4	350	81	70	837	...	...	...	...	...	4	48	29	30	131
1,181	35,017	18,500	10,121	2,91,965	360	3,649	1,999	2,114	29,093	659	8,785	3,269	2,708	1,15,998
7	49	46	26	958	...	...	...	...	...	8	122	80	58	511
1,192	35,416	18,627	10,217	2,93,760	360	3,649	1,999	2,114	29,093	671	8,955	3,378	2,796	1,16,640
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	13,407	5,073	3,673	1,03,510	40	2,271	970	499	6,363	237	5,266	1,571	1,181	51,565
19	178	84	145	2,144	...	...	...	...	...	12	66	32	34	1,567
419	13,585	5,157	3,818	1,05,654	40	2,271	970	499	6,363	249	5,332	1,603	1,215	53,132
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,076	17,644	14,542	12,288	3,67,124	730	8,361	6,233	4,686	96,050	668	8,024	5,338	4,591	2,75,486
129	964	789	709	16,364	10	194	193	80	1,045	16	234	223	121	4,497
2,205	18,608	15,331	12,997	3,83,488	740	8,555	6,426	4,766	97,095	684	8,258	5,561	4,712	2,79,983
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,809	27,012	25,175	43.757	1,785,386	850	4,593	4,461	7,117	1,13,361	1,375	30,926	4,276	7,669	3,75,416
932	2,366	2,322	4,675	75,247	44	108	111	186	2,629	67	134	133	167	7,338
10,741	29,378	27,497	48,432	1,860,633	894	4,701	4,572	7,303	1,15,990	1,442	31,060	4,409	7,836	3,82,754
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,659	11,951	11,235	19,735	4,45,454	544	4,391	4,155	5,737	72,976	292	2,358	2,170	4,660	94,595
342	839	797	1,451	30,901	31	90	89	221	2,064	3	10	10	23	739
4,001	12,790	12,032	21,186	4,76,355	575	4,481	4,244	5,958	75,040	295	2,368	2,180	4,683	95,334
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,183	23,258	22,664	35,746	8,27,256	884	5,139	5,081	8,556	1,18,567	413	2,094	1,941	2,937	1,19,607
546	1,215	1,208	2,212	45,397	20	60	56	134	1,659	24	64	52	124	4,872
8,729	24,473	23,872	37,958	8,72,653	904	5,199	5,137	8,690	1,20,226	437	2,158	1,993	3,061	1,24,479
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,73	6,005	5,262	5,342	1,79,124	149	831	700	746	18,673	291	2,038	934	1,002	56,781
162	379	378	437	15,083	11	64	64	67	1,881	6	14	14	23	1,270
1,735	6,384	5,640	5,779	1,94,207	160	895	764	813	20,554	297	2,052	948	1,025	58,051
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
537	7,458	5,689	5,457	94,778	67	1,433	1,078	1,150	11,251	291	5,006	3,990	3,625	79,991
11	82	82	131	2,488	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	8	7	160
548	7,540	5,771	5,588	97,266	67	1,433	1,078	1,150	11,251	294	5,014	3,998	3,632	80,151
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,162	10,313	6,877	4,462	1,51,753	179	3,351	1,868	1,695	22,141	343	3,451	1,950	1,380	66,849
43	214	183	187	7,457	2	6	5	8	358	2	4	3	4	550
1,205	10,527	7,060	4,649	1,59,210	181	3,357	1,873	1,703	22,499	345	3,455	1,953	1,384	67,399
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,725	8,787	7,279	6,309	2,20,505	236	1,812	1,331	1,213	27,979	1,334	5,813	4,159	3,130	1,56,446
266	965	888	863	29,179	34	129	125	135	3,115	217	570	500	440	29,272
1,991	9,752	8,167	7,172	2,49,684	270	1,941	1,456	1,348	31,094	1,551	6,383	4,659	3,570	1,85,718
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,834	21,397	12,860	9,499	2,57,401	417	1,413	1,148	1,201	37,470	2,350	7,206	5,042	4,487	2,60,536
597	1,074	1,038	2,191	51,593	117	201	192	456	8,647	479	1,067	982	1,214	39,539
2,431	22,471	13,898	11,690	3,08,994	534	1,614	1,340	1,657	46,117	2,829	8,273	6,024	5,701	3,00,075

No. 9.—Totals of Sales, Mortgages, and Redemptions and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Partitions.					Transfers by Inheritance.				Gifts and Exchanges.			
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.				Area transferred.				Area transferred.		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
Hazara.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	135	211	1,874	1,114	687	16,376	41,223	22,672	24,336	669	3,513	1,459	1,094
	Right of occupancy ...	32	76	449	303	248	2,756	26,454	13,903	17,103	98	350	236	176
	Total ...	167	287	2,323	1,417	935	19,132	67,677	36,575	41,439	767	3,863	1,695	1,270
Peshawar.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	1	110	92	18	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	311	570	6,551	5,105	7,483	2,468	30,487	26,118	28,918	873	2,148	1,944	2,492
	Right of occupancy ...	12	22	86	82	471	188	5,667	2,936	2,713	56	111	111	185
	Total ...	323	592	6,637	5,187	7,954	2,657	36,264	29,146	31,649	929	2,259	2,055	2,677
Kohat.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	312	399	3,530	1,903	2,064	882	12,130	6,864	5,318	179	347	255	141
	Right of occupancy ...	4	8	39	39	...	106	500	368	234	1	4	4	...
	Total ...	316	407	3,569	1,942	2,064	988	12,630	7,232	5,552	180	351	259	141
Bannu.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	16	2,208	1,088	1,392	1	167	8	5
	Ownership	278	686	16,093	2,921	3,256	2,255	54,659	27,223	15,478	295	1,031	735	582
	Right of occupancy ...	11	21	209	103	66	265	4,738	1,329	741	3	18	17	14
	Total ...	289	707	16,302	3,024	3,322	2,536	61,605	29,640	17,611	299	1,216	760	601
D. I. Khan.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	10	29	5,647	250	82	417	85,648	19,981	5,639	8	1,775	334	21
	Ownership	341	641	13,421	3,149	1,967	2,378	58,924	25,555	16,393	270	4,750	1,454	790
	Right of occupancy ...	13	35	479	54	151	316	11,654	3,995	5,590	38	241	129	59
	Total ...	364	705	19,547	3,453	2,200	3,111	1,56,226	49,531	27,622	316	6,766	1,917	870
D. G. Khan.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	3	8,331	2,522	211	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	109	169	2,281	1,770	2,101	3,323	89,356	45,264	13,714	242	3,294	2,536	1,032
	Right of occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	108	1,305	902	525	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	109	169	2,281	1,770	2,101	3,434	98,992	48,688	14,450	242	3,294	2,536	1,032
Muzaffargarh.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	...	...	...	...	...	193	13,706	4,660	5,458	4	92	59	70
	Ownership	350	581	2,039	1,276	1,858	4,595	70,072	24,041	83,834	150	5,309	2,482	2,637
	Right of occupancy ...	3	5	28	21	36	205	1,890	1,220	1,194	4	209	10	40
	Total ...	353	586	2,067	1,297	1,894	4,993	85,668	29,921	40,486	158	5,610	2,551	2,747
Grand Total of the Punjab.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	55	110	9,205	2,818	279	1,012	1,50,002	45,636	16,521	23	5,053	2,232	556
	Ownership	29,055	57,548	5,44,052	3,50,634	3,43,210	1,08,583	15,01,743	9,63,808	8,95,698	16,946	70,443	43,904	47,177
	Right of occupancy ...	3,000	6,914	20,052	17,646	21,166	21,549	1,68,041	1,24,107	1,21,138	1,202	5,250	4,408	3,401
	Total ...	32,110	64,572	5,73,309	3,71,098	3,64,655	1,31,144	18,19,786	11,33,551	10,33,857	18,171	80,746	50,544	51,134

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1886—*concluded.*

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.				
Number of mortgages.	Area partitioned. Total.	Area partitioned. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed. Total.	Area redeemed. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,922	9,618	4,604	4,324	1,79,958	625	10,948	1,328	2,116	33,422	838	4,164	1,850	1,790	62,430
794	2,279	1,328	1,935	54,683	238	413	283	516	6,182	243	891	498	647	19,546
3,786	11,897	5,932	6,259	2,34,641	763	11,361	1,611	2,632	39,604	1,081	5,055	2,348	2,437	81,976
...	...	...	...	...	1	14	13	2	90	...	...	...	...	...
3,134	13,906	12,604	26,465	4,73,753	1,797	6,031	5,358	11,244	1,44,395	1,641	8,585	7,544	10,439	2,31,697
323	935	908	2,258	39,372	107	289	289	429	5,846	99	528	521	930	20,295
3,457	14,841	13,512	28,723	5,13,125	1,905	6,334	5,660	11,675	1,50,331	1,740	9,112	8,065	11,369	2,51,992
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
495	9,576	2,110	1,385	45,084	94	293	264	255	7,270	339	1,613	1,341	1,441	25,236
20	86	75	29	1,209	2	1	1	5	70	25	83	76	34	1,378
515	9,662	2,185	1,414	46,293	96	294	265	260	7,340	364	1,696	1,417	1,475	26,614
5	110	9	11	374	5	492	22	34	184	4	151	47	57	770
4,195	19,831	11,761	9,085	3,61,295	1,356	8,381	4,199	4,265	91,945	1,122	4,083	2,265	2,292	1,56,854
89	711	442	230	8,024	23	122	71	47	945	48	315	147	111	2,942
4,289	20,652	12,212	9,326	3,69,693	1,384	8,995	4,292	4,346	93,074	1,174	4,549	2,459	2,460	1,60,566
102	40,578	3,717	990	27,315	19	5,131	1,881	204	3,069	216	31,212	7,464	7,409	28,250
910	16,556	7,484	4,768	1,21,801	350	6,421	3,152	2,035	67,619	2,053	24,705	8,412	5,103	1,89,258
141	2,247	999	869	12,428	40	959	363	287	3,585	138	2,451	806	1,193	8,039
1,153	59,381	12,200	6,627	1,61,544	409	12,511	5,396	2,526	74,273	2,407	58,368	16,682	13,705	2,25,547
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,057	21,596	13,474	5,678	3,14,223	662	8,199	6,308	3,965	1,14,932	1,389	9,080	7,540	3,701	1,64,713
14	125	107	27	780	2	5	5	4	35	21	146	71	50	405
2,071	21,721	13,581	5,705	3,15,003	664	8,204	6,313	3,969	1,14,967	1,410	9,226	7,611	3,751	1,65,118
21	442	224	197	1,491	6	47	33	41	981	53	1,618	833	787	3,302
1,425	11,759	5,800	8,683	2,36,038	269	2,208	1,280	1,839	28,342	1,506	11,683	4,686	6,926	2,40,288
19	95	66	237	2,082	1	5	4	1	100	33	238	140	154	3,560
1,465	12,296	6,090	9,117	2,39,611	276	2,260	1,317	1,881	29,423	1,592	13,539	5,659	7,867	2,47,150
179	42,386	4,428	1,600	38,765	32	5,689	1,954	287	4,374	295	33,220	8,491	8,301	35,951
72,525	4,28,856	2,94,056	3,40,784	96,92,697	19,429	1,48,673	95,412	1,11,707	19,42,493	25,946	2,05,998	1,07,083	1,11,235	42,61,586
8,100	25,243	21,458	29,121	6,55,855	1,720	5,521	4,634	5,933	1,20,443	2,766	13,054	9,840	10,828	1,94,173
80,804	4,96,485	3,19,942	3,71,505	10,387,317	21,181	1,59,883	1,02,000	1,17,927	20,67,310	29,007	2,52,281	1,25,414	1,30,364	44,91,710

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab, for 1886-87.

Description of Revenue.	1885-86.		1886-87.								
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	Realization of balances of previous years.	Total realized.	Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance at the close of 1886-87.	Number of sales for arrears of Land revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,		Rs.
Revenue as in past year ...	1,92,60,338	1,96,43,843	1,94,25,432	1,95,76,462	2,24,621	1,98,01,083	...	...	2,30,769		
Added to Roll during the year...	2,51,060	...	4,80,939	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Taken off	85,906	...	99,225	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tribute	2,79,068	2,79,068	2,79,068	2,79,068	...	2,79,068	...	...	...		
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ...	20,35,505	19,77,187	17,87,215	17,10,640	65,861	17,76,501	...	...	76,575		
Total ...	2,17,40,005	2,19,00,098	2,20,71,879	2,15,66,170	2,90,482	2,18,56,652	...	...	3,07,344		

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organized Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Railway, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1886.

Total of all Grades during the year.						Detail of Number at end of year.				Arms provided.			Average annual pay of				Total annual cost, including contingencies.		
						Officers.		Men.					Officers.		Men.				
Remaining on 1st January 1886 from last year.	Recruited in 1886.	Total for 1886.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1886.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each footman.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total cost.
19,958	2,227	22,185	259	1,806	20,030	78	613	395	18,945	9,264	10,447	267	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 745	Rs. 90	Rs. 82	Rs. 25,17,249	Rs. 5,57,534	Rs. 30,74,783

Includes 1,074 officers and men of the Railway Police.

No. 12.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organized Police of the Punjab, on the 31st December 1886.

Classification.	Number of all Grades.	Remarks.
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*
Christians	88	Christians ... ... 0·43
Muhammadans	11,238	Muhammadans ... ... 56·10
Brahmins	1,590	Brahmins ... ... 7·93
Rájputs	1,453	Rájputs ... ... 7·25
Sikhs	2,699	Sikhs ... ... 13·42
Gurkhas	12	Gurkhas ... ... 0·05
Kúkás	9	Kúkás ... ... 0·04
Mazbís	76	Mazbís ... ... 0·37
Hindús of all other castes	2,851	Other denominations ... 14·30
Other religions	14	
Total ...	20,030	
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*
Europeans	77	Europeans ... ... 0·37
Eurasians	11	Eurasians ... ... 0·05
Natives	19,942	Natives ... ... 99·55
Total ...	20,030	

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property during the year 1886.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusation of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police. *Suo motu.*	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in column 7. *a.* Ending in conviction.	*b.* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c.* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.																			
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.																			
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	163	2	1	2	118	70	...	...	150	5	1	70	57	3	...	...	7	11	1
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	19	...	...	1	16	11	...	...	17	...	...	11	7	2	...	...	...	1	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	137	1	14	9	114	92	..	...	126	4	1	91	30	4	...	...	2	3	2
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1,084	59	9	33	503	399	..	...	505	226	11	382	107	35	...	...	322	28	13
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	20	1	...	1	17	14	...	...	15	1	...	14	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	1,424	63	24	46	769	586	73	76	813	237	13	568	204	44	53	73	334	43	17

	Class II—Serious offences against the Person.																				
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ,, dakaits	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ,, robbers	41	...	3	7	21	15	...	...	37	...	...	15	9	9	...	...	1	...	1
11		Murder ,, poison	49	...	2	7	31	18	...	...	51	...	...	17	13	13	...	...	...	2	...
12		Other murders	389	4	22	68	248	171	...	...	377	8	...	168	89	92	...	...	28	11	3
13	307	Attempts at murder	121	6	9	12	64	45	...	...	104	4	...	43	31	8	...	...	12	5	5
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	162	2	4	19	114	76	...	...	147	2	...	75	42	20	...	...	16	8	1
15	376	Rape	194	24	4	5	76	28	...	...	99	35	2	30	41	1	...	...	45	6	10
16	377	Unnatural offences	128	9	...	...	61	42	...	...	109	1	1	42	27	5	...	...	21	17	4
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	70	1	...	...	39	28	...	...	55	2	...	28	14	...	...	...	4	1	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	214	3	1	2	159	120	...	...	196	4	1	120	46	3	...	...	15	6	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	6	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	1,597	51	33	54	971	688	...	...	1,186	110	9	656	195	58	...	...	169	30	18
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	77	6	5	6	27	15	...	...	65	...	...	15	13	7	...	...	13	...	2
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	15	2	...	1	6	5	...	...	3	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	219	20	2	1	125	87	...	...	174	12	...	88	50	11	...	...	9	2	3
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	480	24	11	18	176	76	...	...	166	139	15	74	51	11	...	...	170	7	23
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	37	5	...	...	10	1	...	...	5	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	3	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	22	2	1	...	10	2	...	...	2	6	1	2	2	2	...	...	7	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1,278	57	16	16	803	444	...	...	711	155	11	286	190	21	...	...	193	41	24
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	51	...	...	1	37	33	...	...	46	1	1	33	8	1	...	...	3	1	1
30	498	(*Frontier districts only*). Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman	307	9	11	9	138	83	...	...	74	137	...	74	57	6	...	...	38	2	16
		TOTAL	5,462	225	124	226	3,121	1,978	76	63	3,612	628	41	1,769	882	270	41	66	760	142	112

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1886—(*continued*).

Part I. Cognizable Crime—(continued).

Serial Number. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Description of Crime. (3)	Cases. (4) Reported to have been committed during the year whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusation of cognizable crime.	(5) Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clause (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	(6) Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	(7) Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	(8) Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	(9) Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	(10) Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	(11) Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	(12) *Investigated by Police.* *Suo motu.*	(13) By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	(14) By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(15 *a*) *Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in column 7.* Ending in conviction.	(15 *b*) Ending in acquittal or discharged.	(15 *c*) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	(16) Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	(17) Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	(18) Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	(18*a*) *Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(18*a*) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
	Class III—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.																				
31	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	60	...	8	...	18	12	...	...	55	2	...	11	3	3	...	...	11	...	1
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
34		Robbery with hurt — By other means..	63	2	3	2	25	18	...	...	53	2	...	17	5	3	...	...	10	5	1
35	392, 393	Robbery ... — In dwelling house	17	...	1	1	11	9	...	...	16	1	...	9	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
36		Robbery ... — On the high way between sunset and sunrise ...	76	...	6	1	28	16	...	...	77	...	...	16	15	7	...	...	5	1	...
37		Robbery ... — Other robberies...																			
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440		652	48	13	4	132	63	...	...	183	132	27	62	36	7	...	...	320	12	32
39	428, 429	Serious mischief and cognate offences	902	53	19	16	253	133	...	...	589	98	4	124	112	29	...	...	143	13	15
40	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	1,148	80	35	20	409	206	..	...	714	160	16	198	209	24	...	...	239	24	21
41	449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	14,649	386	453	119	2,723	1,928	...	...	13,614	107	4	1,926	917	163	...	...	314	185	35
		House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	195	9	1	3	114	66	...	...	130	26	...	64	36	8	...	...	35	2	9

42	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually	9	...	...	...	8	7	...	...	9	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...		...	...	...
		Total ...	17,780	578	539	166	3,723	2,459	87	66	15,449	528	51	2,435	1,338	248	15	64	1,079	242	134
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																				
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1,357	64	3	14	394	75	...	...	116	256	25	38	46	9	...	...	386	64	124
45	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	14	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	7
46	374	Compulsory labour...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
		Total ...	1,374	64	3	14	398	76	29	19	119	257	25	39	47	10	9	45	390	67	131
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																				
47	453 to 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	796	12	7	4	228	175	...	...	720	18	2	170	60	6	...	...	23	16	3
48	379 to 382...	Theft ... ... Of cattle ...	5,958	333	186	74	2,021	1,420	...	...	4,982	409	10	1,426	683	114	...	...	275	210	42
49		Theft ... ... Ordinary ...	13,494	856	224	169	5,191	3,836	...	...	9,367	1,564	228	3,757	1,204	205	...	...	2,189	208	320
50	406 to 482	Criminal breach of trust	970	107	13	25	397	162	...	...	340	139	22	143	84	14	...	...	271	16	30
51	411, 414	Receiving stolen property... ...	3,134	34	118	110	2,268	1,655	...	...	2,994	26	2	1,643	802	106	...	...	98	128	13
52	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	3,131	114	11	14	1,235	379	..	...	429	501	15	246	189	24	...	...	1,156	142	309
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	11	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	8	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	2
		Total ...	27,494	1,456	559	396	11,342	7,629	77	67	18,840	2,657	286	7,387	3,023	469	33	70	4,015	720	719
	Total of preceding Classifications I to V. ...		53,534	2,386	1,249	848	19,353	12,728	79	65	38,833	4,307	416	12,198	5,494	1,041	28	68	6,578	1,214	1,113

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1886—(*continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(continued).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a	
			Cases.																		
											Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in column 7						Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	
														a	b	c					
Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusation of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	*Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate of Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
	Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																				
54	295 to 297	Offences against religion	115	1	...	3	47	17	...	...	21	24	...	14	7	2	...	...	49	2	8
55	Chapter VIII (B) C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	5,172	21	70	102	4,576	3,752	...	...	4,842	292	...	3,737	1,022	290	...	...	34	356	14
56	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	149	...	...	4	132	104	...	...	147	...	...	104	30	9	...	...	5	1	...
57		——— Excise Laws ...	237	1	2	3	226	173	...	...	201	4	1	147	39	3	...	...	4	1	...
58		——— Opium Act ...	265	2	2	2	235	180	...	...	154	18	1	113	39	...	...	...	14	2	..
59		——— Railway Laws ...	87	...	1	3	60	53	...	...	61	18	1	51	6	1	...	...	2	4	...
60		——— Salt and Custom Laws	69	7	...	2	66	62	...	...	52	15	...	55	4	3	...	...	1	8	...
61		——— Arms Act ...	212	2	1	1	182	154	...	...	183	15	2	147	39	6	...	...	5	11	...
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291, to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances... ...	9,901	95	2	62	19,679	8,617	...	...	9,657	129	...	8,555	1,230	34	...	...	14	238	3

63	Act III of 1880, Sections 14 15, 27.	Cantonment Act	2,152	...	...	13	2,083	1,927	...	...	2,120	4	...	1,895	226	8	...	...	...	...	..
64	Act VII of 1871 Sections 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act XIV of 1882, Section 651.	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant ...	9	4	...	...	9	3	..	...	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy	16	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest law	522	1	12	13	443	389	...	...	377	7	...	280	49	11	...	...	9	1	...
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29...	Prisoners Act	12	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act XIV of 1866, Section 48	Post Office Act	5	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82.	Registration Act	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes	363	...	47	3	274	250	...	...	382	...	...	250	27	20	...	...	1	...	...
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6...	Foreign recruiting...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47	Punjab Laws Act	80	...	...	4	76	67	...	...	69	12	...	67	9	3	...	...	1	21	...
77	Act I of 1876, Section 15...	Telegraph Act	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	44 & 45 Vic. cap. 58 and 156	Persons found purchasing Soldiers' Regimental necessaries, Equipments, Stores, &c.	11	...	...	...	9	8	...	...	11	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	19,381	134	137	215	28,131	15,788	96	56	18,302	543	5	15,447	2,731	392	81	85	139	649	25
		GRAND TOTAL ...	72,915	2,520	1,386	1,063	47,484	28,496	83	60	57,135	4,850	421	27,645	8,225	1,433	44	77	6,717	1,863	1,138

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1886—(*continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(continued).

1. Serial Number.	2. Law under which punishable.	3. Description of Crime.	19. Persons: Pending at the end of last year.	20. Received by transfer.	21. Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year: Arrested by Police.	22. Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year: Appearing under order of Magistrate.	23. Total of columns 19 to 22.	24. Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	25. Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	26. Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	27. Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	28. Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate: By Magistrate.	29. Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate: By Sessions or High Court.	30. Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct): By Magistrate.	31. Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct): By Sessions or High Court.	32. Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	33. Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	34. Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	35. Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	36. Number pending at end of year: Before appearance before a Magistrate: In custody of Police.	37. Number pending at end of year: Before appearance before a Magistrate: On bail.	38. Number pending at end of year: Under trial before Magistrate.	39. Number pending at end of year: Committed to Sessions.	40. Property: Number of cases in which property was stolen.	41. Number of cases in which property was recovered.	42. Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	43. Amount of property stolen.	44. Amount of property recovered.	45. Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed &c.																											
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence &c.																											
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																												
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, Stamps and Government notes	3	...	158	10	171	2	3	...	164	83	2	76	1	76	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	3	...	29	2	34	...	...	...	34	13	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	17	3	177	19	216	2	...	...	214	61	7	133	1	126	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	349	...	5,129	530	6,008	3	20	...	5,864	1,806	24	3,556	8	3,377	...	...	1	...	121	444	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171,	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	...	17	1	19	...	...	...	19	4	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	373	3	5,510	562	6,448	7	23	4	6,295	1,967	33	3,799	10	3,613	65	63	3	2	121	458	25		...	...	...	...	...

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.

8		Murder by thags ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	302, 303, 396.	Murder by dakaits ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	111	...	...
10		Murder by robbers ...	19	...	59	...	78	...	6	...	71	23	11	6	18	24	...	...	1	1	...	6	6	27	11	...	1,602	320	...
11		Murder by poison ...	13	...	67	3	83	...	...	...	83	25	8	13	17	30	...	...	1	...	...	13	6	1	...	...	80	...	...
12		Other murders ...	191	1	692	14	898	8	22	...	860	218	169	101	185	286	...	...	7	8	...	77	103	15	7	...	657	365	...
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	26	..	181	1	208	2	4	...	201	93	29	37	28	64	...	...	...	1	...	11	3	1	1	...	2	2	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	44	...	246	8	298	1	11	...	284	103	20	59	62	116	...	...	1	1	1	28	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	376 ...	Rape	4	...	88	6	98	1	2	...	95	56	5	24	9	33	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	111	...	111	...	7	...	104	45	5	42	5	46	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	53	...	53	1	2	...	49	18	2	28	1	29	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
18	305, 306 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	2	...	178	1	181	3	5	...	172	48	...	120	...	120	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	7	3	10	...	...	...	10	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	120	...	1,528	360	2,008	2	24	...	1,980	723	12	1,059	28	984	...	...	1	...	2	148	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	13	...	41	...	54	...	6	...	47	20	1	11	5	16	...	...	...	1	...	9	1	5	3	...	906	269	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servants...	5	...	6	13	24	...	...	...	24	6	...	18	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	3	...	213	27	243	...	3	...	240	89	3	133	1	128	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
24	363 to 269 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	27	10	277	128	442	8	10	...	423	256	1	117	6	120	...	...	11	...	1	32	...	14	8	...	1,591	1,406	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement & restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	2	9	11	...	...	...	11	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	1	...	17	7	25	...	...	...	25	11	...	5	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	37	...	1,108	512	1,657	...	21	...	1,634	801	5	777	...	652	...	...	...	...	2	51	...	6	2	...	107	46	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or greivous hurt ... (*Frontier districts only*).	1	...	68	1	70	...	7	...	63	18	4	35	4	39	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with Criminal intent a married woman ...	15	...	132	77	224	...	4	...	220	124	...	90	...	81	...	..	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	521	11	5,080	1,170	6,782	26	134	2	6,602	2,695	277	2,679	369	2,782	54	51	26	13	7	415	141	70	32	46	5,056	2,408	47

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1886—(*continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(continued).

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons: Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year: Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate: By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct): By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year: Before appearance before a Magistrate: In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Property: Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
	Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																												
31	395, 397, 398,	Dakaiti...	29	...	70	12	111	5	9	...	97	51	...	26	7	33	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	43	21	...	12,661	4,759	...
32	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 398.	Robbery with hurt: By poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	1	...	472	52	...
34		By other means	2	...	55	...	57	...	3	...	54	15	...	26	9	35	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	40	24	...	4,590	2,332	...
35	392, 393 ...	Robbery: In dwelling house ...	1	...	26	2	29	...	...	...	25	6	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	4	..	2	...	14	9	...	1,963	835	...
36 37		On the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	3	1	73	...	77	...	2	...	72	34	1	27	...	27	...	...	...	2	1	9	1	60	22	...	3,351	443	...
38		Other robberies ...	6	...	160	77	243	1	7	...	232	127	...	93	...	82	...	...	...	3	...	9	3	160	69	...	10,503	4,094	...
39	270, 281, 282, 430, to 433, 435, to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	31	...	443	182	656	...	11	...	645	333	7	258	3	228	...	...	...	...	...	42	2	...	..	...	...	...	...
	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	45	...	638	117	800	...	26	...	771	438	2	301	...	283	...	...	...	...	3	30	...	1	1	...	30	1	...

No.	Sections	Offence																											
40	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	188	22	4,807	48	5,065	9	123	...	4,894	1,872	51	2,632	62	2,685	...	...	4	31	8	268	5	8,646	3,137	...	7,49,533	1,52,759	...
41	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	3	...	114	36	153	...	...	...	153	78	...	68	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	19	11	...	361	201	...
42	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	3	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	43	49	...
43	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	308	23	6,407	474	7,212	15	181	2	6,964	2,962	61	3,457	81	3,466	54	53	4	40	12	387	12	8,994	3,304	36	7,83,507	1,65,525	21
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																											
44	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	14	...	172	958	1,144	...	3	...	1,141	901	4	203	...	69	...	...	1	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	14	...	178	960	1,152	...	3	1	1,144	903	4	204	...	70	39	38	1	...	5	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																											
47	453 to 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	4	...	288	50	342	2	10	...	330	117	...	202	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	1	...	18	18	...
48	379 to 382...	Theft ... Of cattle ...	145	14	3,361	36	3,556	14	56	...	3,448	1,271	36	1,937	2	1,919	...	...	4	24	14	197	1	4,965	2,798	...	2,39,675	1,16,756	...
49		Theft ... Ordinary ...	233	4	6,666	496	7,399	23	112	...	7,245	2,270	28	4,730	7	4,652	...	...	9	17	2	201	...	8,706	5,240	...	2,73,363	1,00,576	...
50	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	33	1	293	201	528	2	6	...	519	319	1	191	...	162	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	333	140	...	48,452	23,633	...
51	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	197	23	3,816	111	4,147	75	108	...	3,932	1,429	42	2,267	12	2,178	...	...	23	16	15	155	4	1,983	2,651	...	74,373	1,03,061	...
52	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	36	...	480	2,106	2,622	...	26	...	2,596	1,911	1	645	...	314	...	...	2	...	...	37	...	8	8	...	132	125	...
53	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	354	...	...
		Total ...	648	42	14,907	3,000	18,597	116	318	2	18,073	7,318	108	9,974	21	9,425	63	62	38	57	32	609	5	16,001	10,838	67	6,36,367	3,44,169	54
		TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATIONS I TO V	1,864	79	32,082	6,166	40,191	164	659	2	39,078	15,845	483	20,113	481	19,356	58	60	72	112	177	1,901	183	25,065	14,174	56	14,24,930	5,12,102	36

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen, during the year 1886—(*concluded*).

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime—(concluded).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			CASES.						PROPERTY.							
												Acquitted.		Convicted.		
Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of 5 preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, &c., &c.															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228 ...	Offences against public justice	881	685	161	846	438	676	1,276	1,328	299	292	1	698	3	35
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by Public servants	259	261	43	304	10	167	242	250	115	37	3	82	...	13
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fradulent deeds and disposition of property	384	374	113	487	201	359	600	628	249	145	2	204	2	26
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fradulently using forged documents	181	182	30	212	65	74	122	137	63	29	1	27	5	12
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	151	58	11	69	39	57	114	121	77	9	...	26	2	7
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	100	129	...	129	7	93	118	95	65	19	...	6	...	5
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	209	131	55	186	129	114	637	811	161	80	15	540	2	13
		Total ...	2,169	1,821	413	2,234	981	1,540	3,109	3,370	1,029	611	22	1,583	14	111
	Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	59	44	5	49	34	18	32	34	16	13	1	2	...	2
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	13	11	...	11	4	3	6	6	4	1	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	72	55	5	60	38	21	38	40	20	14	1	3	...	2

		CLASS III—Serious offences against Property.														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	471	463	35	498	170	137	269	259	136	84	...	29	...	10
		CLASS IV—Minor offences against the Person.														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	23	25	...	25	5	18	72	71	35	34	...	2	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	13,434	15,261	1,313	16,574	838	11,139	23,631	20,780	10,317	7,489	2	2,617	1	354
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	605	227	.3	230	18	177	470	444	118	277	...	41	...	8
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	2,557	4,373	864	5,237	591	2,960	7,400	7,074	3,373	2,068	...	1,522	5	106
		Total ...	16,619	19,886	2,180	22,066	1,452	14,294	31,573	28,369	13,843	9,868	2	4,182	6	468
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.														
18	417 to 420	Cheating	1,039	1,003	90	1,093	200	435	636	644	267	198	...	155	...	24
19	403 to 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	406	499	71	570	407	300	488	541	108	99	1	319	1	13
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants ... bankers, &c.	162	61	21	82	41	49	81	85	10	41	...	32	2	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	1,528	1,910	150	2,060	235	1,211	2,737	2,622	1,032	839	...	692	...	59
		Total ...	3,135	3,473	332	3,805	803	1,995	3,942	3,892	1,417	1,177	1	1,198	3	96
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
22	298	Offences against religion	72	55	5	60	6	26	77	87	60	8	...	5	...	14
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	36	18	2	20	4	7	11	8	4	2	...	2	...	...
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	3,308	3,399	291	3,690	275	2,054	2,798	2,643	1,455	807	...	267	1	113
25	500 to 502	Defamation	284	233	44	277	14	132	229	209	64	111	...	19	...	15
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult...	591	1,114	212	1,326	55	805	1,362	1,360	535	640	...	162	...	23
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	230	191	78	269	86	180	468	492	87	92	...	299	..	14
28	291A	Keeping a lottery office...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
29	Offences under Chapter VIII, (*a*) C. P. C. ...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	1,878	3,140	286	3,426	1,480	2,038	5,990	7,012	1,262	1,677	...	4,009	...	64
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances...	116	301	...	301	8	278	374	374	131	9	...	230	...	4
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C....	Disputes as to immovable property	89	131	1	132	77	115	282	280	14	158	...	69	...	9
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children	987	727	72	799	153	625	633	617	226	243	...	131	...	17
33	......	*Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police ... ...*	3,588	1,963	199	2,162	565	1,745	3,782	3,697	1,070	884	3	1,664	...	76
		TOTAL ...	11,189	11,272	1,190	12,462	2,723	8,005	16,006	16,779	4,938	4,631	3	6,857	1	349
		GRAND TOTAL ...	33,184	36,507	4,120	40,627	5,997	25,855	54,668	52,450	21,247	16,301	29	13,823	24	1,026

No. 14.—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab on the last day of the year 1886, with the cost of Tribunals.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Province and Class of Court.		Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction. Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Total Number of Cases decided. Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charge of the Courts.
Punjab.	Civil ...	106,772 square miles.	18,842,264	13	31	127	4	13	31	...	...	2,50,024	40,591	22,994	1,435	Rs. 25,89,939	Rs. 28,99,724
	Criminal ...			13	31	127	4	13	31	...	...	1,76,282	72,670	20,546	111		
	Revenue ...			...	...	...	2	6	54	61	224	24,824	3,737	2,935	467		
Total ...				13	31	127	10	32	116	61	224	4,51,130	1,16,998	46,475	2,013	25,89,939	Rs. 28,99,724

18 — Remarks.

	Grades of Judicial Officers.	Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both original & appellate jurisdiction.	Chief Court Judges ...	4	...
	Divisional Judges ...	13	...
	District Judges ...	7	1
	Subordinate Judges ...	6	7
Officers exercising original Jurisdiction only.	Assistant Commissioners ..	26	5
	Extra Assistant ,, ...	10	85
	Small Cause Court Judges,	1	2
	Munsifs	1	83
	Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars	1	195
	Honorary Magistrates and Honorary Civil Judges	2	103
	Special Magistrates ...	8	...

No. 15.—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Province of the Punjab, during the year 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Number of persons.					
Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI, I. P. C. ...	1	1	1	6	...	6	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, " VII, " ...	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity, " VIII, " ...	1,577	945	822	6,945	2,322	4,378	2	243	
Do. by, or relating to public servants, " IX, " ...	306	143	140	200	149	48	1	2	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, " X, " ...	1,106	958	954	1,845	902	899	2	42	
False evidence and offences against public justice " XI, " ...	1,288	1,013	988	1,549	838	654	1	56	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, " XII, " ...	169	149	126	152	78	73	...	1	
Do. " to weights and measures, " XIII, " ...	77	70	59	86	49	37	...	...	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, " XIV, " ...	723	506	498	1,244	499	730	...	15	
Do. relating to religion, ... " XV, " ...	308	153	146	420	340	43	...	37	
Offences against the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. Code. — Offences affecting life	1,084	947	749	1,440	652	539	7	242	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	131	93	64	86	48	33	...	5	
Hurt	12,799	8,702	7,946	20,098	15,615	4,068	6	409	
Wrongful restraint, and wrongful confinement	2,096	4,279	633	1,786	1,462	265	2	57	
Criminal force, and assault	31,378	19,795	17,708	44,558	38,252	5,796	5	505	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and enforced labor ...	736	288	217	603	414	134	6	49	
Rape	205	109	84	101	66	27	1	4	
Unnatural offence	134	108	75	89	39	48	...	2	

No. 15.—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Province of the Punjab, during the year 1886.—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Number of Persons					
Description of Offence.	Number of offences.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against Property, Chapter XVII., I. P. Code. — Theft	20,030	14,100	7,494	10,859	3,792	6,817	21	220	
Extortion	1,020	222	188	447	374	56	...	17	
Robbery and dacoity	1,011	365	204	460	241	185	...	34	
Criminal misappropriation of property	750	414	382	351	236	297	...	18	
Criminal breach of trust	1,355	701	599	809	237	243	...	29	
Receiving of stolen property	3,194	2,969	2,319	3,765	1,517	2,125	16	107	
Cheating	1,722	624	614	1,021	777	199	6	39	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	47	8	7	13	11	2	...	...	
Mischief	6,088	3,403	2,722	6,738	4,947	1,675	2	114	
Criminal trespass	20,504	16,516	5,250	10,017	6,043	3,781	7	186	
Offences relating to documents, to trade or property marks, Chap., XVIII.	463	124	122	238	179	41	3	15	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, „ XIX,	32	21	20	34	20	14	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, „ XX,	7,201	3,958	3,743	5,740	4,976	598	4	162	
Defamation, „ XXI,	554	274	272	483	431	34	...	18	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, „ XXII,	2,264	1,279	1,265	2,442	2,113	293	1	35	
Offences under special and local laws...	27,647	23,674	3,222	52,349	16,871	34,881	9	588	
Total ...	147,997	103,372	76,634	177,175	104,793	69,020	102	3,260	

No. 16.—STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Sections 87 to 89 and 485 ...	2	2	1	...	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII., to prevent breach of the peace ..	2,481	9,793	4,606	5,126	
3. Do. do. VIII., security for good behaviour ...	3,635	5,014	1,242	3,659	
4. Do. against local nuisances, Chapter X. ...	78	127	78	37	
5. Disputes as to immovable property do. XII. ...	195	620	446	159	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Section 250	1,077	1,258	...	1,258	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII. ...	...	...	...	...	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI.	1,894	1,894	1,465	415	
9. Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII....	230	306	113	187	
TOTAL ...	9,592	19,014	7,951	10,841	

No. 17.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of Various Classes in the Province of the Punjab, during the year 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14 ...	2,610	2	893	1,698	...	...	17	989	4	2,542	
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	13,249	13	9,025	3,963	...	17	231	6,152	8	17,700	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	1.35,658	64	80,026	48,864	3,406	1,036	2,262	59,254	8	2,02,379	
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	19,337	4	12,430	3,982	2,785	1	135	9,193	5	15,338	
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code	284	...	39	237	...	...	8	193	5	162	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	6,961	45	2,637	3,051	444	369	415	2,981	16	12,292	
Courts of Session *	1,258	5	.369	583	...	142	159	654	36	5,837	
Chief Court †	188	...	23	129	...	...	36	116	43	56	
Total ...	1,79,545	133	105,442	62,507	6,635	1,565	3,263	79,532	8	2,56,306	

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference.
† Ditto ditto by the Chief Court on reference under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.

No. 18.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of the Punjab, during the year 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Persons sentenced to										Detail of punishment.																	
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipping.			
Class of Tribunals.	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security, or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under	20 stripes and under	30 stripes and under	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14 ...	...	...	...	35	77	...	Rs. 1,645	...	...	...	1,453	192	...	...	...	...	Rs. 9,881	Rs. 9,185	Rs. 51	73	39	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	849	24	...	3,473	46	122	25	2,760	668	44	1	...	...	30,143	23,107	3,520	120	566	212	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	12,942	605	2	38,705	1,123	8,195	507	30,488	7,527	523	160	7	..	3,68,163	2,66,015	26,291	1,450	8,761	3,836	7	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	380	21	...	6,536	24	...	...	6,253	281	2	...	...	...	14,317	12,098	468	92	309	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	181	...	...	106	55	5	...	19	85	2	...	...	...	3,148	391	12	3	31	147	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	1,039	30	...	2,444	140	466	68	879	1,108	265	181	9	2	1,19,487	74,789	25,574	54	275	415	393	...	...	...	...	...
Court of Session ...	...	145	...	383	1	6	183	...	45	43	5	94	50	21	5	...	17,082	3,523	700	...	15	34	360	18	...	...	...	...
Chief Court	82	35	...	12	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	...	...	...	...
Total ...	82	180	...	15,821	758	8	53,096	1,338	8,833	643	41,857	9,958	886	364	21	2	5,62,221	3,89,108	56,616	1,792	9,996	4,645	766	24	...	...	...	...

Note.—A detail of Columns 26, 27 and 28 cannot be furnished.

No. 18 A.—Statement showing the Particulars of Whippings Inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals of the Punjab, during the Year 1886.

Part I.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI., 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Number of Stripes Awarded.												Total.	
	5 & under		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 25		26 to 30			
Offences for which awarded.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Adults.	Juveniles.
In lieu of other punishments.														
(Sections 2 and 3, Act VI., 1864.														
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	36	...	199	1	190	2	115	...	34	...	64	4	524	121
1. Theft, as defined in " 380, "	7	...	42	...	52	2	45	...	6	...	20	1	147	28
1. Theft, as defined in " 381, "	1	...	17	...	17	...	10	...	1	...	7	...	43	10
1. Theft, as defined in " 382, "	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	5	2
2. Extortion as defined in Section 388, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion as defined in " 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411, "	3	...	25	..	34	3	16	1	13	...	25	3	110	13
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in " 412, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, "	1	...	6	...	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	13	4
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, "	...	...	5	1	5	...	5	...	2	...	..	...	16	2
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, "	2	...	4	...	7	...	13	...	3	...	4	1	26	8
7. House-breaking by night as defined in Section 446, "	2	1	12	...	36	...	17	1	4	...	14	...	70	17
8. Offence under Section 49, Act XXVI. of 1870 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	...
9. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII. of 1871 ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
10. Offence under Section 14, Act III. of 1880 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Offence under Section 406, Criminal breach of trust ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
12. Offence under Act IV of 1879 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
13. Criminal Trespass, Section 454, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...
Total ...	55	1	312	2	346	7	233	3	66	1	137	10	968	205

Part II.—Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI., 1864.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.		NUMBER OF STRIPES.						TOTAL.
		5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30	
In addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4.)								
A.—SECTION 3.								
1. Theft, as defined in	Section 378, I. P. C.	...	8	18	22	6	51	105
	,, 380, ,,	...	...	2	6	...	1	9
	,, 381, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	,, 382, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in	Section 388, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, 389, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in	Section 411, ,,	...	3	5	3	2	7	20
	,, 412, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in	,, 443, ,,	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in	,, 444, ,,	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
6. House-breaking, as defined in	,, 445, ,,	...	...	2	2	...	1	5
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in	,, 446, ,,	...	1	2	1	1	12	17
8. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871		...	3	2	1	...	3	9
9. Offence under Section 14, Act III. of 1880 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—SECTION 4.								
1. False evidence as defined in ...	Section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, 194, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, 195, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377, ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in Section 354,...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375, ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377, ...	,,	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390, ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 591, ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393, ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in ...	Section 463, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, 466, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, 467, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, 468, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, 469, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Lurking house-trespess by night, as defined in Section 444	,,	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section, 446	,,	...	...	3	2	...	1	6
TOTAL ...		...	17	36	39	10	81	183

Part III.—Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI., 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I. and II.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	STRIPES.												
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
OFFENCE.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction	TOTAL.
Section 193 Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 201 to 229 " " " ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 323 " " " ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 325 " " " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 326 " " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
" 376 " " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 377 " " " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	10
" 392 " " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 394 " " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 403 " " " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 406 " " " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 414 " " " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 417 " " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 435 " " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Act IV of 1879	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL ...	1	...	8	...	4	...	9	...	2	...	8	...	32

Part IV.—Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments.

1	2	3
Punishments.	Number.	REMARKS.
1. Total number of whippings awarded...	1,374	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been legally inflicted ...	12,804	
Percentage of whipping ...	9·69	

19.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of the Punjab, during the year 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Number of persons.												
Tribunal.	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial, or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrate of Districts	8,011	1	1,999	3,036	...	729	1,776	3	157	...	310	11	
„ Court of Session	6,162	4	2,236	1,815	3	443	1,357	4	74	...	225	13	
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted ...	749	...	234	251	...	110	53	...	12	...	89	31	
„ Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	14,922	5	4,469	5,102	3	1,282	3,186	7	243	...	624	13	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,589	...	1,893	...	...	...	...	...	452	111	133	...	
„ Court of Sessions	1,071	...	856	...	...	...	...	...	97	68	50	...	
„ Chief Court	3,072	...	1,907	254	38	141	230	...	201	...	301	...	
Total ...	6,732	...	4,656	254	38	141	230	...	750	179	484	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,654	5	9,125	5,356	41	1,423	3,416	7	993	179	1,108	...	

No. 20.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Province of the Punjab,

during the year 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	Suits for money or moveable property.										Suits under the Rent Law.								Title and other Suits.																		
Class of Tribunal.	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of legal restraint, or other cause.	For pattahs or kabúliyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from Agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c., &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religions and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (under Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under the previous heads.	Grand Total.
Courts in the Interior.																																					
I.—Civil Courts.																																					
Unpaid Tribunals	2,904	2,143	2,583	20	196	109	36	704	111	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	691	24	45	19	61	...	...	2	1	21	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	128	9,927
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	70,870	33,195	38,837	200	2,704	1,637	1,540	12,385	480	1,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13,894	244	14	314	101	29	1	60	18	75	57	...	24	1	...	4	...	2,759	1,81,592
Small Cause Courts	7,241	4,284	5,199	126	3,593	1,196	1,214	667	94	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,884
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	5,012	1,717	2,958	14	82	173	117	820	174	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8,940	233	91	718	329	44	4	141	25	1,884	50	1	3	2	1	27	...	685	24,466
Chief Courts of Districts	421	38	212	9	9	16	7	26	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	811	135	7	217	37	15	3	14	2	273	24	...	3	2	...	23	...	72	2,442
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9
Total ...	86,448	41,377	49,789	369	6,584	3,131	2,923	14,602	1,882	1,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	24,336	636	157	12,68	528	88	8	217	50	2,253	141	1	33	5	1	64	...	3,649	2,42,320
II.—Revenue Courts.																																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	69	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,708	1,530	...	...	...	2,692	7,890	...	...	...	2,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	24,756
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	34	...	...	...	69	139	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2,907
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,718	1,564	...	...	...	2,830	8,029	5	...	...	2,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	27,675
Courts at the seat of Government.																																					
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Grand Total ...	86,448	41,377	49,789	369	6,584	3,131	2,923	14,602	1,882	1,769	9,718	1,564	...	...	...	2,830	8,029	16	24,336	636	2,433	1,268	528	88	8	217	52	2,253	141	1	33	5	1	64	...	4,362	2,69,998

No. 21.—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits Instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Name of Suits.	Number of suits instituted in different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
Courts in the interior.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid tribunals	3,125	4,911	1,249	549	37	2	...	...	55	4,00,179	
Paid Sub-divisional tribunals ...	48,259	83,838	29,398	19,334	94	...	...	...	669	81,83,280	
Small Cause Courts...	7,769	10,928	2,790	2,397	...	...	...	...	...	10,05,247	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	3,528	7,298	3,716	4,216	1,867	369	21	12	3,439	38,06,713	
Chief Courts of Districts	21	129	115	360	275	758	69	27	688	24,79,317	
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	
Total ...	62,702	1,07,104	37,268	26,856	2,273	1,129	90	39	4,860	1,58,74,736	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid local tribunals	9	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	
Other subordinate Courts	10,785	9,979	2,129	1,116	119	60	...	...	568	9,18,479	
Collectors' Courts	35	37	19	70	43	20	...	...	73	81,572	
Total ...	10,829	10,017	2,150	1,186	162	80	...	...	641	10,00,305	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.											
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	73,531	1,17,121	39,418	28,042	2,435	1,209	90	39	5,504	1,68,75,041	

No. 22.—Statementshowing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1886.

Part I.—Civil Suits.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Court.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.	
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	*Without contest.*				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte.*	Dismissed *ex-parte.*	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid tribunals	10,953	1	2,132	2,059	2,124	1,169	148	97	23	1,941	577	682	20	36	22
Paid Sub-divisional tribunals ...	2,00,235	14	37,170	40,085	35,674	19,715	2,408	1,034	241	37,419	13,238	13,237	504	31	21
Small Cause Courts	25,639	1	3,479	4,529	4,687	4,437	172	132	25	5,024	1,667	1,486	134	17	15
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	26,298	7	4,973	2,602	2,893	1,658	491	239	66	6,571	3,966	2,832	248	53	35
Chief Courts of Districts ...	6,022	8	797	456	325	247	75	102	19	1,873	1,222	898	213	69	50
Divisional Courts	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	2	1	109	1
Total ...	2,69,157	31	48,551	49,731	45,703	27,227	3,294	1,604	374	52,832	20,673	19,137	1,120	34	22
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local tribunals ...	12	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	48	21
Other Sub-Courts	26,648	...	4,144	3,790	2,710	1,626	461	221	57	7,636	3,876	2,127	141	22	19
District Courts	312	...	54	9		3	3	4	2	70	134	33	13	42	25
Total ...	26,972	..	4,201	3,804	2,710	1,629	464	225	59	7,707	4,011	2,162	154	22	19
Courts at the seat of Govt.															
Chief Court	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	183	...
Total ...	6	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	183	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,96,135	31	52,752	53,535	48,413	28,856	3,758	1,829	433	60,540	24,687	21,301	1,274	32	21

No. 22A.—Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1886.

Part II.—*Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Class of Court.	Total number of cases before the Court.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	*With contest.*				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*				
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte.*	Dismissed *ex-parte.*	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			
Courts in the Interior—														
I—Civil Courts.														
Unpaid tribunals	1,148	...	236	43	60	23	13	...	...	434	272	67	1	16
Paid Sub-divisional tribunals	27,239	...	7,352	1,413	1,400	764	291	11	2	8,721	5,374	1,911	35	15
Small Cause Courts	1,359	...	350	106	38	55	4	3	...	441	311	51	2	13
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	5,296	...	1,905	213	172	50	26	3	1	1,544	1,090	292	10	16
Chief Courts of Districts	6,055	...	1,663	171	189	354	76	...	...	2,277	995	330	8	22
Divisional Courts	2,189	13	1,499	...	...	72	333	...	...	176	46	50	19	26
Total	43,286	13	13,005	1,946	1,859	1,318	743	17	3	13,593	8,088	2,701	75	18
II.—Revenue Courts.														
Unpaid local tribunals	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	3,630	...	1,990	199	58	44	73	15	6	731	397	117	13	16
District Courts	337	...	332	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	2	3	...	47
Total	3,967	...	2,322	199	58	44	73	15	6	731	399	120	13	17
Courts at the seat of Government.														
Chief Court	7	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16
Total	7	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16
GRAND TOTAL	47,260	13	15,327	2,145	1,917	1,368	816	32	9	14,324	8,487	2,822	88	17

No. 23.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab during the year 1886.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.							
Class of Court.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act X. of 1877.
Courts in the Interior— *I.—Civil Courts.*																
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	140	...	18	6	12	...	...	1	38	20	25	13	7	...	39	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	8,886	29	1,758	382	125	42	47	26	2,755	792	1,460	843	627	18	30	28
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from original decrees ...	15,986	136	1,644	579	161	10	42	13	5,347	612	2,791	1,266	3,385	1,703	171	436
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. { Do. do. Appellate do.	187	1	1	8	4	...	...	...	75	7	73	12	6			
Total ...	25,199	166	3,421	975	302	52	89	40	8,215	1,431	4,349	2,134	4,025	1,721	81	464
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	1,629	...	150	59	90	1	3	4	546	107	262	200	207	89	47	2
Other Courts exercising the Collector's Appellate powers	208	...	..	13	14	...	1	2	43	26	54	27	28	6	43	...
Commissioners' Divisional Courts ...	1,415	...	113	43	118	3	11	2	396	69	273	137	250	58	69	1
Total ...	3,252	...	263	115	222	4	15	8	985	202	589	364	485	153	28	3
Courts at the seat of Government.																
Chief Court { Appeals from original decrees,	236	...	19	2	...	...	1	2	25	8	11	17	151	131	171	3
Chief Court { Do. do. Appellate do. ...	3,251	...	1,225	25	5	3	4	6	251	30	93	93	1,516	1,202	163	14
Total ...	3,487	...	1,244	27	5	3	5	8	276	38	104	110	1,667	1,333	135	17
GRAND TOTAL ...	31,938	166	4,928	1,117	529	59	109	56	9,476	1,671	5,142	2,608	6,177	3,207	84	484

No. 23A.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab during the year 1886.

Part II.—Miscellaneous (Judical) Cases before Appellate Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.							
Class of Court.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act X of 1877.
Courts in the Interior.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	42	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	639	...	119	37	15	1	4	2	164	4	113	131	49	1	26	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province. { Appeals from Original orders,	736	40	88	28	17	1	6	3	191	13	154	65	130	38	76	4
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province. { Do. Appellate ,,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...			
Total ...	1,382	40	207	66	32	2	10	5	357	17	269	198	179	49	51	4
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Collector's Appellate Courts	228	...	1	1	3	...	...	46	14	100	11	45	7	2	29	...
Commissioner's Divisional Courts	12	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	28	...
Other Courts with Appellate powers of a Divisional Court ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	...
Total ...	242	...	2	2	9	...	...	46	16	100	13	46	8	2	28	...
Courts at the seat of Government.																
Chief Court. ... { Appeals from Original orders...	136	...	51	5	...	...	1	...	9	2	10	11	47	33	120	...
Chief Court. ... { Ditto Appellate ,, ...	233	...	81	3	1	...	...	...	23	4	12	20	90	67	139	...
Total ...	369	...	132	8	1	...	1	...	32	6	22	31	137	100	131	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,993	40	341	76	42	2	11	51	405	123	304	275	324	151	46	4

No. 24.—Statement showing the result of Proceedings on Applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab, during the year 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Class of Court.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	Applications disposed of.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.		Number of Applications.											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property: Was sold.	On which movable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immovable property: Was sold.	On which immovable property: Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	On which immovable property: Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	On which possession was given: Of movables.	On which possession was given: Of immovables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
Courts in the Interior.								Rs.	Rs.												
I.—Civil Courts.																					
Unpaid tribunals	5,389	19	1,778	1,107	1,843	642	50	72,747	6,160	22	215	283	1,562	52	1	138	8	256	3	2	1,362
Paid Sub-divisional tribunals	1,49,681	644	36,691	30,551	64,031	17,764	1,620	19,23,242	1,42,454	717	6,156	7,169	34,038	1,280	13	3,593	105	3,519	20	23	35,361
Small Cause Courts	16,909	495	4,963	4,930	5,458	1,063	144	1,45,709	79,809	100	1,856	451	1,506	...	...	...	17	...	56	...	6,533
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	23,688	96	6,364	3,740	10,235	3,253	431	7,12,353	62,432	175	784	1,500	3,753	436	15	1,177	80	1,809	107	18	4,937
Chief Courts of Districts...	5,159	50	1,485	864	1,947	813	115	5,03,292	1,57,063	49	109	256	751	90	11	162	31	504	60	2	992
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,00,826	1,304	51,281	41,192	83,514	23,535	2,360	33,57,343	4,47,918	1,063	9,120	9,659	41,610	1,858	40	5,070	241	6,088	246	45	49,185
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid Local tribunals	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	7,553	9	3,678	1,048	1,974	844	53	56,479	6,044	9	95	359	1,817	42	3	138	37	973	13	...	110
District Courts	26	...	13	2	2	9	...	58	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
Total ...	7,579	9	3,691	1,050	1,976	853	53	56,837	6,044	9	95	359	1,819	42	3	138	37	975	16	...	110
Courts at the seat of Government.																					
Chief Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	2,08,405	1,313	54,972	42,242	85,490	24,388	2,413	34,14,180	4,53,962	1,069	9,215	10,018	43,429	1,900	43	5,108	278	7,063	262	45	49,295

No. 25.—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Court.	Application for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvent's estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized. during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	211	67	49	20	23	...	...	52	47	52	42,237	30,321	16,707	17,083	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	389	125	45	44	99	..	...	76	45	50	2,91,401	68,200	64,709	85,400	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	600	192	94	64	122	...	...	128	92	102	3,33,638	98,521	81,416	1,02,483	

No. 26.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury trials. Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Jury trials. Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict. Wholly.	Jury trials. Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict. Partially.	Jury trials. Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved. Whose cases he referred under Section 263, C. P. C.	Jury trials. Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved. Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, C. P. C.	Assessors trials. Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Assessors trials. Number of cases in which Judge differed from One Assessor.	Assessors trials. Number of cases in which Judge differed from Two or more Assessors.	Remarks.
I.—Civil Courts.												
Divisional Courts acting under Act X. of 1870—Assessors	2	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	2	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, Criminal Procedure Code—Jurors	6	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... ... Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... ... Assessors ...	3	...	379	...	...	...	...	...	299	19	61	
Chief Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction—Jurors	9	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	5	408	5	5	...	...	...	319	26	63	

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the Year 1886.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year. Male.	Female.	Total.	Received during the year. Male.	Female.	Total.	Total. Male.	Female.	Total.	Discharged from all causes. Male.	Female.	Total.	Remaining at end of the year. Male.	Female.	Total.	Daily average number of each class. Male.	Female.	Total.	Total daily average of whole Jail. Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Hissár	District Jail ...	Convicted... ...	172	5	177	518	8	526	690	13	703	440	11	451	250	2	252	188	3	191	201	3	204
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	290	6	296	291	6	297	268	5	273	23	1	24	12	...	12			
			Civil	2	...	2	11	...	11	13	...	13	12	...	12	1	...	1	1	...	1			
	Sirsa	Lock-up... ...	Under-trial ...	7	...	7	209	...	209	216	...	216	215	...	215	1	...	1	4	...	4	4	...	4
2	Rohtak	District Jail ...	Convicted... ...	98	1	99	334	9	343	432	10	442	320	9	329	112	1	113	98	1	99	106	1	107
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	211	3	214	213	3	216	209	3	212	4	...	4	7	...	7			
			Civil	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	1			
3	Gurgáon	" ...	Convicted... ...	31	...	31	261	11	272	292	11	303	280	11	291	12	...	12	23	...	23	32	...	32
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	296	14	310	305	14	319	285	14	299	20	...	20	8	...	8			
			Civil	...	...	...	7	..	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1			
4	Delhi	" ...	Convicted... ...	288	10	298	723	27	750	1,011	37	1,048	597	27	624	414	10	424	329	10	339	336	10	346
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	75	2	77	77	2	79	63	2	65	14	...	14	4	...	4			
			Civil	3	...	3	42	1	43	45	1	46	43	1	44	2	...	2	3	...	3			
	"	Lock-up... ...	Under-trial ...	12	1	13	517	24	541	529	25	554	503	23	526	26	2	28	16	...	16	16	...	16
5	Karnal	District Jail ...	Convicted... ...	99	3	102	253	17	270	352	20	372	247	20	267	105	...	105	110	3	113	126	4	130
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	385	20	405	399	20	419	381	19	400	18	1	19	16	1	17			
			Civil	...	...	...	8	2	10	8	2	10	8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	Umballa	"	Convicted... ...	368	...	368	745	18	763	1,113	18	1,131	754	10	764	359	8	367	352	4	356	387	4	391
			Under-trial ...	32	1	33	633	10	643	665	11	676	643	9	652	22	2	24	32	...	32			
			Civil	4	...	4	30	1	31	34	1	35	29	1	30	5	...	5	3	...	3			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the Year 1886—(*continued*).

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
7	Simla	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	24	...	24	93	3	96	117	3	120	95	3	98	22	...	22	18	...	18			
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	10	...	10	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	21	...	21
			Civil	...	...	...	27	1	28	27	1	28	27	1	28	...	...	...	2	...	2			
	Kasauli	Lock-up... ...	Under-trial ...	1	...	1	73	3	76	74	3	77	74	3	77	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
8	Dharamsála ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	64	3	67	201	45	246	265	48	313	183	34	217	82	14	96	74	12	86			
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	83	11	94	86	11	97	85	10	95	1	1	2	2	...	2	77	12	89
			Civil	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1			
	Kulu	Lock-up... ...	Under-trial ...	6	...	6	73	2	75	79	2	81	75	1	76	4	1	5	4	...	4	4	...	4
9	Hoshiárpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	16	1	17	322	15	337	338	16	354	311	16	327	27	...	27	18	1	19			
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	327	21	348	331	21	352	317	21	338	14	...	14	9	...	9	34	1	35
			Civil	4	...	4	54	...	54	58	...	58	53	...	53	5	...	5	7	...	7			
10	Jullunder	"	Convicted ...	165	8	173	548	23	571	713	31	744	481	19	500	232	12	244	201	7	208			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	19	1	20	19	1	20	18	1	19	1	...	1	1	...	1	202	7	209
			Civil	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...			
	"	Lock-up... ...	Under-trial ...	10	...	10	294	12	306	304	12	316	287	11	298	17	1	18	7	...	7	7	...	7
11	Ludhiána	District Jail ...	Convicted ..	195	8	203	448	22	470	643	30	673	523	23	546	120	7	127	160	7	167			
			Under-trial ...	34	...	34	557	36	593	591	36	627	533	32	565	58	4	62	39	3	42	203	10	213
			Civil	4	...	4	26	...	26	30	...	30	29	...	29	1	...	1	4	...	5			
12	Ferozepore ...	"	Convicted ...	239	4	243	1,044	38	1,082	1,283	42	1,325	900	36	936	383	6	389	307	7	314			
			Under-trial ...	3	2	5	102	5	107	105	7	112	100	7	107	5	...	5	5	...	5	318	8	326
			Civil	6	1	7	53	2	55	59	3	62	55	3	58	4	...	4	6	1	7			

	"	Lock-up... ...	Under-trial ...	11	...	11	539	25	564	550	25	575	543	24	567	7	1	8	13	1	14	13	1	14
	Fázilka	"	"	6	...	6	340	15	355	346	15	361	340	15	355	6	...	6	9	...	9	9	...	9
13	Mooltan	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	407	4	411	1,061	24	1,085	1,468	28	1,496	945	23	968	523	5	528	463	4	467	470	5	475
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	69	18	87	70	18	88	70	18	88	..	...	...	2	1	3			
			Civil	6	...	6	68	3	71	74	3	77	62	3	65	12	...	12	5	...	5			
	"	Lock-up... ...	Under-trial ...	12	...	12	662	21	683	674	21	695	659	21	680	15	...	15	17	1	18	17	1	18
14	Jhang	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	163	4	167	460	8	468	623	12	635	407	11	418	216	1	217	177	3	180	202	3	205
			Under-trial ...	13	1	14	405	4	409	418	5	423	392	5	397	26	...	26	24	...	24			
			Civil	...	...	...	19	...	19	19	...	19	17	...	17	2	...	2	1	...	1			
15	Montgomery ...	"	Convicted ...	255	...	255	760	12	772	1,015	12	1,027	732	9	741	283	3	286	245	2	247	275	2	277
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	680	9	689	696	9	705	672	9	681	24	...	24	28	...	28			
			Civil	2	...	2	20	...	20	22	...	22	20	...	20	2	...	2	2	...	2			
16	Lahore	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,463	...	1,463	639	...	639	2,102	...	2,102	387	...	387	1,715	...	1,715	1,549	...	1,549	1,550	...	1,550
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	"	Female Penitentiary.	Convicted ...	...	150	150	...	73	73	...	223	223	...	78	78	...	145	145	...	146	146	...	147	147
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil	...	...	...	..	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1			
18	"	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	377	...	377	1,266	...	1,266	1,643	...	1,643	1,185	...	1,185	458	...	458	400	...	400	410	...	410
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	31	...	31	36	...	36	33	...	33	3	...	3	2	...	2			
			Civil	11	...	11	64	...	64	75	...	75	72	...	72	3	...	3	8	...	8			
	"	Lock-up... ...	Under-trial ...	44	...	44	1,699	43	1,742	1,743	43	1,786	1,682	43	1,725	61	...	61	49	...	49	49	...	49
	Kasur	"	"	6	...	6	613	3	616	619	3	622	591	3	594	28	...	28	13	...	13	13	...	13
19	Amritsar	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	280	2	282	1,097	26	1,123	1,377	28	1,405	1,064	26	1,090	313	2	315	311	2	313	321	2	323
			Under-trial ...	6	1	7	62	1	63	68	2	70	62	2	64	6	...	6	6	...	6			
			Civil	2	...	2	48	1	49	50	1	51	47	1	48	3	...	3	4	...	4			
	"	Lock-up... ...	Under-trial ...	14	...	14	1,258	38	1,296	1,272	38	1,310	1,248	38	1,286	24	...	24	33	1	34	33	1	34
20	Gurdaspur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	120	5	125	384	19	403	504	24	528	361	20	381	143	4	147	133	4	137	156	6	162
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	473	23	496	480	23	503	438	21	459	42	2	44	19	1	20			
			Civil	7	...	7	29	5	34	36	5	41	31	5	36	5	...	5	4	1	5			
	Dalhousie... ...	Lock-up... ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
21	Siálkot	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	193	7	200	742	29	771	935	36	971	673	30	703	262	6	268	215	7	222	247	8	255
			Under-trial ...	8	1	9	507	22	529	515	23	538	499	22	521	16	1	17	25	1	26			
			Civil	4	...	4	46	...	46	50	...	50	43	...	43	7	...	7	7	...	7			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the Year 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
22	Gujrát	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	171	2	173	566	15	581	737	17	754	538	14	552	199	3	202	174	2	176	202	3	205
			Under-trial ...	36	...	36	681	16	697	717	16	733	679	15	694	38	1	39	28	1	29			
			Civil	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
23	Gujránwála ...	" ...	Convicted ...	280	4	284	2,156	17	2,173	2,436	21	2,457	2,137	18	2,155	299	3	302	293	4	297	324	5	329
			Under-trial ...	20	1	21	647	15	662	667	16	683	645	15	660	22	1	23	27	1	28			
			Civil	3	...	3	19	...	19	22	...	22	18	...	18	4	...	4	4	...	4			
24	Chináwan ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,988	...	1,988	1,524	...	1,524	3,512	...	3,512	1,767	...	1,767	1,745	...	1,745	1,809	...	1,809	1,809	...	1,809
25	Shahpur... ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	164	3	167	620	27	647	784	30	814	584	21	605	200	9	209	175	7	182	208	9	217
			Under-trial ...	24	1	25	620	34	654	644	35	679	607	34	641	37	1	38	28	2	30			
			Civil	9	...	9	27	1	28	36	1	37	35	1	36	1	...	1	5	...	5			
26	Jhelum	" ...	Convicted ...	186	9	195	851	28	879	1,037	37	1,074	752	31	783	285	6	291	194	9	203	221	10	231
			Under-trial ...	16	1	17	496	23	519	512	24	536	491	22	513	21	2	23	25	1	26			
			Civil	3	...	3	12	...	12	15	...	15	14	...	14	1	...	1	2	...	2			
	Pind Dádan Khan	Lock-up	Under-trial ...	2	...	2	237	16	253	239	16	255	229	16	245	10	...	10	12	...	12	12	...	12
27	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	519	12	531	1,437	54	1,491	1,956	66	2,022	1,395	49	1,444	561	17	578	566	14	580	577	14	591
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	60	3	63	65	3	68	56	3	59	9	...	9	5	...	5			
			Civil	9	...	9	31	1	32	40	1	41	39	1	40	1	...	1	6	...	6			
	" ...	Lock-up	Under-trial ...	11	1	12	485	20	505	496	21	517	465	21	486	31	...	31	13	1	14	13	1	14
	Attock	" ...	"	...	...	...	149	8	157	149	8	157	147	8	155	2	...	2	4	...	4	4	...	4
	Murree	" ...	"	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...

28	Hazára	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	66	...	66	372	16	388	438	16	454	399	14	413	39	2	41	56	2	58	76	3	79
			Under-trial ...	27	2	29	400	18	418	427	20	447	413	20	433	14	...	14	19	1	20			
			Civil	2	...	2	12	1	13	14	1	15	13	...	13	1	1	2	1	...	1			
29	Peshávar... ...	"	Convicted ...	371	16	387	1,232	35	1,267	1,603	51	1,654	1,281	40	1,321	322	11	333	359	12	371	466	16	482
			Under-trial ...	91	4	95	1,384	38	1,422	1,475	42	1,517	1,399	40	1,439	76	2	78	95	3	98			
			Civil	10	...	10	106	5	111	116	5	121	108	4	112	8	1	9	12	1	13			
	Mardán	Lock-up	Under-trial ...	24	...	24	904	19	923	928	19	947	873	17	890	55	2	57	38	1	39	38	1	39
30	Kohát	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	114	7	121	483	23	506	597	30	627	534	26	560	63	4	67	64	6	70	122	9	131
			Under-trial ...	46	5	51	593	34	627	639	39	678	564	38	602	75	1	76	53	3	56			
			Civil	1	...	1	61	4	65	62	4	66	52	4	56	10	...	10	5	...	5			
	Teri	Lock-up	Under-trial ...	19	...	19	305	5	310	324	5	329	319	5	324	5	...	5	13	...	13	13	...	13
31	Bannu	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	125	5	130	434	20	454	559	25	584	400	23	423	159	2	161	104	4	108	156	7	163
			Under-trial ...	28	2	30	667	31	698	695	33	728	659	33	692	36	...	36	46	2	48			
			Civil	5	1	6	42	6	48	47	7	54	41	7	48	6	...	6	6	1	7			
	Mianwáli	Lock-up... ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	138	5	143	138	5	143	128	4	132	10	1	11	4	...	4	4	...	4
32	Dera Ismail Khan	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	278	11	289	582	13	595	860	24	884	591	19	610	269	5	274	287	9	296	301	10	311
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	198	3	201	211	3	214	201	3	204	10	...	10	10	...	10			
			Civil	7	...	7	21	6	27	28	6	34	25	5	30	3	1	4	4	1	5			
	Bhakkar	Lock-up... ...	Under-trial ...	4	...	4	214	9	223	218	9	227	213	9	222	5	...	5	11	...	11	11	...	11
33	Dera Ghází Khan	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	180	7	187	384	10	394	564	17	581	334	15	349	230	2	232	182	4	186	216	6	222
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	425	19	444	438	19	457	399	19	418	39	...	39	33	1	34			
			Civil	1	...	1	16	2	18	17	2	19	16	2	18	1	...	1	1	1	2			
	Rájanpur	Lock-up... ...	Under-trial ...	44	...	44	446	17	463	490	17	507	432	17	449	58	...	58	56	1	57	56	1	57
34	Muzaffargarh ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	41	...	41	490	11	501	531	11	542	473	10	483	58	1	59	46	1	47	69	2	71
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	554	16	570	567	16	583	554	16	570	13	...	13	21	1	22			
			Civil	3	...	3	23	1	24	26	1	27	26	...	26	...	1	1	2	...	2			
		Grand total ...	Convicted ...	9,500	291	9,791	23,030	696	23,726	32,530	987	33,517	22,070	696	22,766	10,460	291	10,751	9,680	297	9,977	10,740	333	11,073
			Under-trial ...	728	24	752	21,120	742	21,862	21,848	766	22,614	20,795	738	21,533	1,053	28	1,081	952	29	981			
			Civil	109	2	111	937	46	983	1,046	48	1,094	957	44	1,001	89	4	93	108	7	115			

No. 28.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1886.

Serial No. (1)	Jails. (2)	Remained at the close of the previous year. (3) M.	(3) F.	Imprisoned during the present year. (4) M.	(4) F.	Total. (5) M.	(5) F.	Received from other Jails. A. To undergo sentence. (6) M.	(6A) F.	Received from other Jails. B. In transit for transportation or to other jails. (6) M.	(6B) F.	Grand total. (7) M.	(7) F.	(7) Total.	Transferred to other Jails. A. To undergo sentence. (8) M.	(8A) F.	Transferred to other Jails. B. For transportation beyond seas &c. (8) M.	(8B) F.	Released during the year. A. On appeal. (9) M.	(9A) F.	B. On expiry of sentence. M.	(9B) F.	C. Under remission rules. M.	(9C) F.	D. By order of Government. A. On account of sickness. M.	(9D A) F.	D. By order of Government. B. On other grounds. M.	(9D B) F.	Transported beyond seas. (10) M	(10) F	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum. (11) M	(11) F	Escaped. (12) M	(12) F	Executed. (13) M	(13) F	Died. (14) M.	(14) F.	Remaining at the end of present year. (15) M.	(15) F.	Daily average number. (16) M.	(16) F.	(16) Total.
1	Hissar	172	5	517	8	689	13	1	...	...	...	690	13	703	59	1	1	1	30	1	337	8	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	250	2	188	3	191
2	Rohtak	98	1	332	9	430	10	2	...	...	...	432	10	442	37	...	1	...	27	1	247	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	1	98	1	99
3	Gurgaon	31	...	258	11	289	11	3	...	...	...	292	11	303	179	11	...	...	11	...	88	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	23	...	23
4	Delhi	288	10	461	13	749	23	232	14	30	...	1,011	37	1,048	43	2	...	...	56	...	437	24	41	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	14	1	414	10	329	10	339
5	Karnal	99	3	253	17	352	20	...	...	...	...	352	20	372	45	3	6	...	37	1	149	15	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	105	...	110	3	113
6	Umballa	368	...	713	18	1,081	18	28	...	4	...	1,113	18	1,131	13	...	1	...	136	3	533	7	58	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	359	8	352	4	356
7	Simla	24	...	90	3	114	3	3	...	...	...	117	3	120	19	...	...	...	3	...	70	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	22	...	18	...	18
8	Dharamsala ...	64	3	201	45	265	48	...	...	...	...	265	48	313	1	1	2	1	12	3	156	29	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	82	14	74	12	86
9	Hoshiarpur ...	16	1	321	15	337	16	1	...	...	...	338	16	354	189	4	1	...	37	...	84	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	27	...	18	1	19
10	Jullundur ...	165	8	545	23	710	31	...	...	3	...	713	31	744	91	1	4	1	40	...	334	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	232	12	201	7	208
11	Ludhiana	195	8	436	22	631	30	12	...	...	...	643	30	673	104	2	5	...	40	2	353	19	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	120	7	160	7	167
12	Ferozepore	239	4	1,043	38	1,282	42	1	...	...	...	1,283	42	1,325	149	3	...	...	60	2	654	31	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	383	6	307	7	314
13	Mooltan	407	4	836	22	1,243	26	223	2	2	...	1,468	28	1,496	156	...	...	...	78	3	651	20	48	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	6	...	523	5	463	4	467
14	Jhang	163	4	460	8	623	12	...	...	...	...	623	12	635	47	...	2	2	32	...	316	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	216	1	177	3	180
15	Montgomery ...	255	...	710	12	965	12	50	...	...	...	1,015	12	1,027	163	1	4	...	86	...	440	8	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	283	3	245	2	247
16	Lahore Central ...	1,463	...	9	...	1,472	...	486	...	144	...	2,102	...	2,102	19	...	...	...	10	...	29	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	84	...	1,715	...	1,549	...	1,549
17	,, Female ...	...	150	...	20	...	170	...	44	...	9	...	223	223	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	38	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	145	...	146	346
18	,, District ...	377	...	1,214	...	1,591	...	52	...	...	...	1,643	...	1,643	267	...	6	...	112	...	753	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	14	...	458	...	400	...	400
19	Amritsar	280	2	1,091	26	1,371	28	6	...	...	...	1,377	28	1,405	79	17	4	1	116	...	824	8	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	313	2	311	2	613
20	Gurdaspur	120	5	373	19	493	24	11	...	...	...	504	24	528	40	2	...	...	58	...	248	18	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	143	4	133	4	137
21	Sialkot	193	7	735	29	928	36	7	...	...	...	935	36	971	60	5	3	...	60	1	538	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	6	215	7	222
22	Gujrat	171	2	565	15	736	17	1	...	...	...	737	17	754	69	2	4	...	95	...	361	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	199	3	174	2	176
23	Gujranwala ...	280	4	608	17	888	21	29	...	1,519	...	2,436	21	2,457	1,656	1	7	...	58	...	380	16	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	7	...	290	3	293	4	297
24	Chinawan Central	1,988	...	...	...	1,988	...	1,524	...	...	...	3,512	...	3,512	143	...	...	...	5	...	776	...	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	80	...	1,745	...	1,809	...	1,809
25	Shahpur	164	3	615	27	779	30	5	...	...	...	784	30	814	89	...	2	...	97	2	391	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	200	9	175	7	182
26	Jhelum	186	9	844	28	1,030	37	7	...	...	...	1,037	37	1,074	90	...	6	1	230	2	401	28	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	285	6	194	9	203
27	Rawalpindi	519	12	1,011	42	1,530	54	414	12	12	...	1,956	66	2,022	232	...	22	...	229	10	824	37	68	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	1	7	...	561	17	566	14	580
28	Hazara	66	...	372	16	438	16	...	...	...	...	438	16	454	90	5	6	...	24	...	275	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	39	2	56	2	58
29	Peshawar	371	16	1,229	35	1,600	51	3	...	...	...	1,603	51	1,654	173	4	56	1	65	2	959	32	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2	1	322	11	359	12	371
30	Kohat	114	7	476	23	590	30	3	...	4	...	597	30	627	213	7	6	...	37	2	274	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	63	4	64	6	70
31	Bannu	125	5	433	20	558	25	1	...	...	...	559	25	584	115	3	3	1	41	4	230	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	159	2	104	4	108
32	Dera Ismail Khan ...	278	11	463	8	741	19	116	4	3	1	860	24	884	99	3	10	...	66	...	375	16	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	269	5	287	9	296
33	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	180	7	372	10	552	17	12	...	...	...	564	17	581	29	...	1	1	19	...	258	11	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	230	2	182	4	186
34	Muzaffargarh ...	41	...	478	11	519	11	12	...	...	...	531	11	542	250	2	2	...	35	...	185	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	58	1	46	1	47
	Total ...	9,500	291	18,064	610	27,564	901	3,245	76	1,721	10	32,530	987	33,517	5,008	80	165	10	2,042	45	12,930	517	1,487	37	5	...	...	...	60	...	5	...	5	...	74	3	289	4	10,390	291	9,680	297	9,977

No. 29.—Statement showing the Religion, Age and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1886.

1	2	3 Religion. Christians. A Europeans. M.	F.	B Eurasians. M.	F.	C Natives. M.	F.	B Muhammadans. M.	F.	C Hindus and Sikhs. M.	F.	D Budhists and Jains. M.	F	E All other classes. M.	F	4 Age. A Under 16. M.	F.	B 16 to 40. M.	F.	C 40 to 60. M.	F.	D Above 60. M.	F.	5 Previous Occupation. Males. A Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	B Professional persons.	C Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	G Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H Married.	I Unmarried.	J Widows.	K Prostitutes.	6 Total. M.	F.	Total.
Serial No.	Jails.																																				
1	Hissar	...	...	1	...	...	...	163	1	274	4	...	...	79	3	8	...	450	7	54	1	5	...	12	16	8	336	19	1	125	4	...	4	...	517	8	552
2	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	198	2	9	...	49	7	6	...	281	8	42	1	3	...	7	2	29	193	32	26	43	8	...	1	...	332	9	341
3	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	2	153	7	...	...	15	2	3	1	209	10	43	...	3	...	8	...	49	169	8	13	11	9	...	2	...	258	11	269
4	Delhi	1	...	...	...	1	...	152	5	284	3	...	...	23	5	24	...	375	9	46	2	16	2	25	1	213	175	34	9	4	6	...	4	3	461	13	474
5	Karnal	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	4	159	7	...	...	13	6	4	1	222	14	26	2	1	...	5	...	96	108	...	12	32	7	1	8	1	253	17	270
6	Umballa	3	...	...	...	...	...	261	10	339	6	...	...	110	2	20	3	611	12	67	3	15	...	21	11	98	400	38	8	137	16	2	...	...	713	18	731
7	Simla	2	...	1	...	...	...	24	1	57	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	84	3	5	...	1	...	5	16	42	14	2	[illegible]	10	2	...	...	1	90	3	93
8	Dharmsala	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	168	42	...	...	13	1	3	2	170	41	23	2	5	...	17	...	2	108	21	2	51	33	3	9	...	201	45	246
9	Hoshiarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	7	105	7	...	...	16	1	...	1	263	11	43	2	15	1	1	...	120	174	1	9	16	10	...	3	2	321	15	336
10	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	16	210	7	...	...	11	...	4	...	464	21	66	2	11	...	8	44	63	262	...	2	166	16	1	6	...	545	23	568
11	Ludhiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	11	193	8	...	...	39	3	1	...	357	15	71	7	7	...	10	17	69	219	10	12	99	19	1	2	...	436	22	458
12	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	16	428	14	...	...	210	8	13	...	845	35	137	1	48	2	30	...	267	572	11	29	134	30	4	3	1	1,043	38	1,081
13	Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	1	704	16	99	2	...	...	33	3	9	...	693	21	131	1	3	...	37	...	20	412	12	77	278	9	7	3	3	836	22	858
14	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	8	32	...	...	...	29	...	2	...	414	6	40	2	4	...	5	9	29	285	5	4	123	7	...	1	...	460	8	468
15	Montgomery	1	...	...	...	...	...	565	8	54	2	...	...	90	2	6	...	624	10	77	2	3	...	8	2	27	396	10	23	244	9	2	1	...	710	12	722
16	Lahore Central	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
17	,, Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	14	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	5	...	...	20	20
18	,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	677	...	413	...	...	...	124	...	8	...	1,082	...	110	...	14	...	60	106	139	578	...	36	295	...	...	...	...	1,214	...	1,214
19	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	1	...	387	14	703	12	...	...	...	...	10	1	913	18	152	7	16	...	14	...	171	470	66	162	208	21	1	2	2	1,091	26	1,117
20	Gurdaspur	...	...	...	...	5	...	161	9	156	5	...	...	51	5	3	...	331	14	34	5	5	...	19	12	112	156	26	...	48	12	...	6	1	373	19	392
21	Sialkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	18	184	5	...	...	128	6	6	...	614	27	108	2	7	...	13	...	3	299	...	...	420	29	...	...	...	735	29	764
22	Gujrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	14	48	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	464	13	91	2	7	...	4	4	53	424	19	38	23	12	...	2	1	565	15	580
23	Gujranwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	343	9	165	3	...	...	100	5	3	...	480	14	103	1	22	1	5	8	40	374	32	11	138	15	...	2	...	608	17	625
24	Chinawan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	569	26	39	1	...	...	7	...	...	1	521	24	84	2	10	...	6	1	53	421	14	41	79	25	1	1	...	615	27	642
26	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	802	26	34	2	...	...	7	...	1	1	670	23	153	4	20	...	12	...	73	633	13	32	81	24	3	1	...	844	28	872
27	Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	856	35	132	4	...	...	23	3	6	...	912	39	81	3	12	...	27	15	239	557	47	31	95	30	2	7	3	1,011	42	1,053
28	Hazara	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	16	14	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	354	15	16	1	1	...	15	6	10	311	5	...	25	13	...	3	...	372	16	388
29	Peshawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,180	32	44	3	...	...	5	...	10	...	1,104	32	107	3	8	...	...	10	354	739	...	113	13	22	1	2	10	1,229	35	1,264
30	Kohat	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	21	22	2	...	...	1	...	9	...	407	21	56	2	4	...	21	1	52	336	11	...	55	16	1	6	...	476	23	499
31	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	20	14	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	385	18	43	2	...	...	8	...	12	350	...	...	63	16	1	2	1	433	20	453
32	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	8	29	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	403	6	57	2	2	...	19	18	1	251	13	...	161	8	...	...	...	463	8	471
33	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	9	16	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	311	8	48	2	9	...	10	23	19	270	3	4	43	8	...	2	...	372	10	382
34	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	8	26	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	419	11	54	...	5	...	14	1	17	303	3	27	113	11	...	...	...	478	11	489
	Total ...	14	...	4	...	7	1	12,013	383	4,793	156	9	...	1,224	70	173	12	15,438	520	2,711	72	282	6	448	324	2,480	10,295	455	729	3,333	462	31	88	29	18,064	610	18,679

Note.—Column 3 E. includes Bawrias, Batwals, Chungars, Chamars, Dhanaks, Dumnas, Gaidris, Harnis, Heries, Julhas, Kanjars, Khatiks, Kuch-Bunds, Mehtams, Meghs, Nuts, Seperahs, Sarabas, Spads, Sansis and Sweepers.

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts Admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1886, and those Remaining on the 31st December of that Year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences.

1 Serial No	2 Jails	3 Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot	4 Numbers according to Length of Sentence: A Not exceeding one month M.	A F.	B Above one and not exceeding three months M.	B F.	C Above three months and not exceeding six months M.	C F.	D Above six months and not exceeding one year M.	D F.	E Above one year and not exceeding two years M.	E F.	F Above two years and not exceeding ten years M.	F F.	G Above five years and not exceeding ten years M.	G F.	H Exceeding ten years M.	H F.	I Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas a For life M.	I a F.	I b For a term M.	I b F.	J Sentenced to death M.	J F.	5 Total M.	Total F.	Total
1	Hissár	A	23	3	3	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	3	36
		B	65	1	65	1	28	1	15	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	179	3	182
		C	17	...	51	1	129	1	50	...	43	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	298	2	300
		D	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total of Admissions	...	105	4	119	2	160	2	73	...	45	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	3	...	517	8	525
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	9	...	28	1	86	1	50	...	60	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	3	..	250	2	252
2	Rohták	A	19	3	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	26	3	29
		B	48	1	18	1	8	2	14	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	93	4	97
		C	12	...	54	2	36	...	44	...	28	...	31	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	2	214
		D	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of Admissions	...	79	4	77	3	45	2	59	...	29	...	34	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	332	9	341
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	1	...	10	...	13	...	28	1	27	...	29	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1!2	1	113
3	Gurgáon	A	12	1	5	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20	2	22
		B	43	1	18	...	8	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	73	3	76
		C	12	...	28	3	52	1	34	1	18	...	9	1	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	6	166
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of Admissions	..	67	2	51	3	63	4	38	1	20	...	11	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	258	11	269
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
4	Delhi	A	6	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
		B	37	3	63	3	25	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	2	...	135	9	144
		C	3	...	75	2	56	2	57	...	41	...	29	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263		267
		D	36	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52
	Total of Admissions	...	81	3	144	5	84	5	68	...	49	...	30	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	461	13	474
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	3	...	15	1	60	4	99	2	109	1	82	2	39	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	414	10	424

5	Karnal	A	10	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	16
		B	29	5	17	...	27	4	10	...	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	97	10	107
		C	3	...	10	1	15	...	36	...	51	...	25	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	3	144
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...	...	42	9	27	1	44	4	47	...	55	...	28	3	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	253	17	270
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	2	...	2	...	29	...	20	...	46	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	105
6	Umballa	A	17	...	12	2	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	5	41
		B	145	2	132	3	46	1	19	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	355	9	364
		C	...	...	22	...	82	1	106	2	46	...	35	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	4	306
		D	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
	Total of admissions ...	...	174	2	166	5	136	5	126	5	52	...	39	1	11	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	713	18	731
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	4	...	18	...	81	3	142	4	78	...	25	1	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	359	8	367
7	Simla	A	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		B	24	2	7	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	3	40
		C	2	...	7	...	16	...	16	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...	...	31	2	16	1	21	...	16	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	3	93
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	...	3	...	12	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
8	Dharamsala	A	7	4	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16
		B	70	11	7	10	11	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	95	24	119
		C	10	3	16	1	26	4	14	6	18	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	15	108
		D	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...	...	87	18	25	12	40	6	19	8	19	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	201	45	246
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	4	2	3	4	20	...	15	7	23	1	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	14	96
9	Hoshiarpur	A	3	3	10	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	20
		B	58	6	87	1	40	1	9	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	199	8	207
		C	7	...	23	1	35	...	31	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	1	109
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	68	9	120	4	76	2	40	...	9	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	321	15	336
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	4	...	5	...	9	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
10	Jullundur	A	5	3	18	1	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	6	34
		B	50	2	67	3	96	3	33	3	2	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	260	13	273
		C	7	...	14	1	65	1	62	1	69	...	35	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	4	259
		D	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of admissions ...	...	63	5	99	5	163	5	99	5	71	1	39	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	545	23	568
	Total remaining on the 31st December ..	...	1	...	15	2	101	5	32	3	52	1	28	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	232	12	244

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts Admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1886, and those remaining on the 31st December of that Year, according to the nature and length of Sentences.—(*continued*).

1	2	3	4																						5		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Numbers according to Length of Sentence.																						Total.		
			A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas. a. For life.		I. b. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
11	Ludhiana	A	28	1	6	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	4	40
		B	74	2	54	4	41	3	30	...	5	3	6	2	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	220	15	235
		C	4	...	7	...	39	2	59	1	30	...	32	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	3	179
		D	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total of admissions ...	...	107	3	68	7	82	5	91	1	35	3	38	2	9	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	436	22	458
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	1	2	11	1	18	1	39	1	25	1	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	120	7	127
12	Ferozepore	A	28	5	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	36	6	42
		B	217	13	93	6	76	4	47	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	442	24	466
		C	19	1	56	...	200	5	132	...	121	...	11	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	8	559
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	Total of admissions ...	...	264	19	156	6	278	10	179	...	134	...	14	...	12	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	1,043	38	1,081
	Total remaining on the 31st December ..	...	30	...	35	2	129	3	78	...	85	...	13	...	9	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	383	6	389
13	Mooltan	A	44	3	19	2	3	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	10	78
		B	70	3	99	4	34	2	48	2	15	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	278	11	289
		C	11	...	90	..	162	...	128	...	56	1	27	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	1	479
		D	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Total of admissions ...	...	125	6	208	6	199	4	178	5	75	1	39	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	836	22	858
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	24	...	69	2	54	1	151	2	63	...	59	...	92	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	523	5	528
14	Jhang	A	2	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
		B	11	2	15	...	13	1	15	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	61	6	67
		C	5	...	47	1	152	1	123	...	27	...	22	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388	2	390
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	18	2	68	1	166	2	140	...	29	...	25	1	12	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	460	8	468
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	...	16	...	69	1	70	...	30	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	1	217

15	Montgomery	A	11	4	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	5	26
		B	122	...	52	2	64	3	11	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	259	6	265
		C	12	...	27	1	174	...	130	...	55	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421	1	422
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total of admissions ...	...	145	4	84	3	241	3	144	1	59	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	710	12	722
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	4	...	8	...	96	2	104	...	46	1	21	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	283	3	286
16	Lahore Central	A	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		B	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	...	...	5	...	24	...	30	...	41	...	535	...	605	...	86	...	255	...	134	...	...	...	1,715	...	1,715
17	Lahore Female	A	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
		B	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	11
		C	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	4	...	6	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	20
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	9	...	13	...	35	...	30	...	...	...	39	...	10	...	.1	...	145	145
18	Lahore District	A	71	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	77
		B	187	...	81	...	51	...	40	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	377	...	377
		C	35	...	116	...	193	...	224	...	107	...	39	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	723	...	723
		D	...	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	9	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
	Total of admissions ...	...	294	...	201	...	252	...	267	...	119	...	60	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	1,214	...	1,214
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	93	...	54	...	65	...	90	...	115	...	36	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	458	...	458
19	Amritsar	A	63	2	9	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	3	83
		B	277	5	82	6	17	1	28	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	8	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	420	14	434
		C	41	...	102	2	154	3	102	3	109	1	30	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	9	556
		D	37	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	44
	Total of admissions ...	...	418	7	194	9	179	4	132	3	111	2	35	...	10	...	8	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1,091	26	1,117
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	42	1	7	...	15	1	38	...	144	...	64	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	2	315
20	Gurdaspur	A	16	3	2	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	4	27
		B	71	7	22	1	25	2	18	2	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	143	13	156
		C	30	...	37	1	50	...	49	1	29	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	2	206
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...	...	117	10	61	3	75	2	75	3	35	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	273	19	392
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	8	...	13	1	29	1	45	2	35	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	143	4	147

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts Admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1886, and those Remaining on the 31st December of that Year, according to the nature and length of Sentences.—(continued).

1	2	3	4																				5		
			Numbers according to Length of sentence.																						
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas. a. For life.		I. Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas. b. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
21	Sialkot	A	53	5	5	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	10	82
		B	111	3	70	4	38	6	57	1	2	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	335	15	350
		C	14	...	63	...	118	3	47	...	29	...	18	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	4	295
		D	23	..	...	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
	Total of admissions ...	...	201	8	138	6	158	12	122	1	52	1	67	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	2	...	735	29	764
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	7	...	15	...	75	4	67	...	45	2	46	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	262	6	268
22	Gujrat	A	36	2	7	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	47	3	50
		B	137	7	22	2	19	1	15	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	201	10	211
		C	6	...	49	...	101	1	65	1	67	...	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	2	315
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	...	4
	Total of admissions ...	...	179	9	78	3	121	2	84	1	71	...	22	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	565	15	580
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	3	1	17	1	55	1	43	...	65	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	3	202
23	Gujranwala	A	11	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
		B	70	4	72	2	13	4	6	1	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	1	173	13	186
		C	13	...	27	1	58	...	164	2	73	...	61	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	3	410
		D	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Total of admissions ..	...	94	4	102	3	73	4	171	3	79	1	72	1	11	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	1	608	17	625
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	4	...	9	...	27	1	108	2	71	...	79	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	299	3	302
24	Chinawan Central	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on the 31st December	..	...	...	...	...	61	...	377	...	895	...	326	...	86	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,745	...	1,745

25	Shahpur	A	20	1	8	1	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	2	51
		B	83	7	56	...	10	2	28	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	186	11	197
		C	38	1	46	2	112	9	88	1	56	1	35	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	14	391
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions	...	141	9	110	3	122	11	137	2	58	2	38	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	615	27	642
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	5	...	5	1	58	5	48	1	52	2	26	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	200	9	209
26	Jhelum	A	23	1	5	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	3	34
		B	134	8	80	3	42	3	16	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	10	...	302	15	317
		C	27	1	125	3	142	2	84	3	99	...	25	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	10	516
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of admissions	...	184	10	210	7	186	6	101	3	107	...	33	...	4	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	10	...	844	28	872
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	...	39	...	65	...	52	3	63	2	46	...	13	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	285	6	291
27	Ráwalpindi	A	44	7	8	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	12	67
		B	257	10	78	6	38	4	14	1	2	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	14	1	420	23	443
		C	51	1	138	2	178	2	54	...	73	...	30	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	7	537
		D	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions	...	353	18	224	11	218	8	71	1	76	...	35	1	13	1	...	...	4	1	3	...	14	1	1,011	42	1,053
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	60	4	94	3	57	4	85	...	123	2	90	1	37	1	...	...	7	1	4	...	4	1	551	17	578
28	Hazára	A	34	2	6	...	4	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	47	9	56
		B	72	...	26	...	32	2	10	1	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	156	4	160
		C	13	...	47	1	30	1	29	1	22	...	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	3	169
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions	...	119	2	79	1	66	9	43	3	23	...	25	1	7	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	372	16	388
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	8	...	3	...	5	1	13	...	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	39	2	41
29	Peshápwar	A	48	4	7	1	16	1	203	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	11	285
		B	125	4	82	3	66	3	125	...	16	2	24	1	3	...	...	...	48	1	9	...	18	...	516	14	530
		C	39	...	70	5	139	4	64	...	91	...	21	1	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	10	446
		D	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions	...	212	8	160	9	221	8	393	5	108	2	45	2	13	...	2	...	48	1	9	...	18	...	1,229	35	1,264
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	16	...	28	4	88	3	100	2	47	1	11	1	9	...	1	...	11	...	5	...	6	...	322	11	333
30	Kohát	A	6	1	9	3	2	...	20	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	4	47
		B	41	...	51	8	23	3	9	2	4	4	3	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	4	...	146	17	163
		C	...	...	119	...	46	...	55	1	31	...	33	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	2	287
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of admissions	...	47	1	179	11	71	3	84	3	43	4	36	1	3	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	4	...	476	23	499
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	5	1	9	...	13	1	10	...	21	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	63	4	67

No. 30—Statement showing the Convicts Admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1886, and those Remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of Sentences—*(concluded)*.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of Sentence.																								
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I — Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.				J				
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		a — For life.		b — For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
31	Bannu	A	10	1	4	...	3	...	47	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	9	73
		B	73	2	26	1	35	3	16	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	2	2	2	...	8	...	167	9	176
		C	6	...	7	...	52	1	62	1	60	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	2	202
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of admissions	...	89	3	37	1	91	4	125	9	62	...	11	...	6	1	...	...	2	2	2	...	8	...	433	20	453
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	13	...	5	...	37	1	26	1	51	...	12	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	159	2	161
32	Dera Ismail Khan	A	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		B	41	4	43	...	22	1	30	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	143	5	148
		C	25	..	40	...	108	2	62	...	55	1	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	3	311
		D	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of admissions	...	68	4	84	...	132	3	95	...	57	1	20	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	463	8	471
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	1	1	8	...	54	1	65	...	94	2	37	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	269	5	274
33	Dera Ghâzi Khan	A	10	...	4	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	21
		B	47	...	24	1	22	...	18	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	127	1	128
		C	...	...	22	2	41	1	56	1	60	1	40	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	5	230
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions	...	57	...	50	3	64	1	76	4	71	2	40	...	8	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	372	10	382
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	...	...	5	...	31	...	45	1	71	1	63	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	230	2	232

34	Muzaffargarh	A	19	6	5	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	8	35
		B	52	1	38	...	18	1	53	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	176	2	178
		C	8	...	23	...	100	1	75	...	54	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	1	276
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	79	7	66	1	120	3	129	...	57	...	13	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	478	11	489
	Total remaining on the 31s tDecember	...	4	...	9	1	30	...	4	...	6	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	1	59
	Total	A	691	72	187	28	74	24	331	22	9	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,304	149	1,453
		B	2,843	117	1,647	79	993	71	747	21	118	14	118	9	36	1	11	...	123	9	32	...	106	4	6,774	325	7,099
		C	471	7	1,558	34	2,861	50	2,302	26	1,629	6	718	9	142	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,684	136	9,820
		D	111	...	9	...	19	...	32	..	57	...	68	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	...	302
	GRAND TOTAL ... of admissions ...	...	4,116	196	3,401	141	3,947	145	3,412	69	1,813	23	916	18	184	5	14	...	123	9	32	...	106	4	18,064	610	18,674
	GRAND TOTAL ... of remaining on the 31st December ...	...	360	12	567	26	1.568	51	2,087	41	2,593	32	1,746	42	956	32	88	...	304	42	147	10	44	3	10,460	291	10,751

* A.—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonmen t.
C.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

No. 31.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1886, who had been previously Convicted.

1	2	3			4									5			6					
Serial Number.	JAILS.	Number admitted during the year.			*Number previously convicted.*									Ratio per cent. of column 4 D. to column 3.			*Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).*					
					A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than Twice.		E. Total.						A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissár	517	8	525	33	1	10	...	9	...	52	1	53	10	12	10	8	...	8	...	...	...
2	Rohták	332	9	341	26	...	8	...	3	...	37	...	37	11	...	11	6	...	6	...	...	...
3	Gurgáon	258	11	269	9	1	8	...	3	...	20	1	21	8	9	8	3	1	4	...	...	...
4	Delhi	461	13	474	26	...	13	...	19	...	58	...	58	13	...	12	24	...	24	6	...	6
5	Karnál	253	17	270	26	...	9	1	4	...	39	1	40	15	6	15	4	1	5	...	...	...
6	Umballa	713	18	731	47	1	23	...	4	..	74	1	75	10	5	10	20	3	23	1	...	1
7	Simla	90	3	93	9	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	10	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Dharmsála	201	45	246	8	2	8	...	4	..	20	2	22	10	4	9	3	2	5	...	...	...
9	Hoshiárpur	321	15	336	19	...	7	1	5	...	31	1	32	10	7	10	...	1	1	...	...	...
10	Jullundur	545	23	568	61	1	10	...	8	...	79	1	80	14	4	14	4	...	4	...	...	...
11	Ludhiána	436	22	458	42	1	17	...	7	...	66	1	67	15	5	15	1	...	1	...	...	...
12	Ferozepore	1,043	38	1,081	77	...	16	...	8	...	101	...	101	10	...	9	13	...	13	1	...	1
13	Mooltan	836	22	858	77	...	17	...	10	...	104	...	104	12	...	12	9	...	9	3	...	3
14	Jhang	460	8	468	35	...	12	...	6	...	53	...	53	11	...	11	2	...	2	...	...	...
15	Montgomery	710	12	722	62	1	12	...	6	...	80	1	81	11	8	11	6	...	6	...	...	...
16	Lahore Central	9	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	„ Female	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	„ District	1,214	...	1,214	107	...	45	...	28	...	180	...	180	15	...	15	8	...	8	...	...	...
19	Amritsar	1,091	26	1,117	123	1	54	1	60	...	237	2	239	22	8	21	10	1	11	3	...	3
20	Gurdáspur	373	19	392	27	4	5	...	16	...	48	4	52	13	21	13	3	...	3	...	...	...
21	Siálkot	735	29	764	105	2	29	...	17	...	151	2	153	20	7	20	6	...	6	...	...	...
22	Gujrát	565	15	580	53	1	16	...	8	...	77	1	78	14	7	13	3	...	3	...	...	...
23	Gujránwála	608	17	625	64	1	39	1	10	...	113	2	115	19	12	18	3	1	4	...	...	...
24	Chinawan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	615	27	642	47	...	10	...	5	...	62	...	62	10	...	10	...	1	1	...	...	...
26	Jhelum	844	28	872	52	1	19	...	12	...	83	1	84	10	4	10	1	1	2	...	...	...
27	Rálwalpindi	1,011	42	1,053	77	...	16	...	19	...	112	..	112	11	...	11	6	...	6	1	...	1
28	Hazára	372	16	388	20	...	7	...	1	...	28	...	28	8	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...
29	Peshávar	1,229	35	1,264	129	2	33	...	13	...	175	2	177	14	6	14	10	...	10	...	...	...
30	Kohát	476	23	499	33	...	7	...	6	...	46	...	46	10	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...
31	Bannu	433	20	453	34	...	6	...	2	...	42	...	42	10	...	9	5	...	5	...	...	...
32	Dera Ismail Khan	463	8	471	42	...	3	...	6	...	51	...	51	11	...	11	1	...	1	...	...	...
33	Dera Gházi Khan	372	10	382	23	2	8	...	7	...	38	1	39	10	10	10	4	...	4	...	...	...
34	Muzaffargarh	478	11	489	52	...	18	...	7	...	77	...	77	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	18,064	610	18,674	1,546	21	486	4	313	...	2,345	25	2,370	13	4	13	173	12	185	15	...	15

No. 32.—Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1886.

1	2	3		4		5						6														7	8
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments Inflicted.															
												A		B—By Jail Officers.											C		
														A		B		C		D	E		F				
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Formal warnings by Supdt.		Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio per cent. of column 6 C to column 3.	Ratio per cent. of column 6 D to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1	Hissar	188	3	1	...	12	...	244	...	24	...	...	...	6	...	108	...	5	...	2	159	...	...	...	280	147	1
2	Rohtak	98	1	...	...	23	1	140	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	1	153	1	...	...	182	184	1
3	Gurgaon...	23	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	9	...
4	Delhi	329	10	...	...	7	...	560	...	117	...	11	...	126	...	9	...	62	...	16	399	...	61	...	684	202	2
5	Karnal	110	3	...	...	9	...	115	...	80	...	...	...	13	...	28	...	2	...	11	149	...	1	...	204	181	6
6	Umballa...	352	4	...	...	11	...	457	...	22	...	1	...	28	...	191	...	20	...	3	238	...	10	...	491	138	1
7	Simla	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...
8	Dharmsala	74	12	...	...	3	...	91	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	1	97	...	...	...	110	128	1
9	Hoshiarpur	18	1	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	23	122	...
10	Jullundur	201	7	1	...	20	...	236	13	52	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	166	12	11	123	1	3	...	322	155	4
11	Ludhiana	160	7	1	...	5	...	189	1	26	2	1	...	19	2	...	...	...	...	4	194	1	3	...	224	134	2
12	Ferozepore	307	7	3	...	5	...	62	...	29	...	3	...	24	...	...	...	18	...	18	33	...	3	...	99	31	23
13	Mooltan	463	4	3	...	79	...	2,055	...	152	...	2	...	145	...	...	...	252	...	61	1,476	...	352	...	2,288	400	3
14	Jhang	177	3	1	...	20	...	270	1	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	5	261	1	7	...	321	178	2
15	Montgomery	245	2	2	...	14	...	126	...	33	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	69	...	1	97	...	2	...	176	71	1
16	Lahore Central	1,549	...	3	...	401	...	2,063	1,334	448	...	5	...	179	...	...	...	5	...	72	2,637	...	17	...	2,915	188	3
17	,, Female	...	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	21	...	...	1,293	...	...	1,350	925	...
18	,, District	400	...	1	...	100	...	305	...	92	...	1	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	14	396	...	...	...	408	124	3
19	Amritsar	311	2	1	...	12	...	238	...	31	...	1	...	25	...	...	...	17	...	20	198	...	21	...	282	90	8
20	Gurdaspur	133	4	...	...	28	...	166	...	12	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	17	...	3	183	...	...	...	206	150	1
21	Sialkot	215	7	...	...	155	...	498	...	32	2	...	...	28	...	51	...	46	2	16	533	...	11	...	687	309	2
22	Gujrat	174	2	1	...	44	...	383	...	43	...	1	...	91	...	...	...	97	...	5	271	...	6	...	471	268	1
23	Gujranwala	293	4	5	...	14	...	46	...	42	...	1	...	...	...	74	...	2	...	6	20	...	...	...	103	35	6
24	Chinawan Central	1,809	...	8	...	338	...	541	...	389	...	19	...	213	...	...	...	38	...	160	397	...	447	...	1,274	70	15
25	Shahpur...	175	7	...	...	1	...	99	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	18	...	7	...	10	58	...	...	...	101	55	11
26	Jhelum	194	9	1	...	7	...	228	1	22	1	1	...	8	...	...	...	52	2	10	187	...	...	...	260	128	4
27	Rawalpindi	566	14	1	...	5	...	1,194	8	32	2	1	...	27	2	7	...	2	...	30	1,160	8	5	...	1,242	214	2
28	Hazara	56	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	12	67
29	Peshawar	359	12	...	...	54	...	176	...	31	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	1	...	14	174	...	29	...	261	70	6
30	Kohat	64	6	...	...	1	...	29	1	4	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	3	26	1	...	...	36	51	10
31	Bannu	104	4	1	...	7	...	45	...	58	...	1	...	20	...	12	...	2	...	33	42	...	1	...	111	103	43
32	Dera Ismail Khan	287	9	...	...	127	9	434	11	70	17	...	...	129	8	112	7	27	3	13	338	18	12	1	608	226	2
33	Dera Ghazi Khan	182	4	...	...	16	...	173	...	27	...	1	...	19	...	4	...	34	...	4	121	...	33	...	216	116	2
34	Muzaffargarh	46	1	1	...	...	...	45	...	5	...	1	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	51	108	...
	Total ...	9,680	297	37	...	1,518	10	11,246	1,370	1,930	41	58	...	1,275	49	619	7	1,028	40	549	10,172	1,324	1,024	1	16,146	162	4

Note.—The difference of 21 between columns 4 and 6 A is due—

1st (a).—To 3 recaptured prisoners, 1 at Umballa, 1 at Montgomery and 1 at Chinawan Central Jail who escaped in previous years having been tried and punished in this year (1886)	3	
(b).—To 21 prisoners, 6 at Delhi, 2 at Lahore Central Jail, 13 at Chinawan Central Jail, having been tried and punished by Magistrate for offences relating to work	21	
(c).—To 6 prisoners, 5 at Delhi for smoking and having forbidden articles, and 1 at Dera Ghazi Khan for repeated offences were tried and punished by Magistrate	6	30
2nd (a).—To 4 prisoners who escaped, viz., from Hazara 1, Mooltan 1, Gujranwala 1, and Chinawan Central Jail 1; not having been recaptured and sent up for trial before the close of the year	4	
(b).—To 3 ditto from Gujranwala, having been recaptured and sent up for trial, but not sentenced by the Magistrate ditto	3	
(c).—To 2 attempts to escape from Chinawan Central Jail sent up before the Magistrate but not sentenced ditto	2	9
Difference ...		21

No. 33.—Statement showing the State of Education of the Convicts Imprisoned in, and Released from, the Jails of the Punjab for the Year 1886.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
				Of those in column 3 there were												Of those in column 7 there were when they entered Jail						Of those in column 7 there were when they left Jail					
Serial No.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Hissar	517	8	516	8	1	...	...	...	188	3	23	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	12	...	13	...
2	Rohtak	332	9	329	9	1	...	2	...	98	1	17	...	12	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...
3	Gurgaon	258	11	254	11	1	...	3	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Delhi	461	13	432	13	11	...	18	...	329	10	40	...	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	10	...
5	Karnal	253	17	251	17	2	...	...	...	110	3	22	...	55	...	53	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	7	...
6	Umballa	713	18	694	18	13	...	6	...	352	4	52	...	30	...	29	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	18	...	3	...
7	Simla	90	3	77	3	7	...	6	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Dharamsala	201	45	196	45	4	...	1	...	74	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Hoshiarpur	321	15	304	15	10	...	7	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jullundur	545	23	541	23	3	...	1	...	201	7	37	...	42	...	38	...	4	...	...	...	13	...	22	...	7	...
11	Ludhiana	436	22	418	22	11	...	7	...	160	7	26	...	32	...	28	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	22	...	7	...
12	Ferozepore	1,043	38	1,039	38	4	...	...	...	307	7	37	...	85	...	78	...	7	...	...	...	29	...	37	...	19	...
13	Mooltan	836	22	835	22	1	...	...	...	463	4	46	...	59	...	52	...	6	...	1	...	5	...	43	...	11	...
14	Jhang	460	8	454	8	2	...	4	...	177	3	19	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	15	...	3	...
15	Montgomery	710	12	705	12	1	...	4	...	245	2	15	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	7	...
16	Lahore Central	9	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	1,549	...	95	...	26	...	23	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	15	...
17	" Female	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	146	...	17	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
18	" District	1,214	...	1,207	...	6	...	1	...	400	...	27	...	58	...	54	...	4	...	...	...	18	...	31	...	9	...
19	Amritsar	1,091	26	1,081	26	9	...	1	...	311	2	48	...	60	...	47	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	19	...
20	Gurdaspur	373	19	353	19	16	...	4	...	133	4	22	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	9	...	4	...
21	Sialkot	735	29	734	29	...	...	1	...	215	7	24	...	51	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	6	...
22	Gujrat	565	15	563	15	...	...	2	...	174	2	8	...	7	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...
23	Gujranwala	608	17	606	17	1	...	1	...	293	4	23	...	30	...	23	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	14	...	12	...
24	Chinawan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,809	...	78	...	168	...	46	...	87	...	35	...	33	...	95	...	40	...
25	Shahpur	615	27	610	27	4	...	1	...	175	7	29	...	50	...	46	...	4	...	...	...	21	...	23	...	6	...
26	Jhelum	844	28	836	28	4	...	4	...	194	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Rawalpindi...	1,011	42	1,001	42	7	...	3	...	566	14	134	...	67	...	64	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	39	...	24	...
28	Hazara	372	16	366	16	3	...	3	...	56	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Peshawar	1,229	35	1,222	35	3	...	4	...	359	12	34	...	106	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	22	...	3	...
30	Kohat	476	23	470	23	1	...	5	...	64	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Bannu	433	20	430	20	2	...	1	...	104	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Dera Ismail Khan...	463	8	455	8	4	...	4	...	287	9	51	...	100	...	91	...	5	...	4	...	78	...	14	...	8	...
33	Dera Ghazi Khan...	372	10	364	10	4	...	4	...	182	4	44	...	62	...	53	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	52	...	10	...
34	Muzaffargarh	478	11	472	11	4	...	2	...	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	18,064	610	17,815	610	141	...	108	...	9,080	297	951	17	1,247	2	1,045	2	157	...	45	...	333	...	663	1	251	1

No. 34.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1886, excluding the Cost of Building New Jails, or Additions, Alterations or Repairs.

1	2	3				4				5				6				7							8				9				10	11		
		Average Number of Prisoners.				Rations.				Establishment.				Police Guard.				Hospital Charges.							Clothing.				Contingencies.					Total cost per head of average strength.		
						A	B			A	B			A	B			A	B			C			A	B			A	B						
Serial No.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Grand total expended.			
						Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Hissar	191	12	1	204	3,412	16	12	11	5,609	27	7	11	1,842	9	0	6	158	0	12	5	52	10	8	872	4	4	9	1,549	7	9	6	13,442	66	0	0
2	Rohtak	99	7	1	107	1,817	17	2	3	4,628	43	4	0	828	7	11	10	97	0	14	6	48	8	0	437	4	1	11	664	6	3	3	8,471	79	5	9
3	Gurgaon	23	8	1	32	474	15	4	8	2,978	93	1	0	1,287	40	3	6	129	4	0	6	64	8	0	8	0	4	1	347	10	13	6	5,223	163	11	3
4	Delhi	339	4	3	346	7,157	20	13	10	8,441	24	6	4	1,860	5	6	0	1,060	3	1	0	46	1	5	876	2	8	10	1,032	2	15	9	20,426	59	3	9
5	Karnal	113	17	...	130	1,953	15	0	4	4,829	37	2	4	1,194	9	2	11	133	1	0	4	66	8	0	296	2	4	5	531	4	1	4	8,936	68	11	8
6	Umballa	356	32	3	391	6,868	17	11	3	10,642	27	3	6	2,508	6	6	8	288	0	11	9	57	9	7	806	2	1	3	1,824	4	10	8	22,936	58	13	1
7	Simla	18	1	2	21	571	30	0	10	1,474	70	3	0	948	45	2	3	23	1	1	6	0	0	0	26	1	5	11	302	14	6	1	3,344	162	3	7
8	Dharmsala	86	2	1	89	1,646	18	11	3	4,362	49	0	2	1,632	18	5	5	142	1	9	6	47	5	4	211	2	6	4	416	4	10	9	8,409	94	11	5
9	Hoshiarpur	19	9	7	35	533	19	0	7	2,742	78	5	6	912	26	0	11	34	0	15	7	0	0	0	145	5	2	10	116	3	5	0	4,482	132	14	5
10	Jullundur...	208	1	...	209	3,573	17	1	6	5,842	27	15	2	1,794	8	9	4	108	0	8	3	54	0	0	92	0	7	0	709	3	6	3	12,118	57	15	6
11	Ludhiana...	167	42	4	213	3,338	15	15	7	5,497	25	12	11	1,890	8	14	0	235	1	1	8	58	12	0	313	1	8	0	897	4	3	5	12,170	57	7	7
12	Ferozepore	314	5	7	326	5,299	16	9	9	6,568	20	2	4	1,788	5	7	9	323	0	15	10	40	6	0	1,427	4	7	7	1,234	3	12	7	16,639	51	7	10
13	Mooltan	467	3	5	475	9,790	20	13	3	9,270	19	8	3	2,820	5	15	0	459	0	15	6	91	12	9	1,173	2	7	11	1,257	2	10	4	24,769	52	6	3
14	Jhang	180	24	1	205	4,058	19	14	3	5,962	29	1	3	1,932	9	6	9	276	1	5	6	138	0	0	579	2	13	5	687	3	5	7	13,494	65	14	9
15	Montgomery	247	28	2	277	5,080	18	7	7	7,653	27	10	1	2,070	7	7	7	203	0	11	9	50	12	0	200	0	11	8	777	2	12	11	15,983	57	13	7
16	Lahore Central	1,549	1	...	1,550	32,188	20	12	3	35,867	23	2	3	5,736	3	11	3	3,738	2	6	6	69	3	7	2,465	1	9	5	5,984	3	13	9	85,978	55	7	5
17	" Female	146	...	1	147	2,543	17	6	8	4,813	32	11	10	...	0	0	0	672	4	9	2	51	11	1	139	0	15	3	734	4	15	11	8,901	60	10	10
18	" District	400	2	8	410	7,937	19	11	11	6,551	15	15	8	1,482	3	9	10	709	1	11	8	59	1	4	1,035	2	9	2	883	2	2	6	18,597	45	12	9
19	Amritsar	313	6	4	323	5,921	18	9	0	8,113	25	1	11	2,088	6	7	5	415	1	4	7	83	0	0	303	0	15	3	933	2	14	3	17,773	55	4	5
20	Gurdaspur	137	20	5	162	2,667	16	15	9	5,158	31	13	5	1,782	11	0	0	90	0	8	11	90	0	0	289	1	13	5	552	3	6	6	10,538	65	10	0
21	Sialkot	222	26	7	255	4,589	18	8	1	6,426	25	3	2	1,764	6	14	8	181	0	11	4	60	5	4	506	2	0	8	653	2	8	11	14,119	55	14	10
22	Gujrat	176	29	...	205	3,507	17	1	9	5,726	27	14	11	1,728	8	6	10	300	1	7	5	100	0	0	236	1	2	5	534	2	9	8	12,031	58	11	0
23	Gujranwala	297	28	4	329	6,055	18	10	1	6,879	20	14	6	1,908	5	12	9	579	1	12	2	48	4	0	13	0	0	8	914	2	12	5	16,348	49	14	7
24	Chinawan Central	1,809	...	...	1,809	54,187	29	15	3	34,875	19	4	5	16,055	8	14	0	1,606	0	14	2	50	3	0	1,895	1	0	9	4,893	2	11	3	1,13,511	62	11	10
25	Shahpur	182	30	5	217	4,060	19	2	5	5,873	27	1	0	2,028	9	5	6	128	0	9	5	69	0	0	662	3	2	0	631	2	14	6	13,382	62	2	10
26	Jhelum	203	26	2	231	4,163	18	2	10	5,330	23	1	2	1,860	8	0	10	386	1	10	8	128	10	8	903	3	15	1	1,061	4	9	6	13,703	59	8	1
27	Rawalpindi	580	5	6	591	11,638	19	14	4	10,195	17	4	0	2,700	4	9	1	733	1	3	10	40	11	7	1,901	3	4	0	2,562	4	5	4	29,729	50	8	7
28	Hazara	58	20	1	79	1,500	19	3	8	1,416	17	14	10	1,200	15	3	0	124	1	9	1	24	12	9	545	6	15	10	1,453	18	6	3	6,238	79	4	8
29	Peshawar	371	98	13	482	7,876	16	12	8	8,229	17	1	2	4,128	8	9	0	392	0	13	0	70	6	5	397	0	13	6	1,887	3	14	8	22,909	48	0	0
30	Kohat	70	56	5	131	2,217	17	9	6	4,055	30	15	3	3,168	24	2	11	190	1	7	2	38	0	0	355	2	13		915	6	15	9	10,900	83	15	8
31	Bannu	108	48	7	163	2,537	16	4	2	4,109	25	3	6	1,548	9	7	11	144	0	14	2	36	0	0	315	2	0	4	725	4	7	2	9,378	58	5	3
32	Dera Ismail Khan	296	10	5	311	5,650	18	7	5	8,993	28	14	8	2,457	7	14	5	1,281	4	1	11	44	2	9	343	1	1	11	1,806	5	12	11	20,530	66	5	3
33	Dera Ghazi Khan	186	34	2	222	4,676	21	4	1	6,356	28	10	1	1,512	6	13	0	339	1	8	5	84	12	0	158	0	11	6	823	3	11	4	13,864	62	10	5
34	Muzaffargarh	47	22	2	71	1,473	21	5	7	2,580	36	5	4	1,356	19	1	7	187	2	10	2	93	8	0	89	1	4	8	379	5	5	5	6,064	86	0	9
	Total ...	9,977	656	115	10,748	220,953	20	12	5	2,58,041	24	0	2	79,805	7	6	9	15,862	1	7	7	59	10	1	20,010	1	14	1	40,664	3	12	6	6,35,335	59	5	6

No. 35.—Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7													8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.														Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
						A	On Prison Duties.					On Jail Buildings.				K	L					
												Additions and alterations.		New Jails.			Public Works.					
							B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J		a	b				
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison-clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jails.	Other extramural labour.	Average number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals, or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7 K).
1	Hissár	2	190	3	3	...	9	16	12	23	4	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	5	8	63
2	Rhotak	2	97	2	...	...	...	11	9	14	16	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	11	47
3	Gurgáon	1	21	1	...	...	...	3	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	14	33
4	Delhi	2	337	23	4	...	8	37	8	61	5	...	20	...	...	171	...	...	...	2	11	51
5	Karnál	3	110	2	2	...	3	11	11	14	8	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	3	10	55
6	Umballa	4	351	5	11	...	3	36	27	70	23	...	24	...	...	160	...	...	...	1	10	46
7	Simla	1	15	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	27	47
8	Dharmsála	2	83	3	...	...	...	8	1	16	1	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	10	65
9	Hoshiárpur	2	17	...	...	...	..	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	12	65
10	Jullundur	5	203	2	...	...	1	15	8	18	4	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	3	...	7	76
11	Ludhiána	3	164	4	...	...	3	19	9	17	6	...	1	...	...	105	...	...	...	2	12	64
12	Ferozepore	5	309	7	2	...	3	25	10	15	8	...	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	1	8	78
13	Mooltan	3	462	5	3	...	22	44	36	42	23	...	2	...	...	288	...	...	...	5	10	62
14	Jhang	1	179	2	2	...	...	19	5	32	7	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	11	63
15	Montgomery ...	4	245	3	...	...	7	38	31	29	15	...	...	...	...	122	...	...	..	3	16	50
16	Lahore Central ...	1	1,546	54	14	...	22	140	35	284	38	...	...	...	...	959	...	...	...	1	9	62
17	,, Female ...	3	143	13	1	...	5	12	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	3	8	76
18	,, District ...	6	394	12	10	...	8	37	26	58	57	...	...	...	...	186	...	...	4	2	9	47
19	Amritsar	11	301	5	36	..	2	24	17	33	11	...	...	...	...	207	...	3	4	1	8	69
20	Gurdáspur	3	134	1	...	...	...	14	5	20	8	...	2	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	10	63
21	Siálkot	9	213	3	...	...	4	20	8	35	9	...	...	...	...	137	...	...	...	2	9	64
22	Gujrát	4	171	2	...	...	1	15	11	21	8	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	1	1	9	65
23	Gujránwála ...	3	294	12	12	...	...	29	17	36	19	...	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	10	57
24	Chináwan Central ...	...	1,809	32	98	...	57	108	25	130	17	...	...	...	...	...	1,333	...	3	3	6	...
25	Shahpur	6	176	2	...	...	1	20	8	36	12	...	10	...	...	87	...	...	...	1	11	49
26	Jhelum	6	197	3	...	...	...	22	9	45	25	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	11	49
27	Ráwalpindi	7	573	18	17	...	16	55	20	95	8	...	...	...	...	345	...	...	6	3	10	60
28	Hazára	3	55	4	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	22	...	20	15
39	Pesháwar	19	351	4	2	..	17	52	7	80	23	...	...	...	...	186	...	...	...	5	15	53
30	Kohát	4	66	2	...	...	...	9	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	14	67
31	Bannu	7	101	3	...	...	...	16	10	9	3	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	16	62
32	D. I. Khán	4	292	28	...	...	28	27	6	20	4	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	10	9	61
33	D. G. Khán	2	185	4	...	...	8	20	7	28	6	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	4	11	61
34	Muzaffargarh ...	2	45	2	...	...	...	7	8	5	1	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	16	49
	Total ...	140	9,829	266	217	...	28	926	400	1,298	377	...	59	...	...	4,764	333	3	43	2	9	48

No. 36.—Statement showing the net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1886.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	
Serial No.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement 34).		Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement 34).		Total cash earnings.		Average cash earnings per head of average strength.		Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).		Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
1	Hissár	13,442	0	66	0	2,888	9	14	3	10,553	7	51	13
2	Rohtak	8,471	0	79	6	3,037	3	28	6	5,433	13	51	0
3	Gurgáon	5,223	0	163	11	310	8	9	11	4,912	8	154	0
4	Delhi	20,426	0	59	4	5,546	13	16	0	14,879	3	43	4
5	Karnál	8,936	0	68	12	1,938	14	14	15	6,997	2	53	13
6	Umballa	22,936	0	58	13	2,110	12	5	6	20,825	4	53	7
7	Simla	3,344	0	162	4	688	2	32	12	2,655	14	129	8
8	Dharmsála	8,409	0	94	11	572	5	6	7	7,836	11	88	4
9	Hoshiárpur ...	4,482	0	132	14	198	5	5	11	4,283	11	127	3
10	Jullundur	12,118	0	57	15	7,155	13	34	4	4,962	3	23	11
11	Ludhiána	12,170	0	57	8	2,324	7	10	15	9,845	9	46	9
12	Ferozepore ...	16,639	0	51	8	4,112	13	12	10	12,526	3	38	14
13	Mooltan	24,769	0	52	6	3,396	7	7	2	21,372	9	45	4
14	Jhang	13,494	0	65	15	1,494	7	7	5	11,999	9	58	10
15	Montgomery ...	15,983	0	57	14	642	8	2	5	15,340	8	55	9
16	Lahore Central ...	85,978	0	55	7	15,396	15	9	15	70,581	1	45	8
17	" Female ...	8,901	0	60	11	1,564	15	10	10	7,336	1	50	1
18	" District ...	18,597	0	45	13	2,029	7	4	15	16,567	9	40	14
19	Amritsar	17,773	0	55	4	7,029	5	21	12	10,743	11	33	8
20	Gurdáspur	10,538	0	65	10	2,195	8	13	9	8,342	8	52	1
21	Siálkot	14,119	0	55	15	3,363	8	13	3	10,755	8	42	12
22	Gujrát	12,031	0	58	11	1,500	4	7	5	10,530	12	51	6
23	Gujránwála ...	16,348	0	49	15	2,519	6	7	10	13,828	10	42	5
24	Chináwan Central...	1,13,511	0	62	12	85,734	15	47	6	27,776	1	15	6
25	Shahpur	13,382	0	62	3	2,273	3	10	8	11,108	13	51	11
26	Jhelum	13,703	0	59	8	1,132	6	4	14	12,570	10	54	10
27	Ráwalpindi... ...	29,729	0	50	9	3,587	13	6	1	26,141	3	44	8
28	Hazára	6,238	0	79	5	84	0	1	1	6,154	0	78	4
29	Peshávar	22,909	0	48	0	5,614	7	11	10	17,294	9	36	6
30	Kohát	10,900	0	84	0	847	14	6	7	10,052	2	77	9
31	Bunnu	9,378	0	58	5	1,491	1	9	2	7,886	15	49	3
32	D. I. Khan... ...	20,530	0	66	5	3,037	6	9	12	17,492	10	56	9
33	D. G. Khan ...	13,864	0	62	10	2,304	1	10	6	11,559	15	52	4
34	Muzaffargarh ...	6,064	0	86	1	865	1	12	3	5,198	15	73	14
	Total ...	6,35,335	0	59	5	1,78,989	5	16	10	4,56,345	11	42	11

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

DURING THE

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
1	Hissar ...	... Convicts	199	18	217	188	3	191
		Under-trials ...	24	...	24	12	...	12
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	...	7	1	...	1
		Total ...	230	18	248	201	3	204
2	Rohtak ...	... Convicts	201	13	214	98	1	99
		Under-trials... ...	17	5	22	7	...	7
		Civil Prisoners ...	5	...	5	1	...	1
		Total ...	223	18	241	106	1	107
3	Gurgaon ...	... Convicts	65	6	71	23	...	23
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	65	6	71	32	...	32
4	Delhi ...	... Convicts	501	28	529	329	10	339
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Civil Prisoners ...	10	3	13	3	...	3
		Total ...	511	31	542	336	10	346
5	Karnal ...	... Convicts	208	9	217	110	3	113
		Under-trials... ...	16	...	16	61	1	17
		Civil-Prisoners ...	9	...	9	...	...	...
		Total ...	233	9	242	126	4	130
6	Umballa ...	... Convicts	667	18	685	352	4	356
		Under-trials... ...	30	7	37	32	...	32
		Civil Prisoners ...	12	...	12	3	...	3
		Total ...	709	25	734	387	4	391
7	Simla ...	... Convicts	39	7	46	18	...	18
		Under-trials	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total ...	39	7	46	21	...	21
8	Dharmsala ...	... Convicts	140	20	160	74	12	86
		Under-trials... ..	27	...	27	2	...	2
		Civil Prisoners ...	5	...	5	1	...	1
		Total ...	172	20	192	77	12	89
9	Hoshiarpur ...	... Convicts	50	8	58	18	1	19
		Under-trials... ...	28	8	36	9	...	9
		Civil Prisoners ...	20	5	25	7	...	7
		Total ...	98	21	119	34	1	35
10	Jullundur ...	... Convicts	298	18	316	201	7	208
		Under-trials... ...	14	...	14	1	...	1
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	312	18	330	202	7	209
11	Ludhiana ...	... Convicts	201	23	224	160	7	167
		Under-trials... ...	34	...	34	39	3	42
		Civil Prisoners ...	26	2	28	4	...	4
		Total ...	261	25	286	203	10	213
12	Ferozepore ...	... Convicts	403	9	412	307	7	314
		Under-trials... ...	15	...	15	5	...	5
		Civil Prisoners ...	9	...	9	6	1	7
		Total ...	427	9	436	318	8	226

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

YEAR 1886.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
268	1	269	181	2	183	3	...	3	3	...	3
10	...	10	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
280	1	281	186	2	188	3	...	3	3	...	3
125	1	126	65	1	66	2	...	2	...	...	...
8	...	8	10	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
133	1	134	76	1	77	2	...	2	1	...	1
41	...	41	46	...	46	1	...	1	1	...	1
10	1	11	17	...	17	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	1	54	63	...	63	2	...	2	1	...	1
413	10	423	683	13	696	23	...	23	14	1	15
14	...	14	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
430	10	440	690	14	704	23	...	23	14	1	15
131	4	135	48	5	53	1	1	2	3	...	3
27	...	27	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
158	4	162	58	5	63	1	1	2	3	...	3
409	7	416	185	3	188	5	...	5	9	...	9
38	1	39	4	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	2
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
450	8	458	189	4	193	5	...	5	11	...	11
28	...	28	12	1	13	...	...	...	2	...	2
2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	31	13	1	14	...	...	...	2	...	2
84	17	101	70	15	85	3	...	3	4	...	4
8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	18	111	70	15	85	3	...	3	4	...	4
14	1	15	11	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	1	96	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	2	119	12	2	14	...	...	...	...	..	...
296	9	305	63	4	67	2	...	2	5	...	5
3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
299	9	308	64	4	68	2	...	2	5	...	5
195	8	203	162	1	163	4	...	4	4	...	4
34	...	34	11	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
232	8	240	173	2	175	4	...	4	4	...	4
429	9	438	286	2	288	7	...	7	8	...	8
10	...	10	3	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
446	9	455	289	3	292	8	...	8	8	...	8

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

During the

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar ...	... Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rohtak ...	... Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Gurgaon ...	... Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Delhi ...	... Convicts ...	1	1	2	6	...	6	...	...	...
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	1	2	6	...	6	...	...	...
5	Karnal ...	... Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Umballa ...	... Convicts ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
7	Simla ...	... Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Dharmsala ...	... Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	Hoshiarpur	... Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jullundur ...	... Convicts	...	...	...	...3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
11	Ludhiana ...	... Convicts ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
12	Ferozepore ...	... Convicts ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

YEAR 1886—(*continued*).

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
963	667	958	16	...	16	...	...	...	15·96	...	15·71	15·96	...	15·71
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
925	667	922	15	...	15	...	...	...	14·93	...	14·71	14·93	...	14·71
663	1,000	667	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,429	...	1,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	142·86	...	142·86	142·86	...	142·86
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
717	1,000	720	19	...	19	...	...	...	9·43	...	9·43	9·43	...	9·34
2,000	...	2,000	43	...	43	...	...	...	43·48	...	43 48	43·48	...	43·48
2,125	...	2,125	125	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,969	...	1,969	62	...	62	...	...	...	31·25	...	31·25	31·25	...	31·25
2,076	1,300	2,053	70	...	68	...	...	...	42·55	100·00	44·25	42·55	100·00	44·25
1,750	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,054	1,400	2,035	68	...	66	...	...	...	41·67	100·00	43·35	41·67	1 00 00	43·35
436	1,667	469	9	333	18	...	...	...	27·27	...	26·55	27·27	...	26·55
625	...	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
460	1,250	485	8	250	15	...	...	...	23 81	...	23·08	23·81	...	23·08
526	750	528	14	...	14	...	...	...	25·57	...	25·28	25·57	...	25·28
125	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·50	...	62·50	62·50	...	62·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
488	1,000	494	13	...	13	...	...	...	28 42	...	28·13	28·42	...	28·13
667	...	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	111·11	...	111·11	111·11	...	111·11
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
619	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	95·24	...	95·24	95·24	...	95·24
946	1,250	988	41	...	35	...	...	...	54·05	...	46·51	54·05	...	46·51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
910	1,250	955	39	...	34	...	...	...	51·95	...	44·94	51·95	...	44·94
611	2,000	684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
353	2,000	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
313	571	322	10	...	10	...	...	...	24·87	...	24·03	24·87	...	24·03
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
317	971	325	10	...	10	...	...	...	24·75	...	23·92	24·75	...	23·92
1,012	143	976	25	...	24	...	...	...	25·00	...	23·95	25·00	...	23·95
282	333	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
852	200	821	20	...	19	...	...	...	19·70	...	18·77	19·70	...	18·77
932	286	918	23	...	22	..	...	...	26·05	...	25·48	26·05	...	25·48
600	...	800	200	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
909	375	896	25	...	25	...	...	...	25·16	...	25.16	25·16	...	24·54

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

during the

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
13	Mooltan	Convicts	654	33	687	463	4	467
		Under-trials ...	9	15	24	2	1	3
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	4	11	5	...	5
		Total ...	670	52	722	470	5	475
14	Jhang	Convicts	282	15	297	177	3	180
		Under-trials ...	33	...	33	24	...	24
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	315	15	330	202	3	205
15	Montgomery... ...	Convicts	598	30	628	245	2	247
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	28	...	28
		Civil Prisoners ...	6	...	6	2	...	2
		Total ...	604	30	634	275	2	277
16	Lahore Central ...	Convicts	1,617	...	1,617	1,549	...	1,549
		Under-trials	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,617	...	1,617	1,550	...	1,550
17	Lahore Female ...	Convicts	...	260	260	...	146	146
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Total ...	...	260	260	...	147	147
18	Lahore District ...	Convicts	565	...	565	400	...	400
		Under-trials	20	...	20	2	...	2
		Civil Prisoners ...	15	...	15	8	...	8
		Total ...	600	...	600	410	...	410
19	Amritsar	Convicts	383	16	399	311	2	313
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total ...	383	16	399	321	2	323
20	Gurdaspur	Convicts	209	14	223	133	4	137
		Under-trials ...	27	7	34	19	1	20
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	4	1	5
		Total ...	236	21	257	156	6	162
21	Sialkot	Convicts	425	21	446	215	7	222
		Under-trials ...	16	...	16	25	1	26
		Civil Prisoners ...	11	...	11	7	...	7
		Total ...	452	21	473	247	8	255
22	Gujrat	Convicts	256	7	263	174	2	176
		Under-trials... ...	28	...	28	28	1	29
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	284	7	291	202	3	205
23	Gujranwala... ...	Convicts	366	15	381	293	4	297
		Under-trials... ...	50	...	50	27	1	28
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	...	7	4	...	4
		Total ...	423	15	438	324	5	329
24	Chinawan Central...	Convicts	1,922	...	1,922	1,809	...	1,809
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,922	...	1,922	1,809	...	1,809

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

YEAR 1886—*continued*.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
539	5	544	214	...	214	5	...	5	6	...	6
3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
555	7	562	214	...	214	5	...	5	6	...	6
229	3	232	76	2	78	2	...	2	1	...	1
35	...	35	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265	3	268	79	2	81	2	...	2	2	...	2
304	2	306	143	3	146	3	...	3	4	...	4
37	1	38	16	...	16	1	...	1	...	...	...
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
349	3	352	159	3	162	4	...	4	4	...	4
1,715	...	1,715	2,268	...	2,268	54	...	54	84	...	84
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,716	...	1,716	2,269	...	2,269	54	...	54	84	...	84
...	158	158	...	639	639	...	13	13	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	158	158	...	639	639	...	13	13	..	2	2
477	...	477	551	...	551	12	[illegible]	12	14	...	14
12	...	12	6	...	6	...	...	..	1	...	1
13	...	13	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
502	502	...	560	...	560	12	...	2	16	...	16
355	4	359	353	1	354	5	...	5	12	...	12
2	...	2	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
358	4	362	356	2	358	5	...	5	12	...	12
160	6	166	52	1	53	1	...	1	2	...	2
39	2	41	12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
199	8	207	64	2	66	1	...	1	2	...	2
276	9	285	100	3	103	3	...	3	...	...	...
10	1	11	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
293	10	303	105	3	108	3	...	3	...	...	...
212	5	217	51	1	52	2	...	2	2	...	2
46	1	47	8	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
258	6	264	59	1	60	3	...	3	2	...	2
378	10	388	276	5	281	12	...	12	7	...	... 7
31	...	31	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
416	10	426	285	5	290	12	...	12	7	...	7
1,988	...	1,988	1,897	...	1,897	32	...	32	80	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,988	...	1,988	1,897	...	1,897	32	...	32	80	...	80

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

DURING THE

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
13	Mooltan ...	... Convicts	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
14	Jhang ...	... Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Montgomery...	... Convicts	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
16	Lahore Central	... Convicts	10	...	10	32	...	32	...	...	...
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	10	...	10	32	...	32	...	...	...
17	Lahore Female	... Convicts	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
18	Lahore Districts	... Convicts	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
19	Amritsar ...	... Convicts	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
20	Gurdaspur ...	... Convicts	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
21	Sialkot ...	... Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Gujrat ...	... Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Gujranwala ...	... Convicts	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
24	Chinawan Central ...	Convicts	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

YEAR 1886—(*continued*).

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
462	...	458	11	...	11	...	...	...	12·96	...	12·85	12·96	...	12·85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
455	...	451	11	...	11	...	...	...	12·77	...	12·63	12·77	...	12·63
429	667	433	11	...	11	...	...	...	5·65	...	5·56	5·65	...	5·56
125	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·67	...	41·67	41·67	...	41·67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
391	667	395	10	...	10	...	...	...	9·90	...	9·75	9·90	...	9·75
584	1,500	591	12	...	12	...	...	...	16·33	...	16·19	16·33	...	16·19
571	...	571	36	..	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
578	1,500	585	15	...	14	...	...	...	15·54	...	14·44	14·54	...	14·44
1,464	...	1,464	35	...	35	...	...	...	54·23	...	54·23	54·23	...	54·23
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,464	...	1,464	35	...	35	...	...	...	54·19	...	54·19	54·19	...	54·19
...	4,377	4,377	...	89	89	...	...	...	...	13·70	13·70	...	13·70	13·70
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,347	4,347	...	88	88	...	...	...	...	13·61	13·61	...	13·61	13·61
1,377	...	1,377	30	...	30	...	...	...	35·00	...	35·00	35·00	...	35·00
3,000	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	500·00	...	500·00	500·00	...	500·00
375	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	125·00	...	125·00	125·00	...	125·00
1,366	...	1,366	29	...	29	...	...	...	39·02	...	39·02	39·02	...	39·02
1,135	500	1,131	16	...	16	...	...	...	38·59	...	38·34	38·59	...	38·34
500	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,109	1,000	1,108	16	...	15	...	...	...	37·38	...	37·15	37·38	...	37·15
391	250	387	8	...	7	...	...	...	15·04	...	14·60	15·04	...	14·60
631	1,000	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
410	333	407	6	...	6	...	...	...	12·82	...	12·35	12·82	...	12·35
465	429	464	14	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
425	375	423	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
293	500	295	11	...	11	...	...	...	11·49	...	11·36	11·49	...	11·36
286	...	276	36	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
292	333	293	15	...	15	...	...	...	9·90	...	9·76	9·90	...	9·76
942	1,250	946	41	...	40	...	...	...	23·89	...	23·57	23·89	...	23·57
333	...	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
880	1,000	881	37	...	36	...	...	...	21·60	...	21·28	21·60	...	21·28
1,049	...	1,049	18	...	18	...	...	...	44·22	...	44·22	44·22	...	44·22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,049	...	1,049	18	...	18	...	...	...	44·22	...	44·22	44·22	...	44·22

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

DURING THE

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
25	Shahpur ...	... Convicts	227	6	233	175	7	182
		Under-trials	33	3	36	28	2	30
		Civil Prisoners ...	4	...	4	5	...	5
		Total ...	264	9	273	208	9	217
26	Jhelum ...	... Convicts	292	15	307	194	9	203
		Under-trials... ...	34	3	37	25	1	26
		Civil Prisoners ...	10	...	10	2	...	2
		Total ...	336	18	354	221	10	231
27	Rawalpindi...	... Convicts	659	60	719	566	14	580
		Under-trials ...	8	...	8	5	..	5
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	...	7	6	...	6
		Total ...	674	60	734	577	14	591
28	Hazara ..	... Convicts	12	4	16	56	2	58
		Under-trials... ...	15	...	15	19	1	20
		Civil Prisoners ...	6	...	6	1	...	1
		Total ...	33	4	37	77	3	79
29	Peshawar ...	... Convicts	391	16	407	359	12	371
		Under-trials... ...	113	13	126	95	3	98
		Civil Prisoners ...	9	3	12	12	1	13
		Total ...	513	32	545	466	16	482
30	Kohat ...	... Convicts	86	17	103	64	6	70
		Under-trials... ...	34	4	38	53	3	56
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total ...	120	21	141	122	9	131
31	Bannu ...	... Convicts	75	12	87	104	4	108
		Under-trials... ...	30	...	30	46	2	48
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	6	1	7
		Total ...	105	12	117	156	7	163
32	D. I. Khan ...	... Convicts	454	32	486	287	9	296
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	10	...	10
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	2	9	4	1	5
		Total ...	461	34	495	301	10	311
33	D. G. Khan ...	... Convicts	262	14	276	182	4	186
		Under-trials... ...	18	6	24	33	1	34
		Civil Prisoners ...	18	...	18	1	1	2
		Total ...	298	20	318	216	6	222
34	Muzaffargarh	... Convicts	41	4	45	46	1	47
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	21	1	22
		Civil Prisoners ...	15	5	20	2	...	2
		Total ...	56	9	65	69	2	71
	Grand Total	... Convicts	12,748	768	13,516	9,680	297	9,977
		Under-trials... ...	673	71	744	633	23	656
		Civil Prisoners ...	225	24	249	108	7	115
	Total of all...	...	13,646	863	14,509	10,421	327	10,748

* Note.—One convict in the Bannu Jail and one under-trial

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

YEAR 1886—*continued.*

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
231	12	243	48	4	52	2	...	2	...	...	...
49	1	50	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
283	13	296	53	4	57	2	...	2	...	...	...
293	8	301	102	10	112	3	...	3	1	...	1
41	4	45	24	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
336	12	348	126	11	137	3	...	3	1	...	1
650	11	661	856	23	879	17	1	18	7	...	7
1	1	2	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
664	13	677	871	23	894	17	1	18	7	...	7
99	3	102	96	4	100	4	...	4	1	...	1
21	3	24	28	...	28	1	...	1	1	...	1
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	6	128	124	4	128	5	...	5	2	...	2
384	13	397	246	11	257	4	...	4	2	1	3
155	7	162	41	1	42	1	...	1	...	...	...
5	1	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
544	21	565	288	12	300	5	...	5	2	1	3
121	8	129	89	8	97	2	...	2	2	...	2
51	1	52	48	3	51	3	...	3	1	...	1
4	2	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
176	11	187	139	11	150	5	...	5	3	...	3
132	9	141	117	2	119	3	...	3	3	...	3
72	3	75	24	...	24	1	...	1	3	...	3
6	1	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
210	13	223	142	2	144	4	...	4	7	...	7
311	11	322	932	31	963	27	1	28	7	...	7
13	1	14	17	...	17	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
328	12	340	950	31	981	28	1	29	7	...	7
224	2	226	140	2	142	4	...	4	...	...	...
67	...	67	9	1	10	...	...	...	1	1	2
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
293	2	295	149	3	152	4	...	4	1	1	2
73	1	74	47	1	48	2	...	2	1	...	1
26	1	27	12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
101	2	103	59	2	61	2	...	2	1	...	1
11,584	347	11,931	10,466	800	11,266	250	16	266	289	4	293
971	33	1,004	354	13	367	11	...	11	11	1	12
123	5	128	11	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	2
12,678	385	13,063	10,831	813	11,644	261	16	277	302	5	307*

in the Lahore District Jail committed suicide.

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

DURING THE

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Shahpur	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Jhelum	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Rawalpindi	Convicts	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
28	Hazara	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Peshawar	Convicts	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
30	Kohat	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Bannu	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
34	Muzaffargarh ...	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	Convicts	24	1	25	83	1	84	...	...	...
		Under-trials	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of all ...		26	1	27	84	1	85	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

YEAR 1886—(*concluded*).

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
274	571	286	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
179	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255	444	263	10	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
526	1,111	552	15	...	15	...	...	...	5·15	...	4·92	5·15	...	4·92
960	1,000	962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
570	1,100	593	14	...	13	...	...	...	4·52	...	4·32	4·52	...	4·32
1,512	1,643	1,515	30	71	31	...	...	...	12·37	...	12·07	12·37	...	12·07
2,800	...	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,509	1,643	1,513	29	71	30	...	...	...	12·13	...	11·84	12·13	...	11·84
1,714	2,000	1,724	71	...	69	...	...	...	17·86	...	17·24	17·86	...	17·24
1,474	...	1,400	53	...	50	...	...	...	52·63	...	50·00	52·63	...	50·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,632	1,333	1,620	66	...	63	...	...	...	26·31	...	25·32	26·31	...	25·32
685	917	693	11	...	11	...	...	...	5·57	83·33	8.08	5·57	83·33	8·08
432	333	429	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
83	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
618	750	622	11	...	10	...	...	...	4·29	62·50	6·22	4·29	62·50	6·22
1,391	1,333	1,386	31	...	29	...	...	...	31·25	...	28·57	31·25	...	28·57
906	1,000	910	57	...	54	...	...	...	18 87	...	17·86	18·87	...	17·86
400	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,139	1,222	1,145	41	...	38	...	...	...	24·59	...	22·90	24·59	...	22·90
1,125	500	1,102	29	...	28	...	...	...	28·85	...	27·77	28·85	...	·77
522	...	500	22	...	21	...	...	...	65·22	...	62·50	65·22	...	62·50
167	...	143	...	..	...	...	...	...	166·67	..	142·86	166·67	..	142 86
910	286	883	26	...	25	...	...	...	44·87	...	42·94	44·87	...	42·94
3,247	3,444	3,253	94	111	95	...	...	...	24·39	...	23·65	24·39	...	23·65
1,700	...	1,700	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,156	3,100	3,154	93	100	93	...	...	...	23·26	...	22 51	23·26	...	22·51
769	500	763	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
273	1,000	294	...	...	...	...	...	..	30·30	1000·00	58·82	30 30	1000·00	58·82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
690	500	685	19	...	18	...	...	...	4·63	166·67	9·01	4·63	166·67	9·01
1,022	1,000	1,021	43	...	43	...	...	...	21·74	...	21·28	21·74	...	21·28
571	1,000	591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
855	1,000	859	29	...	28	...	...	...	14·49	...	14·08	14·49	...	14·08
1,081	2,694	1,129	26	54	27	...	...	...	29·86	13·47	29·37	29·86	13·47	29·37
559	565	559	17	...	17	...	...	...	17·38	43·48	18·29	17·38	43·48	18·29
102	...	96	...	...	...	..	...	...	18·52	...	17·39	18·52	...	17·39
1,039	2,486	1,083	25	49	26	...	...	...	28·98	15·29	28·56	28·98	15·29	28·56

No. 38.—Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners

1	2	3		4		5			6		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissár	1	...	290	6	291	6	297	12	...	12
2	Rohtak	2	...	211	3	213	3	216	7	...	7
3	Gurgáon	9	...	296	14	305	14	319	8	...	8
4	Delhi	2	...	75	2	77	2	79	4	...	4
5	Karnál	14	...	385	20	399	20	419	16	1	17
6	Umballa	32	1	633	10	665	11	676	32	...	32
7	Simla	2	...	10	...	12	...	12	1	...	1
8	Dharmsála	3	...	83	11	86	11	97	2	...	2
9	Hoshiárpur	4	...	327	21	331	21	352	9	...	9
10	Jullundur	...	...	19	1	19	1	20	1	...	1
11	Ludhiána	34	...	557	36	591	36	627	39	3	42
12	Ferozepore	3	2	102	5	105	7	112	5	...	5
13	Mooltán	1	...	69	18	70	18	88	2	1	3
14	Jhang	13	1	405	4	418	5	423	24	...	24
15	Montgomery	16	...	680	9	696	9	705	28	...	28
16	Lahore Central	1	...	3	...	4	...	4	1	...	1
17	" Female	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
18	" District	5	...	31	...	36	...	36	2	...	2
19	Amritsar	6	1	62	1	68	2	70	6	...	6
20	Gurdáspur	7	...	473	23	480	23	503	19	1	20
21	Siálkot	8	1	507	22	515	23	538	25	1	26
22	Gujrát	36	...	681	16	717	16	733	28	1	29
23	Gujránwála	20	1	647	15	667	16	683	27	1	28
24	Chináwán Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	24	1	620	34	644	35	679	28	2	30
26	Jhelum	16	1	496	23	512	24	536	25	1	26
27	Ráwalpindi	5	...	60	3	65	3	68	5	...	5
28	Hazára	27	2	400	18	427	20	447	19	1	20
29	Pesháwar	91	4	1,384	38	1,475	42	1,517	95	3	98
30	Kohát	46	5	593	34	639	39	678	53	3	56
31	Bannu	28	2	667	31	695	33	728	46	2	48
32	Dera Ismail Khán ...	13	...	198	3	211	3	214	10	...	10
33	Dera Ghází Khán ...	13	...	425	19	438	19	457	33	1	34
34	Muzaffargarh	13	...	554	16	567	16	583	21	1	22
	Total ...	495	22	11,943	457	12,438	479	12,917	633	23	656

Under Trial in the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1886.

7			8			9		10		11		12		
Received.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1886.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
78	1	79	166	4	170	24	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	24
102	1	103	94	2	96	12	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4
120	10	130	126	4	130	39	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
15	2	17	47	...	47	1	...	..	...	...	...	14	...	14
231	11	242	146	8	154	4	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	19
406	4	410	231	5	236	4	...	...	...	2	...	22	2	24
6	...	6	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	2	36	51	8	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
148	18	166	168	3	171	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
6	1	7	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1
253	19	272	222	11	233	58	2	..	...	...	...	58	4	62
29	2	31	69	3	72	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
50	10	60	17	4	21	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
204	2	206	186	3	189	1	...	...	...	1	...	26	...	26
458	6	464	210	2	212	4	1	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	9	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	*1	...	3	...	3
32	1	33	30	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
301	17	318	136	4	140	1	...	..	...	...	...	42	2	44
321	16	337	178	6	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
414	9	423	257	6	263	8	...	...	...	...	...	38	1	39
243	3	246	305	11	316	97	1	...	...	...	...	22	1	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
249	14	263	171	12	183	187	8	...	...	...	...	37	1	38
311	14	325	180	8	188	...	...	...	...	...	.	21	2	23
15	...	15	41	3	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
310	17	327	101	3	104	1	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	14
960	31	991	438	9	447	1	...	...	...	...	...	76	2	78
428	36	464	130	2	132	5	...	...	...	1	...	75	1	76
473	26	499	183	7	190	...	...	...	...	3	...	36	...	36
106	3	109	95	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
250	13	263	148	5	153	...	...	...	...	1	1	39	...	39
264	9	272	230	6	236	60	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
6,827	298	7,125	4,396	141	4,537	516	19	...	...	11	1	688	20	708

* Committed suicide.

No. 39.—Statement of Deeds Registered in all the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
		Registrations affecting									
		Compulsory.									
Name of Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift, Section 17 *a*.	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments, Section 17, clause *b* and *c*.	Perpetual leases, Section 17*a*.	All leases (other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17*d*.	Total of compulsory Registration	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
									Rs.	A.	P.
Hissár	8	45	364	590	18	50	82	1,149	2,872	8	0
Rohtak	6	58	347	639	40	...	10	1,094	2,732	8	0
Gurgáon	8	19	256	410	19	4	16	724	1,809	8	0
Delhi	5	82	937	1,367	57	4	85	2,532	6,330	0	0
Karnál	6	26	365	421	22	...	34	868	2,168	8	0
Umballa	11	58	859	1,322	40	...	71	2,350	5,842	8	0
Simla	4	2	68	61	18	...	4	153	382	8	0
Kángra	16	63	358	534	18	5	5	983	2,457	8	0
Hoshiárpur	11	90	906	2,787	78	8	51	3,920	9,797	8	0
Jullundur	9	82	965	1,680	79	11	55	2,872	7,177	8	0
Ludhiána	7	52	582	1,332	14	2	12	1,994	4,985	0	0
Ferozepore	12	35	638	1,644	46	34	33	2,430	6,075	0	0
Mooltán	8	24	656	1,008	122	4	27	1,841	4,607	8	0
Jhang	6	4	246	561	33	...	24	868	2,168	0	0
Montgomery	6	3	68	210	14	1	...	296	734	8	0
Lahore	7	54	1,033	2,201	62	1	86	3,437	8,597	8	0
Amritsar	6	75	1,368	2,553	63	4	138	4,201	10,502	8	0
Gurdáspur	8	21	479	1,433	21	...	19	1,973	4,932	8	0
Siálkot	10	52	600	2,432	30	2	63	3,179	7,944	0	0
Gujrát	5	48	359	712	...	...	4	1,123	2,807	8	0
Gujranwála	6	22	432	700	18	...	6	1,178	2,940	0	0
Sháhpur	5	41	228	464	15	...	10	758	1,892	8	0
Jhelum	6	67	635	681	33	...	...	1,416	3,540	0	0
Ráwalpindi	11	35	1,027	1,000	27	5	8	2,102	5,251	8	0
Hazára	5	3	212	268	2	...	..	485	1,212	8	0
Peshávar	9	31	701	1,123	84	...	67	2,006	5,015	0	0
Kohát	4	6	55	52	1	...	...	114	285	0	0
Bannu	6	7	331	525	16	...	8	887	2,217	8	0
Dera Ismail Khán	7	5	344	388	31	...	11	779	1,947	8	0
Dera Gházi Khán	6	5	368	763	30	...	17	1,183	2,955	0	0
Muzaffargarh	5	12	281	486	14	...	2	795	1,985	0	0
Office of Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	229	1,127	16,068	30,347	1,065	135	948	49,690	1,24,166	0	0

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1886-87.

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY: BOOK I.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			19
Optional.										
Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgages of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year or less Section 18c and leases exempted under the provisions of Section 17.	Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts and awards of arbitrators.	Certified copies and orders of Courts and awards of arbitrators.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Total value of immoveable property transferred.
							Rs.	A.	P.	
112	482	5	1	...	1	601	300	8	0	5,51,309
139	299	9	3	...	...	450	225	0	0	4,44,926
154	291	6	22	...	...	473	236	8	0	3,39,020
226	480	1	59	2	10	778	389	8	0	23,85,289
132	176	11	8	...	2	329	164	8	0	3,94,295
314	464	7	3	1	1	790	394	0	0	13,47,715
8	5	...	...	3	...	16	8	0	0	6,08,602
99	129	6	...	...	...	234	117	8	0	4,04,227
338	865	8	5	...	5	1,221	610	0	0	16,24,901
108	135	9	3	...	2	257	129	0	0	12,92,801
82	105	2	3	...	...	192	95	0	0	10,34,036
182	436	31	3	...	...	652	326	0	0	13,33,895
64	171	20	2	1	2	260	131	8	0	13,33,111
25	37	8	...	...	1	71	35	8	0	4,13,236
3	7	2	...	...	...	12	8	0	0	2,06,410
84	183	6	8	...	...	285	142	8	0	22,01,237
360	682	30	4	...	4	1,076	538	0	0	22,24,198
88	235	7	7	...	...	337	168	8	0	8,78,513
79	275	6	2	...	...	362	185	0	0	13,86,090
55	53	...	...	...	...	108	54	0	0	4,28,096
20	47	18	...	...	...	85	42	8	0	5,04,016
21	29	1	...	...	...	51	25	8	0	3,35,771
78	81	3	...	...	...	162	81	0	0	5,40,894
145	116	3	...	...	...	264	134	0	0	15,45,101
17	13	...	...	...	...	30	17	0	0	2,30,72
93	119	7	24	...	...	243	121	8	0	12,65,623
10	1	...	...	...	...	11	5	8	0	60,921
43	73	...	3	...	...	119	59	8	0	4,02,046
7	10	5	...	1	...	23	11	8	0	3,86,111
38	50	6	...	...	...	94	47	0	0	5,43,732
5	17	...	...	...	4	26	13	8	0	4,01,399
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,129	6,066	217	160	8	32	9,612	4,817	0	0	2,70,48,245

No. 39.—Statement of Deeds Registered in all the

1	20	21	22	23	24			25	26	27
	Registration affecting Moveable Property, Book IV.									
Name of Office.	Instruments purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish any right, title or interest to immoveable property, Section 18 (d).	Obligation for the payment of money, Section 18 (f).	All other documents registered under Section 18, clause (f).	Total of registrations in Book No. IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Number of sealed Wills deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.
					Rs.	A.	P.			
Hissár	39	189	319	547	547	0	0	...	2	...
Rohtak	17	204	131	352	352	0	0	...	4	...
Gurgáon	63	227	168	458	461	0	0	1	4	...
Delhi	122	382	333	837	837	0	0	...	37	...
Karnál	74	147	85	306	306	0	0	...	7	...
Umballa	72	183	514	769	770	0	0	...	45	...
Simla	14	9	33	56	56	0	0	...	3	...
Kángra	10	23	277	310	310	0	0	...	7	...
Hoshiárpur	48	28	239	315	316	8	0	1	36	...
Jullundur	32	39	178	249	248	0	0	...	44	...
Ludhiána	4	32	249	285	285	0	0	...	18	...
Ferozepore	44	324	375	743	743	0	0	...	24	...
Mooltán	54	146	338	538	540	0	0	...	20	...
Jhang	14	18	201	233	233	0	0	...	8	...
Montgomery	...	44	102	146	146	0	0	1	6	...
Lahore	43	126	284	453	453	0	0	3	29	...
Amritsar	89	138	361	588	588	0	0	2	43	...
Gurdáspur	9	33	127	169	169	0	0	...	14	...
Siálkot	13	29	180	222	223	0	0	...	4	...
Gujrát	...	46	109	155	155	0	0	...	3	...
Gajránwála	2	8	118	128	128	0	0	1	9	...
Sháhpur	18	15	26	59	59	0	0	...	2	...
Jhelum	6	46	381	433	433	0	0	...	11	...
Ráwalpindi	31	40	447	518	518	0	0	1	18	...
Hazára	...	5	11	16	16	0	0	...	...	...
Peshâwar	23	121	212	356	356	0	0	...	8	...
Kohát	4	5	33	42	43	8	0	...	3	...
Bannu	9	25	154	188	188	0	0	...	3	...
Dera Ismail Khán	3	36	143	182	182	0	0	...	4	...
Dera Ghâzi Khàn	9	36	78	123	123	0	0	...	9	...
Muzaffargarh...	8	26	152	186	186	0	0	2	2	...
Office of Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	874	2,730	6,358	9,962	9,971	0	0	12	427	...

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1886-87—*concluded.*

28	29	30	31	32	33			34			35		
Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees including the entries in columns 10, 18 and 24 and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 26 and 27.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total expenditure.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	4	34	208	3,728	0	0	1,567	2	3	2,558	15	4
...	...	4	7	149	3,325	8	0	1,088	8	0	1,977	7	11
...	...	2	6	158	2,523	0	0	1,233	12	6	2,377	15	4
...	...	4	88	372	7,704	8	0	3,777	8	0	4,998	5	3
...	...	7	15	124	2,667	0	0	1,117	7	6	1,924	10	11
10	16	28	40	304	7,186	8	0	3,255	0	0	4,060	10	9
...	...	1	47	34	458	8	0	293	0	0	814	7	2
...	...	3	7	163	2,913	0	0	1,004	8	0	2,910	9	3
4	...	28	4	478	10,868	0	0	3,360	8	0	5,917	12	0
1	1	13	10	472	7,730	8	0	2,505	0	0	3,852	11	9
2	...	15	7	269	54,37	0	0	1,628	8	3	2,333	9	10
...	...	3	3	417	7,240	0	0	3,097	4	6	3,902	15	3
5	13	11	25	191	5,359	0	0	2,143	10	0	3,809	0	11
...	...	2	1	74	2,468	8	0	820	3	6	1,528	15	5
2	...	3	2	46	912	8	0	481	10	7	1,467	2	6
2	2	11	31	461	9,309	0	0	3,601	6	0	4,937	1	9
2	1	4	27	416	11,800	8	0	4,195	0	0	5,064	0	9
...	...	19	5	348	5,326	0	0	1,880	8	0	2,298	11	11
...	...	6	5	239	8,368	0	0	2,300	8	0	3,934	8	7
2	...	2	3	104	3,028	8	0	978	8	0	2,052	9	2
...	2	16	5	76	3,146	8	0	996	0	0	1,929	7	10
...	1	1	4	152	1,985	0	0	541	0	0	1,261	0	6
...	1	7	5	140	4,098	0	0	1,330	0	0	1,815	8	9
2	1	14	17	203	5,975	8	0	2,023	0	0	4,035	11	4
...	...	...	2	25	1,245	8	0	308	8	0	1,132	2	9
...	1	8	9	175	5,524	8	0	2,209	0	0	4,427	14	0
...	...	...	...	6	346	0	0	134	0	0	635	5	5
...	...	7	4	47	2,477	0	0	715	8	0	1,696	11	0
2	12	16	12	37	2,157	0	0	830	13	0	2,145	8	9
1	...	3	14	51	3,161	0	0	867	0	0	1,751	0	8
1	1	1	7	20	2,192	8	0	710	0	0	1,481	7	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,576	3	4
36	52	243	446	5,959	1,40,662	0	0	50,994	6	1	1,04,610	7	8

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1886-87.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening Balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance at the end of 1886-87.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar.	Hissár	II	14,167	14,038	16,760	18,157	12,641
	Sirsa	II	12,292	18,296	21,038	30,800	8,534
	Hánsi	II	12,656	10,390	12,523	14,656	8,257
	Bhawáni	II	33,762	40,748	44,479	45,506	39,721
	Fatehabad	II	2,992	1,647	1,889	2,142	1,394
	Ellenabad	II	4,131	2,796	1,054	1,405	2,445
	Rania	II	4,626	1,158	1,100	1,203	1,055
	Rori	II	3,063	701	517	509	709
Rohtak.	Rohtak	II	15,160	2,261	16,146	13,051	5,356
	Beri	II	9,695	3,536	9,227	8,271	4,492
	Jhajjar	II	11,242	375	9,542	8,309	1,608
	Bahádargarh	II	6,674	1,469	5,313	4,850	1,932
	Kharkhanda	II	4,144	509	1,860	2,081	288
	Gohana	II	6,738	3,305	6,491	5,999	3,797
Gurgaon.	Rewári	II	23,972	15,079	52,255	53,618	13,716
	Farukhnagar	II	8,738	3,918	7,614	10,093	1,439
	Palwal...	II	10,635	1,775	10,951	11,212	1,514
	Ferozepore	II	8,235	3,357	7,517	7,140	3,734
	Sohna	II	7,374	2,055	5,734	4,494	3,295
	Hodal	II	6,453	1,549	2,745	2,978	1,316
Delhi.	Delhi	I	1,73,393	2,88,691	4,50,780	4,14,802	3,24,669
	Sonepat	II	13,077	3,003	11,812	12,191	2,624
	Bhallabgarh	II	5,821	968	5,134	4,210	1,892
	Faridabad	II	7,427	586	4,929	4,470	1,045
	Najafgarh *	III	3,999	435	9	444	...
Karnal.	Karnál	II	22,528	4,284	23,097	25,706	1,675
	Panipat	II	25,651	12,136	24,440	23,919	12,657
	Kaithal	II	14,754	4,212	16,297	14,392	6,117
	Pundri *	III	4,977	924	...	924	...
	Kunjpura *	III	4,725	1,420	...	1,420	...
Umballa.	Umballa	II	26,777	20,323	36,712	35,784	21,251
	Jagádri	II	12,300	16,589	22,658	24,626	14,621
	Sadhaura	II	10,794	3,532	6,016	5,977	3,571
	Rupar	II	10,326	726	6,423	5,780	1,369
	Boriya	II	7,411	2,505	4,018	3,968	2,555
	Thanesar	II	6,005	927	4,558	4,581	904
	Shahabad	II	10,218	5,572	6,006	6,759	4,819
	Ladwa	II	4,061	6,965	4,418	2,831	8,552
Simla.	Simla	I	12,305	1,05,320	3,60,614	3,57,799	1,08,135
	Kasumti		424	1,417	3,154	4,147	424
Kangra.	Dharmsala	I	3,839	1,107	7,677	6,118	2,666
	Nurpur	II	5,744	1,686	11,086	10,889	1,883
	Jowalamukhi	II	2,424	967	2,451	2,591	827
	Haripur	II	2,174	2,892	1,829	2,259	2,462
	Tira Sujánpur	II	3,431	285	2,076	2,025	336
	Kangra	II	5,387	2,367	5,604	5,599	2,372
Hoshiarpur.	Hoshiárpur	II	20,638	14,446	40,322	44.117	10,651
	Urmar Tanda...	II	10 295	382	5,282	4,854	810
	Mokerián Tickowal	II	4.116	1,357	2,679	2,760	1,276
	Dasuya Kaithán ...	II	6,248	59	2,526	2,467	118
	Anandpur	II	5,878	313	2,492	2,145	660
	Hariana	II	6,472	11	3,003	2,914	100
	Una	II	4,389	395	2,271	2,030	636
	Miáni	II	6,499	580	1,525	1,291	814
	Gurdiwála	II	3,438	778	2,068	2,388	458
	Garhshankar	II	5,278	212	2,490	2,162	540

* These Municipalities have since been abolished.

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1886-87—(*continued*).

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening Balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance at the end of 1886 87.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jullundur.	Jullundur	II	42,651	15,070	49,556	49,460	15,166
	Kartárpur	II	9,260	1,650	7,167	6,823	1.994
	Alwalpur	II	3.802	412	2,196	1,979	629
	Banga	II	4,565	1,147	5,041	4,133	2,055
	Nawashahr	II	4,960	1,260	3,520	3,964	816
	Rahon	II	11.736	818	12,379	11,876	1,321
	Phillour	II	7,107	4,278	7,051	9,397	1,932
	Nurmahal	II	8,161	2,256	6,474	6,120	2,610
	Mahatpur *	III	6 011	1,975	359	2,334	...
	Nakodar	II	8,486	1,704	7,634	6,533	2,805
	Adampur *	III	2,572	63	562	625	...
Ludhiana.	Ladhiána	II	44,163	74,114	83,284	80,667	76,731
	Jagraon	II	16,873	355	10,112	10,005	462
	Rai Kot	II	9,219	171	4,153	3,851	473
	Machiwara	II	5,967	91	3,680	2,916	855
	Khanna	II	3,988	817	4,311	3,793	1,335
Ferozepore.	Ferozepore	II	20,870	8,423	41,683	45,205	4,901
	Zira	II	3,492	358	2,404	2,513	249
	Muktsar	II	3,125	3,063	3,073	3,168	2,968
	Dharmkot	II	6,007	234	2,386	2,264	356
	Makhu	II	1,658	381	884	948	317
	Mogah	II	6,430	225	983	749	459
	Madki	II	3,752	388	610	551	447
	Fázilka	II	6,851	15,620	12,873	14,818	13,675
Mooltan.	Mooltan	I	68,674	3,370	1,23,063	1,23,293	3,140
	Shujabad	II	6,458	3,431	8,641	7,652	4,420
	Kahror	II	4,804	889	4,724	3,542	2,071
	Talamba	II	2,231	483	1,633	1,130	986
	Jalalpur	II	3,875	1,211	3,222	3,862	571
	Dunyapur	II	2,041	160	1,424	994	590
Jhang.	Jhang *cum* Maghiana ...	II	21,629	8,712	34,820	32,257	11,275
	Chiniot	II	10,731	4,150	9,027	8,131	5,046
	Shorkot *	III	2,283	482	...	482	...
	Ahmadpur *	III	2,338	1,933	...	1,933	...
Montgomery.	Montgomery	II	3,178	2,919	5,656	7,461	1,114
	Kamalia	II	7.594	1,800	5,932	6,548	1,184
	Pakpattan	II	5 993	994	5,617	5,985	626
	Syadwala *	III	3 389	106	20	126	...
	Dipalpur *	III	3,435	532	70	602	...
Lahore.	Lahore	I	1,38,878	1,51,267	3,33,411	4,04,338	80,340
	Kasur	II	17,336	20,733	22,835	35,517	8,051
	Khem Karan	II	5,516	4,157	3,975	6,588	1,544
	Chunian	II	8,122	4,028	6,603	7,459	3,172
	Sharakpur	II	4,595	185	3,183	3,086	282
	Patti	II	6,407	3,833	3,383	4,593	2,623
	Khudian	II	2,917	117	1,088	984	221
Amritsar.	Amritsar	I	1,50,665	94,925	3,08,282	3,27,286	75,921
	Jandiala	II	6,535	3,065	5,426	5,866	2,625
	Majitha	II	6,053	1,116	1,853	2,190	779
	Rámdás *	III	4,498	460	338	798	...
	Tarn Táran	II	3,210	438	5,232	5,295	375
	Vairowal	II	5,409	108	1,803	1,771	140

* These Municipalities have since been abolished.

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1886-87—(*continued.*)

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1886-87.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gurdaspur.	Dalhousie	I	870	699	9,153	8,392	1,460
	Gurdáspur	II	4,513	874	19,965	19,497	1,342
	Batála	II	24,281	16,074	27,454	30,073	13,455
	Dinánagar	II	5,589	947	7,675	8,089	533
	Kalanour	II	4,962	441	3,192	3,210	423
	Pathánkot	II	4,344	2,160	6,117	6,563	1,714
	Narot *	II	3,706	2,261	...	2,261	...
	Sujánpur	II	6,039	96	3,881	3,778	199
	Nainakot *	III	1,452	70	...	70	...
	Sirigobindpur	II	4,247	4,863	5,145	4,949	5,059
	Bahrampur	III	2,682	495	...	495	...
	Dera Nanak	II	5,956	999	5,915	6,252	662
	Darman *	III	1,618	196	...	196	...
	Saku Bhak *	III	3,355	2,267	...	2,267	...
	Fattehgarh *	III	4,078	33	...	33	...
	Shahpur *	III	1,258	151	...	...	151
Sialkot.	Siálkot	II	45,762	35,183	61,793	65,173	31,803
	Jamki	II	4,157	1,031	2,682	2,766	947
	Daska	II	5,525	919	2,826	2,474	1,271
	Zaffarwal	II	4,978	193	4,825	4 851	167
	Killa Sobha Singh	II	4,521	809	3,396	3,637	558
	Pasrur	II	8,378	1,971	5,198	5,707	1,462
	Narowal	II	4,558	1,403	3,840	3,496	1,747
	Mitranwali *	III	3,730	2	...	2	...
Gujrat.	Gujrát	II	17,815	3,144	26,198	26,147	3,195
	Jalálpur	II	12,839	3,974	8,785	9,294	3,465
	Kunjá	II	5,799	2,170	1,764	1,920	2,014
	Dinga	II	5,015	2,986	2,842	3,341	2,487
Gujranwala.	Gujránwála	II	22,107	34,964	53,128	48,994	39,098
	Wazírabád	II	16,462	7,805	18,584	19,565	6,824
	Rámnagar	II	6,830	2,150	5,496	6,305	1,341
	Akalgarh	II	4,312	1,630	2,150	2,434	1,346
	Eminabád	II	5,886	1,307	2,242	2,193	1,356
	Pindi Bhattián	II	3,528	1,892	1,767	1,034	2,625
	Killa Didar Singh	II	2,822	1,342	1,553	1,475	· 1,420
Shahpur.	Miáni	II	8,069	519	6,282	4,460	2,341
	Sáhiwál	II	8,880	4,776	7,400	9,443	2,733
	Khushál	II	8,989	803	9,310	9,750	363
	Bherá	II	15,165	431	17,494	15,617	2,308
	Sháhpur	II	5,424	408	1,793	1,438	763
	Girot *	III	2,776	58	606	664	...
Jhelum.	Jhelum	II	16,634	2,293	26,608	23,732	5,169
	Pind Dádan Khan	II	16,724	4,006	23,379	23,278	4,107
	Chakwál *	III	5,717	1,951	88	2,039	...
	Talagang *	III	5,915	275	1	276	...
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi	II	51,632	74,795	2,16,016	2,74,835	15,976
	Attock	II	4,210	1,795	2,013	2,864	944
	Murree	I	2,489	8,198	20,055	23,851	4,402
	Hazro	II	7,871	14,527	11,079	13,224	12,382
	Pindigheb	II	8,583	664	2,993	3,342	315
Hazara.	Haripur	II	4,884	4,717	10,726	11,757	3,686
	Abottabád	II	1,371	613	7,416	7,161	868
	Baffa	II	7,927	2,034	3,185	3,444	1,775
	Náwáshahr	II	7,956	736	1,805	2,025	516
Peshawar.	Pesháwar	II	79,982	42,224	1,40,125	1,54,457	27,892
	Shankargarh *	III	1,367	742	151	893	...
Kohat	Kohát	II	13,490	1,399	19,184	16,896	3,687

* These Municipalities have since been abolished.

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1886-87.—(*concluded.*)

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the endof 1886-87.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bannu.	Edwardesabád	II	4,900	2,066	23,930	19,117	6,879
	Lakke	II	4,068	477	3,286	2,354	1,409
	Isá Khel	II	6,692	1,229	4,170	4,141	1,258
	Kalabág	II	6,056	499	5,233	5,148	584
Dera Ismail Khán.	Dera Ismail Khán	II	18,988	6,263	43,593	45,187	4,669
	Kuláchi	II	7,834	4,143	5,892	5,876	4,159
	Bhakkar	II	4,402	2,138	5,751	4,202	3,687
	Leiah	II	5,899	6,255	6,802	10,183	2,874
	Karor	II	2,723	2,080	2,463	1,916	2,627
	Paharpur	III	2,496	308	...	308	...
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Dera Gházi Khán	II	18,935	3,981	41,097	36,030	9,048
	Jampur	II	4,697	531	4,745	4,796	480
	Rajanpur	II	3,927	1,311	4,381	3,338	2,354
	Mithankot	II	3,353	181	2,582	2,430	333
	Dajal Nowshera	II	7,913	940	4,793	4,083	1,650
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh...	II	2,679	2,416	6,889	5,845	3,460
	Khángarh	II	3,417	2,467	5,433	5,498	2,402
	Sháhr Sultán *	III	2,132	728	253	981	...
	Jatoi *	III	2,035	466	324	790	...
	Alipur *	II	2,555	2,984	4,727	3,514	4,197
	Khairpur *	II	2,609	1,054	2,562	1,944	1,672
	Sitpur *	III	2,035	689	257	946	...
	Kinjhar *	III	1,878	126	344	470	...
	Kot Adu *	III	2,574	386	210	596	...
	Dera Din Panáh *	III	1,779	38	155	193	...
	Grand Total ...	†	21,07,077	14,37,031	34,99,994	36,64,538	12,72,487

* These Municipalities have since been abolished.

† Under Class I. 8
,, ,, II. 153
,, ,, III. 28

No. 41.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in acres for the year Kharif 1886 and Rabi 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Cereals and Pulses.											Oil seed.				Fibres.		
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Other cereals.	Gram.	Mung and Mash.	Peas, Moth and other pulses.	Total cerials and pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.
Hissar ...	Irrigated ...	8,420	18,646	3,276	88	1,693	48	...	9,652	87	499	42,409	2	30	34	99	16,237	53	...
	Unirrigated ...	7,075	20,428	14,487	14	1,15,470	4,24,739	1	53,746	52,324	1,71,851	8,60,135	10	13,611	2,504	...	4,340	549	...
	Total ...	15,495	39,074	17,763	102	1,17,163	4,24,787	1	63,398	52,411	1,72,350	9,02,544	12	13.641	2,538	99	20,577	602	...
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	1,392	34,077	13,981	21	141	71	5	4,556	46	247	54,537	...	52	1,756	12,572	5,554	75	2
	Unirrigated ..	258	18,216	10,282	186	1,39,631	1,25,912	61	78,957	47,047	60,100	4,80,650	...	4,164	4,966	2,194	62,854	2,194	7
	Total ...	1,650	52,293	24,263	207	1,39,772	1,25,983	66	83,513	47,093	60,347	5,35,187	...	4,216	6,722	14,766	68,408	2,269	9
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated ...	5	20,126	50,928	32	672	425	3,427	12,335	175	302	88,427	...	109	1,300	508	6,415	173	108
	Unirrigated ...	667	37,329	59,138	1,494	67,290	1,40,066	46,532	89,347	57,372	1,54,669	6,53,904	...	4,730	10,278	1,240	78,141	2,697	59
	Total ...	672	57,455	1,10,066	1,526	67,962	1,40,491	49,959	1,01,682	57,547	1,54,971	7,42,331	...	4,839	11,578	1,748	84,556	2,870	167
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	6,296	55,088	7,329	4,660	543	56	112	10,411	108	989	85,592	...	105	3,128	13,674	8,700	384	...
	Unirrigated ...	1,771	68,480	36,623	4,392	77,676	58,291	661	66,055	19,914	48,866	3,82,729	...	301	9,765	6,695	25,433	2,194	...
	Total ...	8,067	1,23,568	43,952	9,052	78,219	58,347	773	76,466	20,022	49,855	4,68,321	...	406	12,893	20,369	34,133	2,578	...
Karnal ...	Irrigated ...	11,712	81,893	6,022	4,066	855	257	939	4,928	137	1,382	1,12,191	...	12	1,491	6,353	12,078	326	40
	Unirrigated ...	47,614	47,387	9,572	13,534	54,342	44,807	6,821	54,361	12,979	11,698	3,03,115	28	3,006	3,076	2,125	14,861	389	766
	Total ...	59,326	1,29,280	15,594	17,600	55,197	45,064	7,760	59,289	13,116	13,080	4,15,306	28	3,018	4,567	8,478	26,939	715	806
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	6,923	16,469	1,707	2,086	24	44	44	2,105	334	286	30,022	71	9	1,592	6,012	960	14	...
	Unirrigated ...	1,12,753	2,34,483	24,593	88,288	3,321	15,117	11,238	1,39,335	23,760	30,386	6,83,274	3,082	556	28,361	18,665	60,666	1,309	162
	Total ...	1,19,676	2,50,952	26,300	90,374	3,345	15,161	11,282	1,41,440	24,094	30,672	7,13,296	3,153	565	29,953	24,677	61,626	1,323	162
Simla ...	Irrigated ...	488	410	39	143	3	...	41	...	7	4	1,135	...	...	1	10	...	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	493	3,966	1,690	1,502	22	...	3,194	18	480	533	11,898	...	3	14	...	21	...	2
	Total ...	981	4,376	1,729	1,645	25	...	3,235	18	487	537	13,033	...	3	15	10	21	...	2

KANGRA ...	Irrigated ...	68,687	947	215	8,527	82	1	482	...	3,010	619	82,570	...	98	1	2,316	1,263	271	6
	Unirrigated ...	47,397	14,391	8,473	1,20,715	200	14	22,280	9	14,064	16,491	2,44,034	...	8,069	415	3,390	10,927	2,577	155
	Total ...	1,16,084	15,338	8,688	1,29,242	282	15	22,762	9	17,074	17,110	3,26,604	...	8,167	416	5,706	12,190	2,848	161
HOSHIARPORE	Irrigated ...	7,636	5,862	912	2,388	58	2	77	624	36	258	17,853	164	2	643	4,934	240	14	2
	Unirrigated ...	23,271	3,00,990	24,492	1,27,307	42,640	7,353	9,039	95,357	17,940	55,305	7,03,694	3,048	2,279	17,546	33,792	36,308	5,607	106
	Total ...	30,907	3,06,852	25,404	1,29,695	42,698	7,355	9,116	95,981	17,976	55,563	7,21,547	3,212	2,281	18,189	38,726	36,548	5,621	108
JULLUNDUR	Irrigated ...	1,750	97,616	6,923	66,216	2,075	3	139	6,532	366	1,478	1,83,098	92	198	1,422	42.172	22,085	612	...
	Unirrigated ...	4,309	1,62,343	8,531	13,336	11,423	113	738	99,048	16,664	64,741	3,81,282	227	1,862	1,942	5,497	6,218	3,628	...
	Total ...	6,059	2,59,959	15,454	79,552	13,498	116	877	1,05,616	17,030	66,219	5,64,380	319	2,060	3,364	47.669	28,303	4,240	...
LUDHIANA ...	Irrigated ...	60	67,641	5,163	35,941	1,701	4	155	9,034	551	4,500	1,24,750	23	225	3.722	10,209	15,758	1,013	14
	Unirrigated ...	3,599	1,56,440	19,368	12,823	30,713	3,217	327	1,71,854	27,549	72,716	4,98,606	729	144	18,911	3,653	4,916	4,023	66
	Total ...	3,659	2,24,081	24,531	48,764	32,414	3,221	482	1,80,888	28,100	77,216	6,23,356	752	369	22,633	13,862	20,674	5,036	80
FEROZEPORE...	Irrigated ...	6,532	1,73,786	15,090	27,637	46,271	10,758	1,499	56,548	5,257	10,770	3,54,148	29	4,160	4,177	965	12,581	1,143	...
	Unirrigated ...	380	1,46,780	82,283	2,869	2,18,701	74,731	972	2,42,055	21,581	86,119	8,76,471	3	6,183	43,809	8	1,441	1,792	...
	Total ...	6,912	3,20,566	97,373	30,506	2,64,972	85,489	2,471	2,98,603	26,838	96,889	12,30,619	32	10,343	47,986	973	14,022	2,935	...
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated ...	8,943	2,11,352	6,950	397	67,062	10,162	9,044	9,574	720	8,146	3,32,350	1	21,657	3,948	3,087	54,882	18	...
	Unirrigated ...	29	34,106	1,360	10	1,334	703	188	8,434	4,616	28,746	79,526	8	5,381	1,447	...	115	1	...
	Total ...	8,972	2,45,458	8,310	407	68,396	10,865	9,232	18,008	5,336	36,892	4,11,876	9	27,038	5,395	3,087	54,997	19	...
JHANG ...	Irrigated ...	327	1,17,153	8.998	2,830	30,911	839	15,769	739	289	613	1,78,468	6	445	1,584	530	20,154	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	1,915	36,814	2,218	1,229	8,797	2,765	1,021	10,687	17,855	13,323	96,624	148	5,272	80	27	718	...	...
	Total ...	2,242	1,53,967	11,216	4,059	39,708	3,604	16,790	11,426	18,144	13,936	2,75,092	154	5,717	1,664	557	20,872	...	...
MONTGOMERY	Irrigated ...	12,566	1,07,799	13,330	2,420	44,406	394	13,055	6,576	766	6,795	2,08,107	6	6,778	9,651	233	25,950	117	...
	Unirrigated ...	1,721	31,447	2,691	370	3,317	128	118	10,792	6,898	16,411	73,893	2	5,943	67	3	547	3	...
	Total ...	14,287	1,39,246	16,021	2,790	47,723	522	13,173	17,368	7,664	23,206	2,82,000	8	12,721	9,718	236	26,497	120	...
LAHORE ...	Irrigated ...	37,432	3,12,985	27,241	35,648	39,566	607	7,024	23,983	1,953	16,759	5,03,198	...	1,005	10,389	3,210	36,781	435	...
	Unirrigated ...	523	66,110	7,959	2,273	81,018	1,265	9,921	1,01,271	14,245	40,312	3,24,896	...	5,832	31,702	175	20,333	618	...
	Total ...	37,955	3,79,095	35,199	37,921	1,20,584	1,872	16,945	1,25,254	16,198	57,071	8,28,094	...	6,837	42,091	3,385	57,114	1,053	...
AMRITSAR ...	Irrigated ...	28,537	1,65,052	11,004	38,032	6,371	3	17,215	4,683	1,026	1,865	2,73,788	268	909	5,649	19,597	21,431	454	16
	Unirrigated ...	2,039	57,611	10,658	3,714	96,226	189	1,66,053	66,544	17,204	26,535	4,46,773	342	4,716	20,304	1,866	7,482	1,283	407
	Total ...	30,576	2,22,663	21,662	41,746	1,02,597	192	1,83,268	71,227	18,230	28,400	7,20,561	610	5,625	25,953	21,463	28,913	1,737	423

No. 41.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in acres for the year Kharif 1886 and Rabi 1887—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Cereals and pulses.											Oilseeds.				Fibres.		
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Other cereals.	Grams.	Mung and Mash.	Peas, Moth and other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.
Gurdaspur	Irrigated ...	31,689	51,724	8,450	9,879	2,531	4	1,257	2,679	2,552	2,648	1,13,413	918	683	5,822	22,251	7,194	328	...
	Unirrigated ...	35,734	2,45,353	80,583	45,117	44,522	4,350	19,030	70,456	59,974	51,538	6,56,657	6,655	9.510	11,002	31,476	21,680	5,434	...
	Total ...	67,423	2,97,077	89,033	54,996	47,053	4,354	20,287	73,135	62,526	54,186	7,70,070	7,573	10,193	16,824	53,727	28,874	5,762	...
Sialkot	Irrigated ...	54,271	1,91,234	57,109	38,158	21,755	369	4,004	11,482	1,378	10,211	3,89,971	1,539	1.173	7,483	27,338	22,789	1,247	30
	Unirrigated ...	28,375	1,81,550	63,509	26,899	36,744	2,587	17,701	13,931	10,390	35,079	4,16,765	3,863	3,810	10,541	14,268	19,007	2,748	37
	Total ...	82.646	3,72,784	1,20,618	65,057	58,499	2,956	21,705	25,413	11,768	45,290	8,06,736	5,402	4,983	18,024	41,606	41,796	3,995	67
Gujrat	Irrigated ...	8,897	1,20,832	28,664	19,704	16,730	13,499	2,814	2,736	1,767	7,959	2,23,602	781	1,502	2,880	7,150	21,872	536	...
	Unirrigated ...	184	1,72,736	21,131	6,054	46,628	1,26,466	2,204	7,825	2,231	37,922	4,23,381	632	6,019	10,932	245	32,566	997	...
	Total ...	9,081	2,93,568	49.795	25,758	63,358	1,39,965	5,018	10,561	3,998	45,881	6,46,983	1,413	7,521	13,812	7,395	54,438	1,533	...
Gujranwala	Irrigated ...	14,592	1,81,787	51,247	20,892	22,272	2,450	5,958	16,984	3,047	5,686	3,24,915	198	869	12,833	15,843	26,910	365	1
	Unirrigated ...	1,794	33,856	10,328	2,226	59,744	4,373	2,147	20,064	21,017	46,388	2,01,937	616	6,762	4,344	374	7,793	184	8
	Total ...	16,386	2,15,643	61,575	23,118	82,016	6,823	8,105	37,048	24,064	52,074	5,26,852	814	7,631	17,177	16,217	34,703	549	9
Shahpur	Irrigated ...	1,152	1,00,142	6,774	2,295	20.018	10,135	12,501	2,756	160	1,278	1,57,211	9	597	975	1,409	31,338	30	1
	Unirrigated ...	2,107	66,037	2,166	1,796	12,861	71,502	561	5,073	2,661	7,373	1,72,137	115	2,588	2,493	109	21,744	20	...
	Total ...	3,259	1,66,179	8,940	4,091	32,879	81,637	13,062	7,829	2,821	8,651	3,29,348	124	3,185	3,468	1,518	53,082	50	1
Jhelum	Irrigated ...	27	15,772	3,781	2,819	1,521	4,119	1,136	44	14	437	29,670	63	15	67	388	4,655	6	19
	Unirrigated ...	1,463	3,14,082	8,240	2,015	29,317	1,75,435	89	35,427	23,175	56,169	6,45,412	579	356	12,740	119	46,238	1,076	109
	Total ...	1,490	3,29,854	12,021	4,834	30,838	1,79,554	1,225	35,471	23,189	56,606	6,75,082	642	371	12,807	507	50,893	1,082	128
Rawalpindi	Irrigated ...	1,436	7,193	7,398	16,067	323	1,632	3	2	113	1,503	35,670	14	4	121	2,055	5,964	5	...
	Unirrigated ...	130	4,11,714	26,863	43,337	32,203	2,38,466	2,108	19,245	29,580	78,129	8,81,772	32	1,163	23,091	11	47,354	751	4
	Total ...	1,566	4,18,907	34,261	59,404	32,526	2,40,098	2,111	19,244	29,693	79,632	9,17,442	46	1,167	23,212	2,066	53,318	756	4

HAZARA ...	Irrigated ...	13,888	7,805	5,775	13,048	225	82	121	1	231	532	41,708	...	8	832	874	2,900	17	...
	Unirrigated ...	46	98,316	50,755	1,67,140	804	8,910	4,795	44	11,963	24,703	3,67,476	1	1,022	19,924	2	10,061	35	9
	Total ...	13,934	1,06,121	56,530	1,80,188	1,029	8,992	4,916	45	12,194	25,235	4,09,184	1	1,030	20,756	876	12,961	52	9
PESHAWAR ...	Irrigated ...	12,379	50,452	98,825	98,407	7,231	21	788	1	1,195	6,704	2,76,003	2	108	13,307	8,873	26,636	227	...
	Unirrigated ...	70	87,195	56,497	11,425	9,991	939	43	546	4,282	20,727	1,91,715	65	2,192	5,678	9	4,752	...	...
	Total ...	12,449	1,37,647	1,55,322	1,09,832	17,222	960	831	547	5,477	27,431	4,67,718	67	2,300	18,985	8,882	31,388	227	...
KOHAT ...	Irrigated ...	7,430	13,409	6,533	10,736	303	211	106	...	1,453	48	40,229	...	103	2	71	1,920	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	74	9,072	867	6,000	380	16,324	1,124	196	2,495	244	36,776	...	273	156	...	3,752	...	...
	Total ...	7,504	22,481	7,400	16,736	683	16,535	1,230	196	3,948	292	77,005	...	376	158	71	5,672	...	...
BANNU ...	Irrigated ...	1,948	80,119	20,774	28,612	826	2,254	34	95	6	217	1,34,885	5	6	335	8,070	3,787	8	2
	Unirrigated ...	...	1,87,889	7,672	17	5,708	1,05,650	54	82,844	2,382	7,608	3,99,824	65	251	1,462	...	11,872	28	...
	Total ...	1,948	2,68,008	28,446	28,629	6,534	1,07,904	88	82,939	2,388	7,825	5,34,709	70	257	1,797	8,070	15,659	36	2
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Irrigated ...	2,604	1,02,522	9,849	69	8,807	8,893	659	316	33	110	1,33,862	1	241	1,857	207	9,552	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	1,42,136	11,599	...	12,074	63,055	338	29,966	8,742	24,735	2,92,645	9	22,728	8,425	...	28,816	...	...
	Total ...	2,604	2,44,658	21,448	69	20,881	71,948	997	30,282	8,775	24,845	4,26,507	10	22,969	10,282	207	38,368	...	...
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Irrigated ...	16,602	81,483	1,845	11	43,502	5,432	756	1,629	43	1,491	1,52,794	...	1,360	898	44	39,526	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	15	55,629	2,265	...	86,118	16,703	969	4,760	810	16,305	1,83,574	...	2,295	13,301	...	6,838	1	...
	Total ...	16,617	1,37,112	4,110	11	1,29,620	22,135	1,725	6,389	853	17,796	3,36,368	...	3,655	14,199	44	46,364	1	...
MUZAFFARGARH	Irrigated ...	33,525	1,56,020	6,712	8	16,381	8,838	1,884	5,147	393	30,032	2,58,940	1	4,052	3,248	7,283	29,090	3	...
	Unirrigated ...	106	46,283	3,644	...	926	2,378	351	4,574	1,768	25,791	85,821	2	5,640	3,634	1	409	1	...
	Total ...	33,631	2,02,303	10,356	8	17,307	11,216	2,235	9,721	2,161	55,823	3,44,761	3	9,692	6,882	7,284	29,499	4	...
GRAND TOTAL	Irrigated ...	4,08,146	26,47,396	4,92,844	4,91,837	4,04,859	81,613	1,01,048	2,06,152	27,253	1,24,368	49,85,516	4,193	46,515	1,01,148	2,28,337	4,95,202	7,874	241
	Unirrigated ...	3,25,912	34,89,169	6,70,536	7,06,082	13,30,141	17,36,548	3,30,679	15,82,854	5,53,962	13,31,513	1,20,57,396	2,261	1,36,661	3,22,910	1,25,944	5,98,203	40,139	1,897
	Total ...	7,34,058	61,36,565	11,63,380	11,97,919	17,35,000	18,18,161	4,31,727	17,89,006	5,81,215	14,55,881	1,70,42,912	24,454	1,83,176	4,24,058	3,54,281	10,93,405	48,013	2,138

No. 41.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in acres for the year Kharif 1886 and Rabi 1887—*continued.*

1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
					Miscellaneous food-crops.				Miscellaneous Non-food crops.						Total of all crops.			
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Indigo.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Fruits.	Carrots and Turnips.	Vegetables.	Others.	Poppy.	Safflower.	Turmeric.	Chillies.	Ginger and Spices.	Others.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Area on which these crops were grown.
Hissar	Irrigated ...	2,718	...	1,174	316	121	403	433	...	...	...	466	138	624	31,069	34,188	65,257	49,545
	Unirrigated ...	137	...	2	3	16	54	11	...	2	...	...	27	13	7,90,133	91,281	8,81,414	8,70,830
	Total ...	2,855	...	1,176	319	137	457	444	...	2	...	466	165	637	8,21,202	1,25,469	9,46,671	9,20,375
Rohtak... ...	Irrigated ...	3,592	...	344	454	285	1,329	69	...	4	...	44	80	3	24,167	56,585	80.752	77,612
	Unirrigated ...	182	...	1	570	11	188	5	...	11	...	2	4	2	4,44,954	1,13,051	5,58,005	5,51,877
	Total ...	3,774	...	345	1,024	296	1,517	74	...	15	...	46	84	5	4,69,121	1,69,636	6,38,757	6,29,489
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated ...	5,459	...	1,240	38	1,842	650	358	...	14	...	170	508	1,171	14,792	93,698	1,08,490	1,02,702
	Unirrigated ...	157	...	35	68	1	718	977	...	19	...	15	135	39	5,21,821	2,31,392	7,53,213	7,09,758
	Total ...	5,616	...	1,275	106	1,843	1,368	1,335	...	33	...	185	643	1,210	5,36,613	3,25,090	8,61,703	8,12,466
Delhi	Irrigated ...	686	...	1,671	2,549	135	1,564	330	...	23	...	1,847	4,227	807	39,869	85,553	1,25,422	94,015
	Unirrigated ...	240	...	1	603	10	914	77	...	14	...	11	615	305	2,42,945	1,86,962	4,29,907	4,05,555
	Total ...	926	...	1,672	3,152	145	2,478	407	...	37	...	1,858	4,842	1,112	2,82,814	2,72,515	5,55,329	4,99,570
Karnal ...	Irrigated ...	710	...	1,553	130	803	564	484	...	58	...	723	287	8,250	39,089	1,06,964	1,46,053	1,26,340
	Unirrigated ...	692	...	...	201	7	118	651	...	97	...	42	93	65,698	2,77,238	1,17,727	3,94,965	3,80,240
	Total ...	1,402	...	1,553	331	810	682	1,135	...	155	...	765	380	73,948	3,16,327	2,24,691	5,41,018	5,06,580
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	10	...	1,901	369	264	1,073	251	3,564	75	...	437	142	667	18,934	28,499	47,433	48,439
	Unirrigated ...	1,499	...	9	4,925	11	1,265	3,234	151	3,287	...	35	87	1,01,632	4,59,240	4,52,970	9,12,210	7,88,044
	Total ...	1,509	...	1,910	5,294	275	2,338	3,485	3,715	3,362	...	472	229	1,02,299	4,78,174	4,81,469	9,59,643	8,36,483
Simla	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	10	...	19	2	6	...	1	...	42	...	750	476	1,226	708
	Unirrigated ...	...	53	...	35	...	6	145	221	...	...	...	19	70	6,473	6,014	12,487	8,217
	Total ...	...	53	...	45	...	25	147	227	...	1	...	61	70	7.223	6,490	13,718	8,920

KANGRA ...	Irrigated ...	...	5,459	...	161	...	295	149	83	...	503	106	25	8	92,061	1,253	93,314	1,06,788
	Unirrigated ...	...	3,253	336	150	...	1,010	597	1,423	...	392	75	34	7	2,51,768	25,076	2,76,844	3,72,998
	Total ...	...	8,712	336	311	...	1,305	746	1,506	...	895	181	59	15	3,43,829	26,329	3,70,158	4,79,786
HOSHIARPUR ...	Irrigated ...	4	...	2,800	63	...	1,251	260	168	21	84	119	55	4,273	15,998	16,952	32,950	26,564
	Unirrigated ...	3,974	...	317	3,241	...	240	2,916	23	5,304	6	22	164	1,346	3,54,485	4,65,448	8,19,933	6,66,107
	Total ...	3,978	...	3,117	3,304	...	1,491	3,176	191	5,325	90	141	219	5,619	3,70,483	4,82,400	8,52,883	6,92,671
JULLUNDUR ...	Irrigated ...	121	...	3,130	813	230	1,713	4,633	392	33	1	1,724	111	49,249	1,40,915	1,70,914	3,11,829	2,18,449
	Unirrigated ...	685	...	5	71	5	93	1,160	3	110	...	142	2	81,132	2,03,561	2,80,503	4,84,064	4,35,755
	Total ...	806	...	3,135	884	235	1,806	5,793	395	143	1	1,866	113	1,30,381	3,44,476	4,51,417	7,95,893	6,54,204
LUDHIANA ...	Irrigated ...	171	...	1,868	239	2,313	418	2,833	7	1	...	260	32	5,803	70,058	99,601	1,69,659	1,21,643
	Unirrigated ...	1,861	...	2	18	24	260	1,421	...	3	...	3	2	99,678	2,60,058	3,74,262	6,34,320	6,12,892
	Total ...	2,032	...	1,870	257	2,337	678	6,254	7	4	...	263	34	1,05,481	3,30,116	4,73,863	8,03,979	7,34,535
FEROZEPORE ...	Irrigated ...	26	...	2,742	455	799	2,680	3,516	58	1	...	7,371	442	4,208	1,27,817	2,65,684	3,93,501	3,31,141
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	16	5	15	628	1,331	1	...	...	36	59	1,356	4,12,355	5,20,799	9,33,154	9,08,706
	Total ...	26	...	2,758	460	814	3,308	4,847	59	1	...	1,407	501	5,564	5,40,172	7,86,483	13,26,655	12,39,847
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated ...	35,500	...	1,681	1,117	43,836	2,988	905	25	7	...	89	123	2,761	2,10,254	2,94,721	5,04,975	4,77,807
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	6	20	1,888	462	69	...	...	...	...	29	2,543	12,778	78,717	91,495	85,203
	Total ...	35,500	...	1,687	1,137	45,724	3,450	974	25	7	...	89	152	5,304	2,23,032	3,73,438	5,96,470	5,63,010
JHANG	Irrigated ...	2	...	1,107	243	26,272	336	14,352	11	4	...	9	17	3	62,494	1,81,049	2,43,543	2,14,815
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	19	...	581	5	672	...	...	...	...	48	...	40,768	63,426	1,04,194	89,666
	Total ...	2	...	1,126	243	26,853	341	15,024	11	4	...	9	65	3	1,03,262	2,44,475	3,47,737	3,04,481
MONTGOMERY ..	Irrigated ...	32	...	1,296	319	12,455	2,044	1,707	128	11	...	184	963	347	1,07,608	1,62,720	2,70,328	2,52,908
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	20	...	1,167	100	413	...	...	...	...	39	163	19,647	62,713	82,360	74,885
	Total ...	32	...	1,316	319	13,622	2,144	2,120	128	11	...	184	1,002	510	1,27,255	2,25,433	3,52,688	3,27,793
LAHORE	Irrigated ...	100	...	2,548	3,320	...	9,331	2,631	1,115	...	...	1,406	349	17,190	1,76,070	4,16,938	5,93,008	4,97,120
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	21	114	...	1,046	145	6	...	...	...	23	338	1,71,303	2,13,946	3,85,249	3,77,170
	Total ...	100	...	2,569	3,434	...	10,377	2,776	1,121	...	...	1,406	372	17,528	3,47,373	6,30,884	9,78,257	8,74,290
AMRITSAR ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	1,485	1,885	369	2,337	7,724	836	2	...	819	144	49,340	1,23,612	2,63,441	3,87,053	3,23,583
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	11	66	6	173	2,500	2	...	...	33	1	2,049	1,65,699	3,22,315	4,88,014	4,22,726
	Total ...	...	...	1,496	1,951	375	2,510	10,224	838	2	...	852	145	51,389	2,89,311	5,85,756	8,75,067	7,46,309

No. 41.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in acres for the year Kharif 1886 and Rabi 1887—*concluded.*

1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
					Miscellaneous food crops.				Miscellaneous Non-food crops.						Total of all Crops.			
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Indigo.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Fruits.	Carrots and Turnips.	Vegetables.	Others.	Poppy.	Safflower.	Turmeric.	Chillies.	Ginger and Spices.	Others.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Area on which these crops were grown.
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	1,868	1,400	48	2,718	1,612	155	8	663	354	345	12,101	83,780	88,101	1,71,881	1,49,871
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	204	1,826	5	731	4,063	11	323	281	24	274	3,092	3,21,068	4,32,180	7,53,248	6,50,229
	Total ...	...	...	2,072	3,226	53	3,449	5,675	166	331	944	378	619	15,193	4,04,848	5,20,281	9,25,129	8,00,100
Sialkot... ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	3,424	1,148	3,088	4,651	1,756	478	14	313	561	64	19,898	1,84,224	3,02,741	4.86,965	4,26,988
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	85	388	351	484	465	14	10	6	22	87	552	1,75,896	2,97,607	4,73,503	4,40,048
	Total ...	...	...	3,509	1,536	3,439	5,135	2,221	492	24	319	583	151	20,450	3,60,120	6,00,348	9,60,468	8,67,036
Gujrat	Irrigated ...	51	...	1,913	1,720	7,961	3,092	...	132	137	...	286	354	7,796	98,682	1,83,083	2,81,765	2,36,594
	Unirrigated ...	10	...	65	335	147	64	...	2	303	...	1	80	432	2,54,531	2,21,680	4,76,211	4,51,573
	Total ...	61	...	1,978	2,055	8,108	3,156	...	134	440	...	287	434	8,228	3,53,213	4,04,763	7,57,976	6,88,167
Gujranwala ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	1 331	361	6,065	1,574	5,728	181	2	...	102	41	29.081	1,22,494	3,03,906	4.26,400	3,81,258
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	3	5	66	111	776	...	...	...	1	3	515	1,53,166	70,332	2,23,498	2,00,726
	Total ...	...	...	1,334	366	6,131	1,685	6,504	181	2	...	103	44	29,596	2,75,660	3,74,238	6,49,898	5,81,984
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	57	...	796	...	17,226	1,354	2,284	2,006	...	...	43	35	462	70,733	1,45,100	2,15,833	1,97,764
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	6	...	148	20	1,400	...	...	...	...	2	2	1,22,959	77,825	2,00,784	1,95,362
	Total ...	57	...	802	...	17,374	1,374	3,684	2,006	...	...	43	37	464	1,93,692	2,22,925	4,16,617	3,93,126
Jhelum... ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	550	263	1,823	884	560	39	4	...	360	211	103	14,524	25,156	39,680	28,409
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	22	3	2	17	246	...	60	...	1	4	38	3,33,366	3,73,656	7,07,022	6,71,406
	Total ...	...	...	572	266	1,825	901	806	39	64	...	361	215	141	3,47,890	3,98,812	7,46,702	6,99,815
Rawalpindi ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	2,158	153	76	1,322	1,113	28	3	4	145	97	67	28,433	20,566	48,999	30,237
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	8	12	3	127	2,315	...	89	...	2	1	13	4,73,140	4,83,608	9,56,748	9,08,937
	Total ...	...	...	2,166	165	79	1,449	3,428	28	92	4	147	98	80	5,01,573	5,04,174	10,05,747	9,39,174

Hazara	Irrigated ...	17	...	197	2	36	155	191	76	...	1,031	53	...	366	33,082	15,381	48,463	36,151
	Unirrigated ...	1	...	3	2	2	546	230	1	...	...	6	...	113	2,25,941	1,73,493	3,99,434	3,21,204
	Total ...	18	...	200	4	38	701	421	77	...	1,031	59	...	479	2,59,023	1,88,874	4,47,897	3,57,355
Peshawar ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	2,922	1,224	61	3,131	2,715	27	...	...	300	56	4,676	1,56,408	1,83,860	3,40,268	2,32,459
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	5	6	28	658	...	...	...	...	...	357	54,341	1,51,121	2,05,462	1,97,402
	Total ...	...	...	2,922	1,229	67	3,159	3,370	27	...	...	300	56	5,033	2,10,749	3,34,981	5,45,730	4,29,861
Kohat	Irrigated ...	...	...	53	222	5	193	574	1	4	...	39	21	...	22,529	20,908	43,437	32,537
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	49	...	10	...	...	...	...	30,663	10,355	41,018	40,696
	Total ...	...	...	53	222	6	194	623	1	14	...	39	21	...	53,192	31,263	84,455	73,233
Bannu	Irrigated ...	15	...	367	190	177	540	1,991	1	...	272	40	7	5,404	46,387	1,09,713	1,56,100	1,33,153
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	1	50	7	3,836	...	...	...	...	...	36	1,33,239	2,84,193	4,17,432	4,10,442
	Total ...	15	...	367	191	227	547	5,827	1	...	272	40	7	5,440	1,79,626	3,93,906	5,73,532	5,43,595
Dera Ismail Khan.	Irrigated ...	30	...	903	853	13,325	641	1,726	9	...	...	26	1	80	31,032	1,32,282	1,63,314	1,58,404
	Unirrigated ...	5	...	4	523	4,752	43	2,838	...	...	...	1	7	117	1,39,507	2,21,406	3,60,913	3,43,754
	Total ...	35	...	907	1,376	18,077	684	4,564	9	...	...	27	8	197	1,70,539	3,53,688	5,24,227	5,02,158
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Irrigated ...	11,022	...	698	752	5,384	958	106	493	8	...	67	...	731	1,19,146	95,695	2,14,841	2,10,139
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	6	8	497	569	423	...	12	...	...	...	287	1,13,312	94,499	2,07,811	2,05,970
	Total ...	11,022	...	704	760	5,881	1,527	529	493	20	...	67	...	1,018	2,32,458	1,90,194	4,22,652	4,16,109
Muzaffargarh	Irrigated ...	24,027	...	1,500	556	12,623	1,019	370	5	13	...	77	28	18	1,32,502	2,10,351	3,42,853	3,00,981
	Unirrigated ...	3	...	10	1	1,693	28	[illegible]	...	6	...	...	12	...	12,170	85,293	97,463	94,444
	Total ...	24,030	...	1,510	557	14,316	1,047	572	[illegible]	19	...	77	40	18	1,44,672	2,95,644	4,40,316	3,95,425
Grand Total	Irrigated ...	84,350	5.459	45,220	21,325	1,57,622	51,227	61,363	10,024	447	2,872	12,227	8,945	2,25 485	24,39,513	41,16,079	65,55,592	56,25,119
	Unirrigated ...	9,446	3,306	1.217	13,199	11,465	10,056	33,822	1,858	9,660	685	474	1,851	3,61,925	71,78,525	65,83,850	1,37,62,375	1,28,92,822
	Total ...	93,796	8,765	46,437	34,524	1,69,087	61,283	95,185	11,882	10,107	3,557	12,701	10,796	5,87,410	96,18,038	1,06,99,929	2,03,17,967	1,85,17,941

No. 42.—Statement showing area irrigated Kharif 1885 and Rabi 1886.

Districts.	Total area of crops in Column 36, Statement No. 41 irrigated and unirrigated.	Area irrigated by						Detail of irrigated crops.				Remarks.
		Canals.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	
		Government.	Private.									
Hissár	1,860.821	55,780	...	...	1,874	...	57,654	15,363	16,624	1,090	24,577	
Rohták	920,633	36,288	...	...	18,263	17,998	72,549	22,411	24,632	1,147	24,359	
Gurgáon	934,372	63,937	...	...	78,780	...	1,42,717	26,986	81,799	3,052	30,880	
Delhi	563,442	27,597	...	...	58,880	...	86,477	19,775	27,498	4,210	34,994	
Karnál	697,635	35,475	...	2,700	86,392	...	124,567	63,904	21,100	1,711	37,852	
Umballa	1,001,513	2,378	...	6,479	25,863	13,739	48,459	16,369	15,035	2,268	14,737	
Simla	13,958	...	...	...	...	1,177	1,177	421	683	28	45	
Kángra	646,995	...	158,100	...	27	...	158,127	44,322	89,643	1,096	23,066	
Hoshiárpur	843,213	...	12,238	10	29,200	4,960	46,408	7,661	21,226	1,681	15,840	
Jullundur	768,482	...	...	323	318,744	1,972	321,039	107,016	84,653	6,582	122,788	
Ludhiána...	809,598	16,239	...	162	159.324	323	176,048	72,380	61,420	6,473	35,775	
Ferozepore	1,627,577	117,765	114,331	...	129,746	20,814	382,656	181,696	147,689	7,797	45,474	
Mooltan	578,902	331,960	32,888	...	111,814	4,016	480,678	194,791	106,774	46,550	132,563	
Jhang	360,080	...	...	...	245,159	3,422	248,581	122,432	60,680	39,827	25,642	
Montgomery	288,249	65,909	5,558	...	164,763	...	236,230	99,228	78,840	4,014	54,148	
Lahore	846,538	279,080	...	...	325,330	99	604,509	304,803	196,233	20,807	82,666	
Amritsar	831,876	187,822	...	...	275,666	825	464,313	224,963	112,341	21,658	105,351	
Gurdaspur	856,622	28,560	28,862	330	126,786	4,865	189,403	70,320	57,581	5,402	56,100	
Siálkot	951,916	...	10,330	...	494,184	7,853	512,367	205,893	198,234	11,153	97,082	
Gujrát	730,449	...	...	...	223,092	66,379	289,471	128,296	94,212	16,397	50,566	
Gujránwála	539,558	...	...	601	430,308	100	431,009	162,330	148,923	16,151	103,605	
Shahpur	420,369	30,238	33,970	...	158,658	...	222,866	112,443	51,536	19,607	39,280	
Jhelum	884,232	...	...	3	28,136	9.113	37,252	15,311	11,317	3,343	7,281	
Ráwalpindi	1,111,440	...	12 612	...	32,927	1,914	47,453	7,771	25,350	3,546	10,786	
Hazára	433,337	...	44,718	9	1,142	...	45.869	8,800	30,231	618	6,220	
Pesháwar	797,915	44,675	189,523	...	74,805	1,577	310,580	72,387	184,494	8,367	45,332	
Kohát	214,497	...	...	698	1,115	40,931	42,744	17,414	22,075	858	2,397	
Bannu	635,960	...	147,563	...	3,276	201	151,040	83,501	48,268	2,249	17,022	
Dera Ismaíl Khan	592,905	...	73,821	...	102,299	...	176,120	106,848	30,882	17,915	20,475	
Dera Gházi Khan	397,421	121,348	9,307	...	62,838	...	193,493	75,971	53,186	3,373	60,963	
Muzaffargarh	452,572	261,328	631	592	61,660	9,884	334,095	144,859	106,190	13,988	69,058	
Total ...	22,613,077	1,706,379	874,452	11,907	3,831,051	212,162	6,635,951	2,736,670	2,209,349	2,92,958	1,396,974	

No. 43.—Agricultural Stock for the Year ending Rabi 1886.

Districts.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
Hissár	468,936	83,128	6,060	12,635	213,605	34,076	6,375	78,027	7	
Rohták	245,491	75,103	4,104	12,379	55,712	2,157	12.912	44,090	...	
Gurgáon	338,833	79,162	6,959	13,562	126,850	1,127	10,224	51,407	13	
Dehli	185,088	46,988	8,959	8,522	66,822	513	9,204	31,546	52	
Karnál	270,651	142,045	5,485	14,565	113,560	1,026	7,210	48,363	57	
Umballa	411,978	123,907	6,693	13,511	180,232	757	20,185	94,448	8	
Simla	1,319	186	10	89	462	...	...	239	...	By a mistake Deputy Commissioner has only given figures for a few villages of the district, but the district is a very small one.
Kángra	455,661	98,265	3,526	395	607,949	78	78	95,332	22	
Hoshiárpur	422,108	129.701	6,880	39,480	193,246	1,307	9,071	88,904	93	
Jullundur	367,939	96,651	4,855	11,970	96,129	800	19,405	87,413	326	
Ludhiána...	258,555	54,304	3,609	8,379	77,888	2,438	16,638	55,748	27	
Ferozepore	383,453	85,019	12,836	11,677	181,157	12,793	19,336	99,776	143	
Mooltan	288,882	36,492	9,129	27,835	470,041	18,581	88	64,037	113	
Jhang	196,005	41,630	2,715	6,969	249,643	6,838	126	43,355	147	
Montgomery	245,642	42,850	5,242	14,229	405,956	6,643	259	39,955	66	
Lahore	386,980	147,740	15,244	23,325	242,682	4,203	8,796	93,928	209	
Amritsar...	322,266	160,497	19,434	21,455	97,114	995	5,699	68,664	109	
Gurdáspur	522,153	166,167	13,050	12,654	132,803	264	6.079	103,136	259	
Siálkot	422,159	216,337	10,822	11,679	112,431	373	2,354	114,067	104	
Gujrát	263,756	89,060	6,436	12,786	56,120	1,649	618	76,666	76	
Gujránwála	167,918	105,753	5,895	108,124	1,542	9,464	5,597	72,232	99	
Shahpur	309,401	50,856	6,091	17.632	291,522	18,151	1,565	54,293	120	
Jhelum	325,243	41.582	5,832	33,118	305,796	10,824	232	88,124	392	
Ráwalpindi	358,133	71,941	8,674	35,877	420,534	9,433	1,069	100,757	65	
Hazára	194,956	73,372	3,937	10,327	209,989	473	16	41,330	4	
Pesháwar	244,366	64,487	6,005	17,976	129,495	1,209	221	54,126	126	
Kohát	101,980	5,492	829	19,027	150,989	2,744	2	29,968	7	
Bannu	158,209	10,196	3,269	29,565	116,027	9,168	4	37,464	111	
Dera Ismail Khan	209,354	26,033	4,348	11,556	449,523	15,899	34	55,147	325	
Dera Gházi Khan	169,108	25,237	8,985	10,942	161,934	11,639	71	36,776	218	
Muzaffargarh	239,661	58,735	8,176	12,660	256,989	6.437	114	52,324	222	
Total ...	8,936,148	2,448,916	214,086	584,900	6,174,742	192,059	163,582	2,001,642	3,520	

No. 44.—Statement showing prevailing Rents for the year ending Rabi 1886.

Rent commonly paid by tenants holding from year to year without lease or right of occupancy.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
Districts.	For land irrigated by wells.				For land irrigated by canals.				For land irrigated from other sources than the foregoing.				For alluvial land advantaged by river flood.				For land dependent entirely on rain. *Best cultivation.*				For land dependent entirely on rain. *Ordinary quality not manured.*			
	Cash rent per acre.		Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.		Cash rent per acre.		Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.		Cash rent per acre.		Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.		Cash rent per acre.		Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.		Cash rent per acre.		Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.		Cash rent per acre.		Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Mds.
Hissár	3 9 0	1 8 0	33⅓	25	3 0 0	2 9 0	33⅓	25	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	0 10 0	33⅓	...	1 9 0	1 2 0	33⅓	25	0 13 0	0 9 0	33⅓	25
Rohtak	8 0 0	4 0 0	50	33	7 8 0	4 9 0	50	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	5 0 0	33	...	4 8 0	2 6 0	50	33	3 6 0	1 12 0	50	33
Gurgoán	5 0 0	4 0 0	33	...	3 4 0	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	2 0 0	50	33	3 4 0	2 0 0	50	33	2 0 0	1 8 0	50	33
Delhi	9 0 0	7 4 0	50	33⅓	10 0 0	5 0 0	40	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	5 8 0	40	33⅓	7 0 0	4 0 0	50	33½	2 0 0	...	50	33⅓
Karnál	7 8 0	1 6 0	33⅓	20	6 0 0	1 5 0	33⅓	20	5 0 0	1 8 0	33⅓	20	2 8 0	1 2 0	25	...	4 0 0	2 8 0	25	...	2 12 0	0 9 0	25	...
Umballa	13 0 0	6 6 0	50	29	6 6 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	5 0 0	45	29	8 0 0	1 4 0	50	25	9 0 0	1 4 0	50	25	6 4 0	0 10 0	50	25
Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5 0	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	6 1 0	...	33	...	2 11 0	...	33	...
Kángra	10 0 0	...	...	...	8 4 0	3 12 0	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	6 0 0	1 12 0	50	33	3 11 0	1 1 0	50	33
Hoshiárpur	52 14 0	29 0 0	50	...	11 0 0	...	50	...	42 10 0	15 15 0	60	50	21 0 0	...	50	...	44 4 0	3 0 0	60	40	36 12 0	2 0 0	60	40
Jullundur	26 11 0	16 0 0	50	...	...	...	...	...	14 0 0	10 11 0	50	...	11 0 0	7 8 0	50	...	21 5 0	5 0 0	50	...	10 11 0	2 8 0	50	...

Ludhiána	19 13 0	5 0 0	50	33⅓	6 0 0	...	33⅓	...	19 13 0	9 14 0	50	33⅓	19 0 0	4 0 0	50	...	19 0 0	4 4 0	50	33⅓	14 0 0	3 0 0	50	33½
Ferozepore	5 5 0	1 4 0	30	25	7 13 0	2 0 0	33	25	2 8 0	...	25	...	2 0 0	1 4 0	33	25	7 3 0	0 10 0	50	25	4 11 0	0 5 0	50	25
Mooltan	7 0 0	4 0 0	45	18	...	...	45	23	...	...	49	31	...	...	49	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	23
Jhang	...	...	50	34	...	...	50	34	...	...	50	34	...	...	50	34	...	...	50	34	...	...	50	34
Montgomery	3 0 0	1 0 0	33	20	2 0 0	...	33	20	...	...	25	...	...	...	50	25	1 0 0	...	33	25	1 0 0	...	33	25
Lahore	11 14 0	1 2 0	40	20	11 14 0	1 0 0	40	25	2 0 0	0 10 0	25	...	3 9 0	0 8 0	50	25	4 12 0	1 0 0	50	25	2 6 0	0 3 0	50	25
Amritsar	6 8 0	6 3 0	50	33	5 8 0	4 0 0	50	...	8 3 0	5 2 0	50	39	5 0 0	4 6 0	50	...	4 6 0	3 4 0	50	37	3 7 0	3 0 0	50	36
Gurdaspur	16 0 0	4 12 0	50	33	8 8 0	4 11 0	50	33	9 13 0	4 11 0	50	33	8 0 0	4 4 0	50	33	16 0 0	3 15 0	50	33	5 3 0	3 5 0	50	33
Siálkot	9 0 0	3 8 0	50	33	6 0 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	3 0 0	50	40	8 0 0	3 4 0	50	...	8 0 0	2 4 0	50	40	8 0 0	1 12 0	50	33
Gujrát	10 0 0	2 0 0	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	1 8 0	50	33	3 8 0	1 0 0	50	33	2 0 0	0 12 0	50	25
Gujránwála	4 0 0	1 2 0	40	33	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	1 8 0	33	25	2 0 0	1 8 0	33	25	2 0 0	0 12 0	33	25	1 8 0	0 9 0	33	25
Shahpur	...	...	50	33	...	...	50	33	...	...	50	33	...	...	50	33	...	...	50	33	...	...	50	33
Jhelum	8 0 0	4 0 0	47½	38	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	4 0 0	47½	45	3 4 0	2 1 0	47½	45	3 0 0	0 12 0	47½	32	0 4 0	...	47½	32
Ráwalpindi	24 0 0	16 0 0	50	...	16 0 0	12 0 0	50	...	...	...	50	...	4 0 0	...	50	40	5 0 0	4 11 0	50	40	1 12 0	1 9 0	50	33
Hazára	12 0 0	...	50	...	40 0 0	10 8 0	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	...	50	40	2 0 0	1 0 0	33	25
Pesháwar	9 0 0	1 0 0	50	25	7 0 0	1 0 0	50	25	9 0 0	1 0 0	50	25	5 0 0	0 12 0	50	12	3 0 0	0 10 0	50	12	0 14 0	0 8 0	25	16
Kohát	2 10 0	2 8 0	66	33	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	25	...	1 1 0	0 8 0	25	20
Bannu	2 9 0	0 7 0	50	25	5 8 0	0 8 0	75	25	0 12 0	...	50	...	1 4 0	0 8 0	50	...	1 15 0	0 6 0	56	20	1 0 0	0 1 0	50	20
Dera Ismail Khan	1 8 0	0 12 0	36	25	...	...	...	...	1 5 0	...	50	44	1 4 0	0 13 0	36	25	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	50	29
Dera Gházi Khan	4 0 0	...	33⅓	20	...	...	61	16⅔	...	...	33⅓	20	...	...	33⅓	...	...	...	61	20	...	...	33⅓	12½
Muzaffargarh	2 8 0	1 6 0	27½	25	3 4 0	2 0 0	27½	25	2 0 0	1 10 0	35½	27½	2 0 0	1 10 0	37½	35½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

No. 45.—STATEMENT SHOWING PRICES OF PRODUCE AT HEAD QUARTERS OF

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	CEREALS AND PULSES.									
District.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Moth.	Mung.	Mash.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Hissar ...	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 14 6	2 3 7	1 13 1	2 3 7	1 9 7	2 0 0	2 1 8	2 10 8
Rohtak ...	3 10 2	2 8 0	1 11 10	2 3 7	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 10 8	2 3 6	2 3 6	2 8 0
Gurgaon ...	3 5 4	2 3 7	1 8 7	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 1 8	1 10 8	1 13 1	2 3 7	2 10 8
Delhi ...	2 13 9	2 8 0	1 10 8	2 10 8	2 13 9	2 8 0	1 11 10	1 14 4	2 3 7	2 5 7
Karnal ...	3 1 3	2 5 8	1 9 7	2 8 0	2 13 9	2 8 0	1 13 1	2 3 9	2 5 9	2 9 0
Umballa ...	3 5 4	2 3 7	1 10 8	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 13 9	1 10 8	2 8 0	2 3 7	2 8 0
Simla ...	6 10 8	2 5 4	2 13 9	2 13 9	3 1 3	4 0 0	2 13 9	2 13 9	3 4 3	3 3 0
Kangra ...	3 5 4	2 8 0	1 13 1	2 8 0	3 5 4	4 0 0	2 5 8	3 5 4	3 10 2	3 10 2
Hoshiarpur ...	4 0 0	2 1 7	1 10 8	1 11 10	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 11 10	2 3 7	2 5 8	2 10 8
Jullundur ...	5 0 0	2 3 7	1 11 10	1 8 7	2 5 8	2 13 9	1 13 1	2 1 9	2 5 9	2 10 9
Ludhiana ...	3 1 3	2 1 8	1 9 7	2 5 8	2 8 0	2 10 8	1 9 7	2 5 8	2 5 8	2 13 9
Ferozepore ...	3 10 2	2 5 8	1 9 7	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 10 8	2 10 9	2 10 9	2 8 0
Mooltan ...	4 0 0	2 13 9	1 14 6	2 1 8	2 8 0	2 5 8	2 3 7	3 5 4	3 1 3	2 8 0
Jhang ...	4 0 0	2 13 9	1 14 6	2 8 0	2 3 7	2 13 9	2 1 8	3 5 4	2 13 9	2 13 9
Montgomery ...	4 0 0	2 5 8	1 10 8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 13 1	2 13 9	2 10 8	2 8 0
Lahore ...	3 5 4	2 5 8	1 10 8	2 10 8	2 10 8	3 1 3	1 13 1	2 13 9	2 10 8	2 10 8
Amritsar ...	3 5 4	2 3 7	1 7 8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 13 9	1 10 8	2 8 0	2 10 8	2 13 9
Gurdaspur ...	2 13 9	1 14 6	1 5 4	2 8 0	4 0 0	2 13 9	1 9 7	1 14 6	2 13 9	2 8 0
Sialkot ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 7	2 3 7	2 10 8	2 5 8	1 14 6	3 1 3	2 13 8	2 13 8
Gujrat ...	3 5 4	2 3 7	1 11 10	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 13 9	1 14 6	2 8 0	2 13 9	2 13 9
Gujranwala ...	2 13 9	2 3 7	1 9 7	2 8 0	2 13 9	3 5 4	1 13 1	2 13 0	2 9 0	2 13 0
Shahpur ...	4 0 0	3 1 3	2 1 8	2 8 0	3 1 3	2 13 9	2 1 8	3 1 3	2 13 9	3 1 3
Jhelum ...	3 5 4	2 8 0	1 11 10	2 3 7	2 5 8	2 8 0	1 14 6	2 5 8	2 8 0	2 13 9
Rawalpindi ...	4 7 1	2 10 8	1 13 1	2 5 8	2 8 0	2 5 8	1 14 6	2 5 6	2 12 0	3 1 3
Hazara ...	3 5 4	2 13 9	2 0 0	2 10 8	...	3 10 2	2 5 8	2 8 0	3 7 8	3 3 3
Peshawar ...	3 10 2	2 13 9	1 13 1	2 8 0	3 1 3	2 10 8	2 3 7	2 8 0	2 13 8	3 1 3
Kohat ...	3 1 3	3 1 3	2 0 0	2 5 8	3 10 2	2 8 0	2 10 8	2 10 8	2 13 9	3 5 4
Bannu ...	3 10 2	2 10 8	1 13 1	2 1 8	2 0 0	2 13 9	2 10 8	2 8 0	2 13 9	3 10 4
Dera Ismail Khan ...	4 7 1	3 5 4	2 3 7	3 5 4	2 13 9	2 13 9	2 10 8	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	4 7 2	2 13 9	2 5 8	2 10 8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 10 8	4 0 0	3 5 4	2 13 6
Muzaffargarh ...	3 5 4	2 10 8	2 0 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	2 10 8	2 5 8	4 7 1	3 1 3	2 13 9
Average ...	3 10 9	2 8 9	1 12 11	2 6 11	2 10 10	2 12 3	2 0 4	2 10 11	2 11 10	2 13 8

EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB PER MAUND OF 80 lbs.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Linseed.	Rape (sarsham).	Til.	Uncleaned cotton.	Gur.	Tobacco leaf.	Salt.	Ghi.	Firewood.	Plough bullocks each.	Sheep Each.	Fish per seer.	Iron.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M.S.C.	M.S.C.	M. S. C.
...	2 5 8	4 0 0	4 7 1	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 3 2	24 9 10	0 5 4	22 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	5 0 0
5 0 0	2 13 9	4 0 0	3 10 2	3 10 2	6 10 8	3 1 3	24 10 0	0 5 4	35 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 0	7 7 1
5 0 0	2 13 9	4 0 0	3 10 2	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 3	26 10 8	0 4 7	36 4 0	4 0 0	0 1 0	6 10 8
4 0 0	2 10 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 5	16 0 0	3 1 3	26 10 8	0 8 0	55 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	5 0 0
3 5 6	2 13 6	4 7 0	4 0 0	3 10 2	8 0 0	3 3 2	24 2 6	0 4 0	40 0 9	2 8 0	0 1 6	7 0 0
3 5 4	2 12 1	4 0 0	3 5 4	3 12 11	4 0 0	2 13 9	25 9 7	0 4 7	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0	6 10 8
5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 6	4 0 0	5 11 5	6 10 8	4 0 0	30 7 7	0 9 1	13 8 0	6 0 0	0 12 0	5 0 0
3 1 2	3 5 4	5 11 5	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 10 2	29 1 5	0 5 4	15 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	8 0 0
3 5 4	2 13 9	4 7 1	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 2	2 14 7	25 9 7	0 5 4	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 6	5 0 0
4 0 0	2 13 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 1	2 5 9	2 12 6	27 13 0	0 5 10	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	5 7 0
3 10 0	2 10 8	4 0 0	3 10 2	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 10 8	24 12 0	0 5 4	37 8 0	2 12 0	0 2 0	7 0 0
4 0 0	2 10 9	4 3 3	3 12 11	4 0 0	6 10 6	2 12 6	27 8 0	0 7 1	40 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 9	5 0 0
3 10 2	3 5 4	4 3 4	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 5 4	2 13 9	29 1 6	0 6 5	40 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 3	6 0 0
4 0 0	3 1 3	4 7 1	4 0 0	4 7 1	2 8 0	2 11 5	25 9 7	0 3 2	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 0	5 0 0
6 10 8	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 4	4 7 1	5 0 0	3 5 4	27 13 3	0 3 2	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0
5 0 0	2 10 8	4 11 4	4 7 1	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 9	30 7 7	0 6 5	45 0 9	6 0 0	0 3 3	6 10 8
3 1 3	2 10 8	4 5 2	3 5 4	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 8	29 1 5	0 6 5	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	5 0 0
3 5 4	3 1 3	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 8	2 13 9	26 10 8	0 5 4	37 8 0	3 0 0	0 1 0	5 13 4
3 5 3	3 1 3	3 10 2	3 10 2	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 8	26 18 8	0 5 4	35 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	5 0 0
4 0 0	3 1 3	4 7 1	4 0 0	4 3 4	5 0 0	2 8 0	25 9 7	0 5 4	30 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	5 0 0
4 0 0	3 1 0	4 7 0	3 10 2	4 0 0	8 0 0	2 10 8	27 13 0	0 6 5	35 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	6 3 0
5 0 0	3 5 4	4 7 0	4 5 3	4 7 1	6 10 9	2 8 0	29 1 6	0 2 8	60 0 0	2 0 0	0 5 0	6 10 9
3 5 4	2 13 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	24 9 10	0 5 4	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 6	6 10 8
3 5 3	2 13 9	4 4 6	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 9 3	26 10 9	0 6 5	40 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0	7 0 0
4 11 6	2 10 6	5 0 0	...	4 7 1	6 4 0	3 5 4	53 14 6	0 5 4	27 8 0	4 0 0	0 3 0	6 8 10
3 5 4	3 1 3	4 13 7	4 0 0	4 13 7	5 3 11	0 15 3	27 13 3	0 5 9	27 8 0	2 13 4	0 2 0	4 14 0
5 5 4	3 10 2	5 5 4	4 0 0	4 13 7	3 1 3	0 11 5	29 1 6	0 5 4	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	8 0 0
6 6 8	3 5 4	4 14 9	3 5 4	3 10 2	4 0 0	1 0 0	30 10 7	0 8 0	31 0 0	4 8 0	...	6 0 0
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	3 5 4	4 2 0	4 0 0	1 2 0	33 11 0	0 5 5	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	5 5 0
4 11 4	3 5 4	4 4 3	4 7 1	5 11 5	10 0 0	2 0 0	32 0 0	0 5 2	30 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 6	6 8 0
6 10 8	3 10 3	4 7 1	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	2 13 9	32 0 0	0 6 5	35 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 6	6 4 0
4 4 1	3 2 4	4 6 8	3 15 1	4 6 3	5 14 10	2 10 4	27 9 9	0 2 5	32 8 2	3 2 4	0 2 5	6 1 11

No. 46.—Statement of Labour in the Districts of the Punjab.

1	2		3			4			5			6			7			8		
Divisions.	Districts.		Wages per diem. Skilled.			Wages per diem. Unskilled.			Carts per day.			Camels, per day.			Donkeys, per score, per day.			Boats per day.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi.	Hissar	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	15	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	...	...	...
		Lowest	0	4	6	0	2	[illegible]	...	...	...	0	6	0	1	8	0	...	...	...
	Rohtak	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	...	...	...
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	3	0	14	0	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurgaon	Highest	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	14	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	0	12	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6	...	...	...	0	6	0	1	14	0	0	8	0
	Delhi	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	5	0	0	9	3
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	1	6	0	12	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	0	7	0
	Karnal	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	1	6	0	12	0	0	5	0	2	12	0	0	14	0
	Umballa	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	5	0
		Lowest	0	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0	...	...	...	0	4	0
	Simla	Highest	0	12	0	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	...	...	...
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	8	0	0	4	0	...	...	...
	Average	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	1	1	7	0	8	7	2	13	7	0	10	7
		Lowest	0	4	11	0	2	1	0	12	8	0	6	2	1	12	5	0	8	3
Jullundur.	Kangra	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	6	1	8	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	6	1	8	0	0	6	0	4	0	0	...	...	...
	Hoshiarpur	Highest	0	8	0	0	5	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	5	0	0
		Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
	Jullundur	Highest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	8	0	0	9	0	4	6	0	1	4	0
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Ludhiana	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	15	0	0	6	0	2	15	0	1	3	0
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	1	0	0
	Ferozepore	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	7	0	3	15	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	5	0	2	12	0	0	12	0
	Average	Highest	0	7	7	0	3	7	1	7	0	0	7	7	4	10	5	1	12	7
		Lowest	0	4	7	0	2	3	0	15	2	0	5	2	2	13	7	0	13	7
Lahore.	Mooltan	Highest	0	12	0	0	6	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
	Jhang	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	12	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	14	0	0	8	0	1	8	0	1	0	0
	Montgomery	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	1	6	0	0	13	0	3	2	0	3	13	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	1	12	0
	Lahore	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar	Highest	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	0	8	0
		Lowest	0	7	0	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	8	0
	Gurdaspur	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	1	0	0
	Average	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	2	1	4	2	0	10	2	4	5	0	2	7	6
		Lowest	0	6	10	0	2	8	0	13	6	0	5	8	2	7	5	1	4	0
Rawalpindi.	Sialkot	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	11	0	3	2	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	8	0
	Gujrat	Highest	0	7	0	0	3	0	2	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	12	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	0
	Gujranwala	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	10	0
		Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	9	3	2	0	0	6	0
	Shahpur	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	2	9	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
	Jhelum	Highest	0	12	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	1	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
	Rawalpindi	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	11	0	5	0	0	4	14	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	1	0	0
	Average	Highest	0	8	10	0	3	4	1	11	4	0	9	0	3	11	10	1	11	4
		Lowest	0	4	2	0	2	3	0	14	10	0	5	0	2	9	4	0	9	8
Peshawar.	Hazara	Highest	0	11	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	12	0	5	0	0	...	...	...
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	...	...	...
	Peshawar	Highest	1	0	0	0	5	0	2	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	12	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Kohat	Highest	1	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	12	0	5	0	0	0	6	0
		Lowest	0	10	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	Highest	0	14	4	0	4	4	2	13	4	0	10	0	4	9	4	0	11	0
		Lowest	0	9	4	0	2	10	1	5	4	0	7	4	3	12	0	0	8	0
Derajat.	Bannu	Highest	0	11	6	0	3	9	2	0	0	0	8	0	4	4	0	8	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	3	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	6	8	0
	Dera Ismail Khan	Highest	0	12	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	0	6	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Dera Ghazi Khan	Highest	0	12	0	0	4	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	0	...	...	...	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	Highest	0	12	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	3	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	1	14	0	1	4	0
	Average	Highest	0	11	10	0	4	5	1	7	0	0	8	6	4	3	0	4	2	0
		Lowest	0	6	7	0	2	5	0	9	4	0	5	6	3	2	0	3	4	0
	Grand Average	Highest	0	9	6	0	3	10	1	8	8	0	8	11	3	14	1	2	0	4
		Lowest	0	5	9	0	2	4	0	15	3	0	5	9	2	9	0	1	2	4

Note.—This is one of the quinquennial Statements. The figures for 20 districts were prepared for the report of 1883-84, and those for Hissar and Ferozepore have been revised for the report of 1885-86 consequent on the abolition of the Sirsa District during the year 1884-85.

No. 47.—Statement of Mines and Quarries in the Districts of the Punjab.

1 Division.	2 Districts.	3 Where situated.	4 Mineral produce.	5 Number of Mines.	6 Annual produce.	7 Remarks.
Delhi.	Hissár	Singhpura	Kankar of a soft description,	2	5,00,000 Mds. ...	Produces very good lime when calcined.
	Rohtak	In almost every village of the District	Kankar of a hard blue description.	...	7,00,000 ,, ...	Chiefly used in metalling roads, but if properly calcined makes a good cement.
		Zahidpur and Silana	Khari Salt	1,275 beds	1,15,000 ,, ...	Used in food and in preserving skins.
		Mundra Shadipur and Bariawas ...	Stone	3	14,400 ,, ..	Used in Masonry work.
		81 villages	Crude Saltpetre	206 pairs	20,600 ,, ...	Exported to Farukhábád and Calcutta after being refined.
		Pali, Bawanagujar, Majra and Manati	Slate	8	320 No.	
	Gurgáon	Basai Meo	Stone and Slate	5	4,000 Mds.	
		Mabauli	,,	4	900 ,,	
		Aranghpur	Chalk	3	1,55,000 ,, ...	No chalk was extracted from Aranghpur mines. The other two are leased out annually by zemindars for Rs. 160.
	Delhi	Kasumpur				
		Mahpalpur				
		Palam and 14 other villages	Kankar	15	4,10,000 ,, ...	Only 3 mines are worked out and are leased annually for Rs. 78.
		Bauskauli and Raisina...	Bajri	2	1,35,000 ,, ...	Leased at Rs. 9 per annum.
		Bauskauli and Sherepur	Stone	2	80,000 ,, ...	The Sherepur mine is closed—Bauskauli is leased at Rs. 10 per annum.
		Arangpur	Crystal	1	...	Closed.
	Karnál					
	Umballa					
	Simla	Parganah Chaibar, Tahsil Kotkhai ...	Iron ore	5	...	Under the new Settlement a fee of Rs. 2 per smelting furnace has been introduced from 1884-85.
Jullundur.	Kángra	Bir Banghal	Iron	1	153 Mds.	
		Dharmsála	Slates	1	1,350 Nos.	
		Kareri	Do.	1	40 ,,	
		Narwana...	Do.	1	1,000 ,,	
		Kaniara	Do.	2	12,178 ,,	
		Gomah	Gomah salt	2	1,40,066 ,,	
	Hoshiárpur ...	......	......	...	...	
	Jullundur	......	......	...	...	
	Ludhiána	......	......	...	...	
	Ferozepore ..	......	......	...	...	

No. 47.—Statement of Mines and Quarries in the Districts of the Punjab—(*concluded*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Divisions	Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of Mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
Lahore.	Mooltan	......	......	...	...	
	Jhang	......	......	...	...	
	Montgomery ...	......	......	...	...	
	Lahore	......	......	...	...	
	Amritsar	......	......	...	...	
	Gurdaspur	......	......	...	...	
Rawalpindi.	Sialkot	......	......	...	...	
	Gujrat	......	......	...	...	
	Gujranwala ...	......	......	...	...	
	Shahpur	Rukhla Warcha...	Rock salt	1	190,987 Mds.	
	Jhelum	Sardhi	Salt	1	8,656 ,,	Khewra and Sardhi mines are only opened at present.
		Khewra	Do.	1	2,737,586 ,,	
		Jatana, Makrach and Gurrah... ..	Do.	3	...	These pits are not worked out.
		Baganwala, Pid Dhundote and Kundal	Coal	4	...	
	Ráwalpindi ...	......	......	...	...	
Peshawar.	Hazára	......	......	...	...	
	Peshâwar	......	......	...	...	
	Kohát	Jatta	Salt	1	35,997 Rs.	There are nine other mines, but those are not worked.
		Malgru	Do.	1	26,678 ,,	
		Nari	Do.	1	5,789 ,,	
		Karrak	Do.	1	20,990 ,,	
		Bahadar Khel	Do.	1	21,445 ,,	

DERAJAT.	Bannu	Abdulla Khel, Parganah Marwat ...	Flintstone	5	...	
		Pabar Khel, &c.	Baking stone...	3		
		Bannu Tahsil	Pottery clay	1	40,008 Mds.	
		Matwat ,, ...	Ditto	6		
		Isakhel ,, ...	Ditto	40		
		Mianwali ,, ...	Ditto	1	...	
		Ishanpur in Marwat Kotki, &c, in Isakhel and Chuddra in Mianwali.	Earth for cleaning hair ...	4	...	
		Kalabagh and other places	Limestone	13	...	Innumerable.
		Do. do.	Masonry work stone... ...	4	...	Do.
		Marwat and Isakhel	Sujji	7	1,080 ,,	
		Isakhel and Mianwali	Gold mines	...	...	
		Do. do.	Petroleum	2	50 ,,	
		Mianwali...	Red clay	3	...	
		Isakhel	White clay	3	...	
		Do.	Yellow clay	1	1½ ,,	
		Kalabagh, &c.	Red salt	7	...	
		Mari Mianwali	Crystal	1	...	
		Isakhel and Mianwali	Saltpetre	16	9,215 Rs.	
		Kalabagh and Kotki	Alum	2	4,215 ,,	
		Do. do.	Lac clay for making alum ...	14	2,21,312 ,,	
	Dera Ismail Khan	......	......	...	...	
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	......	......	...	...	
	Muzaffargarh ...	......	......	...	...	

N.B.—This is one of the quinquennial statements. The figures for 29 Districts were prepared for the report of 1883-84 and those for Hissar and Ferozepore have been revised for the report of 1885-86.

No. 48.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the Foreign Trade of the Punjab during the Year 1886-87.

1	2		3		4	
Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Sewestán	206,667	745,561	112,202	9,22,545	318,869	16,68,106
Tiráh...	113,277	1,16,144	46,017	1,25,966	159,294	2,42,110
Kábul	Logs No. 462	...	...	...	462	
	215,479	25,50,062	282,873	63,63,490	498,352	89,13,552
Bájaur	Logs No. 10,789	...	...	...	10,789	
	98,529	5,59,936	88,260	7,52,194	186,789	13,12,130
Kashmír	Logs No. 23,030	...	...	...	23,030	
	843,299	53,86,572	398,987	42,68,043	1,242,286	9,654,615
Ladákh	7,596	2,23,067	5,797	2,24,748	13,393	4,47,815
Chinese Tibet	5,224	1,97,952	1,545	27,871	6,769	2,25,823
Total	Logs No. 34,281	...	...	...	34,281	
	1,490,071	97,79,294	935,681	1,26,84,857	2,425,752	2,24,64,151

No. 49.—Statement showing the expenditure in the Public Works Department during the Year 1886-87.

Class of Works.	Total expenditure including Establishment. Capital spent on works yielding Income.	Maintenance of works yielding Income.	Capital spent on works not yielding Income.	Maintenance of works not yielding Income.	Total.	Establishment.
	Rs.	Rs.	(a) Rs.	(a) Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.						
Military Works ...	...	...	1,07,792	1,21,983	2,29,775	41,513
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings ...	...	...	31,000	20,180	51,180	9,206
Communications ...	...	...	8,06,187	...	8,06,187	1,33,638
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	8,37,187	20,180	8,57,367	1,42,844
Total Imperial ...	...	...	9,44,979	1,42,163	10,87,142	1,84,357
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings ...	...	...	6,07,726	3,00,481	9,08,207	2,27,097
Communications ...	...	...	3,58,044	12,18,244	15,76,288	3,94,120
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	14,083	48,497	62,580	15,647
Total Provincial ...	...	...	9,79,853	15,67,222	25,47,075	6,36,846
LOCAL.						
Incorporated Local.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings ...	...	...	52,900	58,527	1,11,427	88,368 (bracketed for the three heads)
Communications ...	...	...	1,21,884	3,75,066	4,96,950	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	75,206	53,582	1 28,788	
Total Incorporated Local	...	...	2,49,990	4,87,175	7,37,165	88,368
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings ...	...	...	41,466	27,612	69,078	28,265 (bracketed for the three heads)
Communications ...	...	...	1,762	31,974	15,736	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	(b) 5,31,017	2,81,053	8,12,070	
Tòtal Excluded Local...	...	...	5,74,245	3,22,639	8,96,884	28,265
Total Local ...	...	...	8.24,235	8,09,814	16,34,049	1,16,633
STATE RAILWAYS.						
41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure. Umballa-Kalka-Simla. Railway Survey ...	...	...	37,311	...	37,311	(c) 35,112
47. State Railways construction. Amritsar-Pathánkote Railway.	866	(d) 22,184	...	...	21,318	...

(a). Includes share of Tools and Plant and suspense arrived at in proportion of outlay on each service head.
(b). Excludes Rs. 79,415 outlay from Local loan on Râwalpindi water-supply scheme.
(c). This charge is debited to Preliminary Expenses.
(d). Write back of maintenance charges for first quarter of 1886, payable by North-Western Railway.

No. 50.—Statement showing the Progress made in the construction of Railways in the Punjab and the state of their working from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

Name of Railways.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage open.	Passengers carried during the year.					Receipts from passengers and other coaching receipts.	Receipts from merchandize and miscellaneous including Steam Boat earnings.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European and Eurasians staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total Capital expenditure from commencement to 31st March 1887.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Intermediate Class.	Total.								
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
North-Western Railway ...															29,58,04,132
Amritsar-Pathankot Railway	120	2,005	39,105	1,11,291	92,74,977	1,43,695	95,69,068	83,23,492	15,170,901	23,494,393	13,178,716	10,315,677	1,400	19,700	56,08,281
Rajpura Patiala Railway ...															12,30,597

No. 51.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Irrigation Works in the Punjab during the Year 1886-87.

	Famine Relief and Insurance 35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	*Irrigation 42, Major Works, Working Expenses.*			*Irrigation 43, Minor Works and Navigation.*			*Expenditure not charged to Revenue 48, (Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue).*			*Total.*		
		Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	...	36,289	1,76,602	2,12,891	...	...	...	2,21,790	...	2,21,790	2,58,079	1,76,602	4,34,681
Bari Doab Canal	...	36,184	2,76,333	3,12,517	...	...	...	77,188	...	77,188	1,13,372	2,76,333	3,89,705
Sirhind Canal	...	16,066	1,50,272	1,66,338	...	...	...	8,90,260	...	8,90,260	9,06,326	1,50,272	10,56,598
Lower Sohag and Para Canal	...	...	10,084	10,084	(b) 2,244	...	2,244	1,08,181	...	1,08,181	1,10,425	10,084	1,20,509
Chenab Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,74,714	...	2,74,714	2,74,714	...	2,74,714
Swat River Canal...	56,190	7,112	26,697	33,809	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,302	26,697	89,999
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	4,991	80,759	85,750	...	...	...	4,991	80,759	85,750
Indus Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	54,797	1,03,848	1,58,645	...	...	...	54,797	1,03,848	1,58,645
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals	...	...	...	...	677	9,787	10,464	...	...	...	677	9,787	10,464
Shahpur Canals	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
Abdul Rahman Khan's Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhopur Workshop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals and Embankments...	...	...	...	...	44,233	13,540	57,773	...	...	...	44,233	13,540	57,773
Sidhnai Canal	...	...	9,523	9,523	...	...	...	86,155	...	86,155	86,155	9,523	95,678
Ditto. Minor water-courses	...	...	...	...	29,903	...	29,903	...	..	...	29,903	...	29,903
Establishment	43,899	...	...	5,82,248	...	...	2,66,877	...	...	3,67,458	...	...	12,60,482
Tools and Plant	1,710	...	...	14,048	...	...	4,876	...	...	9,105	...	...	11,529
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	345	...	...	791	...	...	...	...	...	1,136
Refund of Revenue	...	...	...	(a) 14,282	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	14,358
Suspense Balances	2,720	...	...		...	...	155	...	...	1,14,064	...	...	1,16,629
PROVINCIAL.													
Shah Nahar Canal Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniwah Canal	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	16
Shahpur Canal Survey	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	25
Jhang " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum " "	...	...	...	...	503	...	503	...	...	...	503	...	503
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,151	...	...	...	...	...	5,151
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	99,079	...	...	13,56,085	...	...	6,33,249	...	...	19,02,577	...	...	39,90,990
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account	314	...	...	...	...	...	13,502	...	...	1,408	...	...	15,224
Less Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net outlay of the year	98,765	...	...	13,56,085	...	...	6,19,747	...	...	19,01,169	...	...	39,75,766

(a).—Includes Rs. 1,072 on account of refund of owners rate of the Western Jumna Canal in Civil Department.
(b).—Minor water-courses.

No. 52.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab for 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Revenue and Receipts.	1885-86. Imperial.	1885-86. Provincial.	1885-86. Local.	1885-86. Total.	1886-87. Imperial.	1886-87. Provincial.	1886-87. Local.	1886-87. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	1,18,91,459	93,59,133	37,812	2,12,88,404	1,25,21,411	93,74,716	27,416	2,17,23,543	+ 4,35,139
II. Opium	...	...	...	...	31,609	...	...	31,609	+ 31,609
IV. Stamps	16,69,533	16,69,532	...	33,39,065	17,57,203	17,57,202	...	35,14,405	+ 1,75,340
V. Excise	6,54,920	6.54,920	...	13,09,840	6,84,929	6,84,928	...	13,69,857	+ 60,017
VI. Provincial Rates	...	6,28,225	29,74,705	36,02,930	...	6,52,445	30,84,783	37,37,228	+ 1.34,298
VIII. Assessed Taxes	1,89,971	1,89,970	...	3,79,941	8,04,301	1,89,971	...	9.94,272	+ 6,14,331
IX. Forests	4,25,209	4,25,210	...	8,50,419	5,63,638	5.63,639	...	11,27,277	+ 2,76,858
X. Registration	89,309	89,309	...	1,78,618	96,430	96,430	...	1,92,860	+ 14,242
XI. Tributes	2,81,068	...	...	2,81,068	2,79,472	...	...	2,79.472	− 1,596
XII. Interest	1,69,781	7,400	...	1,77,181	1,76,164	7.304	...	1,83.468	+ 6,287
XIII. Post Office	...	28,256	...	28,256	...	21,975	11,336	33,311	+ 5,055
XVI. Law and Justice	...	6,22,817	...	6,22,817	...	6,38.374	...	6,38,374	+ 15,557
XVII. Police	...	6,80,477	...	6,80,477	384	6,12,428	33,094	6,45,906	− 34,571
XIX. Education	...	80,508	4,049	84,557	...	76,069	23,253	99,322	+ 14,765
XX. Medical	...	39,530	...	39,530	...	38,677	5,640	44,317	+ 4,787
XXI. Scientific, &c.	...	87,359	54	87,413	...	48,289	49,876	98,165	+ 10,752
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	55,572	44,764	...	1,00.336	68.606	54,792	...	1,23.398	+ 23.062
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	...	59,626	...	59,626	1,05,284	64,453	...	1,69,737	+ 1,10,111
XXV. Miscellaneous	1,370	1,72,160	1,51,682	3,25,212	2,880	1,50,438	1,59,657	3,12,975	− 12,237
XXVI. State Railways	...	2,89,846	...	2,89,846	...	73,194	...	73,194	− 2,16,652
XXIX. Irrigation Major Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direct Receipts	1,54,108	...	...	1,54,108	1,57,562	..	...	1,57,562	+ 3,454
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	4,10,407	...	...	4,10,407	...	...	...	...	− 4,10,407
XXX. Minor Work and Navigation	...	38,263	...	38,263	...	46,408	1,531	47,939	+ 9,676
XXXII. Civil Works	...	5,87,009	3,673	5,90,682	...	4,56,426	1,82,798	6,39,224	+ 48,542
Total ...	1,59,92,707	1,57,54,314	31,71,975	3,49,18,996	1,70,49,873	1,56,08,158	35,79,384	3,62,37,415	+ 13,18,419
Contributions	...	3,99,132	7,116	4,06,248	...	2,98,177	47,201	3,45,378	− 60,870
Debt and Remittances	14,22,43,818	...	...	14,22,43,818	12,94,48,669	...	...	12,94,48,669	−1,27,95,149
Total ...	15,82,36,525	1,61,53,446	31,79,091	17,75,69,062	14,64,98,542	1,59,06,335	36,26,585	16,60,31,462	−1,15,37,600
Opening Balance	...	...	...	91,76,167	...	...	...	86,72,587	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	18,67,45,229	...	...	...	17,47,04,049	...
Provincial and Local deficits	...	...	73,454	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 52.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab for 1885-86 and 1886-87—(*concluded*).

Expenditure.	1885-86. Imperial.	1885-86. Provincial.	1885-86. Local.	1885-86. Total.	1886-87. Imperial.	1886-87. Provincial.	1886-87. Local.	1886-87. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	53,842	45,626	352	99,820	72,256	60,993	271	1,33,520	− 33,700
2. Assignments and Compensation	1,92,099	...	...	1,92,099	1,85,428	...	...	1,85,428	+ 6,671
3. Land Revenue	3,16,389	20,02,660	9,44,071	32,63,120	2,62,322	20,28,597	10,33,647	33,24,566	− 61,446
6. Stamps	71,843	71,843	...	1,43,686	77,516	77,516	...	1,55,032	− 11,346
7. Excise	29,099	29,100	...	58,199	28,855	28,856	...	57,711	+ 488
8. Provincial Rates	...	1,39,360	20,411	1,59,771	...	1,71,775	...	1,71,775	− 12,004
10. Assessed Taxes	561	562	...	1,123	33,689	561	...	34,250	− 33,127
11. Forest	3,37,696	3,37,695	...	6,75,391	3,58,116	3,58,115	...	7,16,231	− 40,840
12. Registration	49,514	49,514	...	99,028	51,364	51,364	...	1,02,728	− 3,700
13. Interest on ordinary debt	10,503	...	...	10,503	17,267	...	...	17,267	− 6,764
14. Do. on other obligations	41,417	...	...	41,417	54,335	...	...	54,335	− 12,918
15. Post Office	...	92,662	47,115	1,39,777	...	74,102	68,604	1,42,706	− 2,929
18. Administration	1,66,484	9,53,198	1,04,110	12,23,792	1,64,133	9,54,063	1,51,057	12,69,253	− 45,461
19. Law and Justice	...	34,86,413	...	34,86,413	...	35,38,109	...	35,38,109	− 51,696
20. Police	1,69,073	31,19,037	...	32,88,110	2,15,960	30,84,570	9,993	33,10,523	− 22,413
22. Education	...	6,96,566	4,91,515	11,88,081	...	8,29,578	5,74,234	14,03,812	− 2,15,731
23. Ecclesiastical	2,18,269	...	...	2,18,269	2,15,649	...	...	2,15,649	+ 2,620
24. Medical	...	5,27,522	2,71,756	7,99,278	...	5,53,421	2,79,836	8,33,257	− 33,979
25. Political	10,52,995	...	...	10,52,995	7,38,266	...	...	7,38,266	+ 3,14.729
26. Scientific, &c.	17,360	98,349	1,05,795	2,21,504	12,575	94,012	1,08,760	2,15.347	+ 6,157
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	4,41,047	...	...	4,41,047	4,43,175	...	...	4.43,175	− 2,128
29. Superannuation Allowances	104	6,13,005	1,604	6,14,713	267	6,48,565	1,817	6,50,649	− 35,936
30. Stationery and Printing	...	4,08,049	3,952	4,12,001	...	4,35,473	5,707	4,41,180	− 29,179
32. Miscellaneous	41,173	60,463	29,602	1,31,238	45,637	59,985	50,672	1,56,294	− 25,056
33. Famine Relief	374	...	...	374	...	...	...	...	+ 374
38. State Railway—Interest on debt	...	1,98,202	...	1,98,202	...	1,98,323	...	1,98,323	− 121
Working expenses	...	2,41,711	...	2,41,711	...	− 22,184	...	− 22,184	+ 2,63,895
41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	+ 22
42. Major Works	403	...	...	403	1,072	...	...	1,072	− 669
43. Minor Works and Navigation	...	34,101	...	34,101	...	21,430	440	21,870	+ 12,231
45. Civil Works	...	25,16,205	8,33,130	33,49,335	...	25,80,738	8,36,342	34,17,080	− 67,745
Total	32,10,245	1,57,21,865	28,53,413	2,17,85,523	29,77,882	1,58,27,962	31,21,380	2,19,27,224	− 1,41,701
Contributions	...	7,116	3,99,132	4,06,248	...	47,201	2,98,177	3,45,378	+ 60,870
Debt and Remittances	15,58,80,871	...	...	15,58,80,871	14,31,82,353	...	...	14,31,82,353	+ 1,26,98,518
Total	15,90,91,116	1,57,28,981	32,52,545	17,80,72,642	14,61,60,235	1,58,75,163	34,19,557	16,54,54,955	+ 1,26,17,687
Closing balance	...	...	...	86,72,587	...	...	...	92,49,094	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	18,67,45,229	...	...	...	17,47,04,049	...
Provincial and Local Surplus	...	4,24,465	...	...	...	31,172	2,07,028	...	...

No. 53.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the Estimated Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, Debt incurred in respect of

Irrigation and

WORKS.	Estimated cost of construction.			Capital outlay.					
				During 1886-87.			*To end of* 1886-87.		
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
CANALS IN OPERATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works.									
Swat River Canal	35,45,810	1,79,468	37,25,278	98,765	7,740	1,06,505	32,50,429	1,19,393	(a) 33,69,822
Productive Works.									
Western Jumna Canal	1,07,90,504	5,50,420	1,13,40,924	2,51,268	18,493	2,69,761	1,00,60,446	5,24,447	1,05,84,893
Bari Doab Canal	1,57,98,600	...	1,57,98,600	63,241	2,642	65,883	1,55,07,517	6,28,507	1,61,36,024
Lower Sohag and Para Canal ...	7,28,104	1,13,749	8,41,853	1,33,042	5,842	1,38,884	5,41,469	20,529	5,61,998
Sirhind Canal Imperial ...	2,22,64,400	12,55,400	2,35,19,800	9,77,201	44,207	10,21,408	2,12,92,299	11,01,608	2,23,93,907
Sidhnai Canal	7,48,727	25,753	7,74,480	1,38,848	3,570	1,42,418	6,97,690	23,040	7,20,730
Total Productive Works ...	5,03,30,335	19,45,322	5,22,75,657	15,63,600	74,754	16,38,354	4,80,99,421	22,98,131	5,03,97,552
Total Canals in Operation Imperial ...	5,38,76,145	21,24,790	5,60,00,935	16,62,365	82,494	17,44,859	5,13,49,850	24,17,524	5,37,67,374
Contribution.									
Sirhind Canal ...	1,42,39,700	...	1,42,39,700	9,84,654	...	9,84,654	1,28,51,884	...	1,28,51,884
Canals under Construction.									
Chenab Canal ...	29,35,589	1,23,885	30,59,474	3,69,716	11,189	3,80,905	17,29,006	65,886	17,94,892
Grand Total { Imperial	5,68,11,734	22,48,675	5,90,60,409	20,32,081	93,683	21,25,764	5,30,78,856	24,83,410	5,55,62,266
Grand Total { Contribution ...	1,42,39,700	...	1,42,39,700	9,84,654	...	9,84,654	1,28,51,884	...	1,28,51,884
Minor Works and Navigation not classed as Productive Canals in Operation Works for which Capital and Revenue are kept.									
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	5,23,317	...	5,23,317	...	...	...	5,21,103	56,148	5,77,251
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canal ...	1,09,555	...	1,09,555	...	...	...	1,07,561	2,541	1,10,102
Indus Inundation Canals ...	6,92,236	...	6,92,236	135	...	135	6,90,254	19,729	7,09,983
Shahpur Canals ...	38,868	...	38,868	...	...	...	38,868	1,871	40,739
Madhopur Workshops ...	5,32,843	...	5,32,843	—13,502	...	—13,502	4,25,892	...	4,25,892
Total Canals in Operation ...	18,96,819	...	18,96,819	—13,367	...	—13,367	17,83,678	80,289	18,63,967
Canals under Construction.									
Abdul Rahman Khan's Canal ...	35,485	...	35,485	...	...	...	35,447	9	35,456
Grand Total ...	19,32,304	...	19,32,304	—13,367	...	—13,367	18,19,125	80,298	18,99,423
Canals in Operation Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.									
Muzaffargarh Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Expenditure from 1881-82 shown under 35 Protective Irrigation Works, Famine Relief

COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS, THE CAPITAL
THE WORKING EXPENSES, AND THE INTEREST ON THE
THOSE WORKS FOR 1886-87.

Navigation Works.

Receipts during 1885-86.			Working expenses during 1886-87.			Net results, excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses.)				Simple interest during 1886-87.	Net results, including interest.			
								Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
Water rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26,714	...	26,714	52,429	2,606	55,035	...	28,321	...	0·84	1,28,042	...	1,56,363	...	4·64
8,38,986	58,322	8,97,308	4,88,695	35,665	5,24,360	3,72,948	...	3·52	...	3,97,392	...	24,444	...	0·23
12,91,377	6,04,968	18,96,345	5,57,814	33,416	5,91,230	13,05,115	...	8·09	...	6,19,036	6,86,079	...	4·25	...
626	18,156	18,782	12,649	359	13,008	5,774	...	1·05	...	18,998	...	13,224	...	2·35
3,54,907	...	3,54,907	2,30,710	8,893	2,39,603	1,15,304	...	0·51	...	8,32,148	...	7,16,844	...	3·20
13,193	...	13,193	13,788	576	14,364	...	1,171	...	0·17	25,130	...	26,301	...	3·65
24,99,089	6,81,446	31,80,535	13,03,656	78,909	13,82,565	17,99,141	1,171	3·57	...	18,92,704	6,86,079	7,80,813	...	0·18
						17,97,970					94,734			
25,25,803	6,81,446	32,07,249	13,56,085	81,515	14,37,600	17,99,141	29,492	3·29	...	20,20,746	6,86,079	9,37,176	...	0·47
						17,69,649					2,51,097			
10,205	...	10,205	1,05,348	...	1,05,348	...	95,143	...	·74	...	...	95,143	...	0·74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,766	...	61,766	...	3·44
25,25,803	6,81,446	32,07,249	13,56,085	81,515	14,37,600	17,99,141	29,429	3·18	...	20,82,512	6,86,079	9,98,942	...	0·56
						17,69,649					3,12,863			
10,205	...	10,205	1,05,348	...	1,05,348	...	95,143	...	·74	...	...	95,143	...	0·74
19,168	1,11,959	1,31,127	1,42,664	7,819	1,50,483	...	19,356	...	3·35	...	...	...	...	...
2,79,142	3,20,164	5,99,306	3,71,691	12,098	3,83,789	2,15,517	...	195·74	...	...	...	...	...	...
77,663	1,65,338	2,43,001	2,38,077	10,963	2,40,040	...	6,039	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	...
26,596	...	26,596	11,251	175	11,426	15,170	...	37·23	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,02,569	5,97,461	10,00,030	7,63,683	31,055	7,94,738	2,30,687	25,395	11·01	...	...	...	...	...	...
						2,05,292								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,02,569	5,97,461	10,00,030	7,63,683	31,055	7,94,738	2,30,687	25,395	10,80	...	...	...	...	...	...
						2,05,292								
93,877	2,51,450	3,45,327	1,40,472	4,830	1,45,302	2,00,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

and Insurance before that date under 43 Minor Works and Navigation.

No. 54.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths registered

Number.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881. Males.	Females.	Total.	Number of Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissár	Hissár	7,827	6,340	14,167	276	237	513
2		Hánsi	6,588	6,068	12,656	184	168	352
3		Bhiwani	17,631	16,131	33,762	726	620	1,346
4		Sirsa	6,711	5,581	12,292	249	244	493
5	Rohtak	Rohtak	8,155	7,544	15,699	257	236	493
6		Jhajjar	5,693	5,957	11,650	262	230	492
7	Gurgáon	Rewari	12,163	12,282	24,445	582	492	1,074
8		Palwal	5,312	5,323	10,635	302	278	580
9	Delhi	Delhi	61,792	55,571	117,363	2,609	2,437	5,046
10		„ Suburbs	28,956	23,926	52,882	854	786	1,640
11		Sonepat	6,449	6,628	13,077	173	156	329
12	Karnál	Karnál	12,626	10,507	23,133	419	419	838
13		Kaithal	7,302	7,452	14,754	233	193	426
14		Panipat	13,272	13,300	26,572	526	466	992
15	Umbálla	Umbálla	14,446	12,331	26,777	629	537	1,166
16		Jagádri	6,511	5,789	12,300	165	154	319
17		Shahabád	5,091	5,127	10,218	159	123	282
18		Sadhaura	5,532	5,262	10,794	209	162	371
19		Rupar	6,171	4,155	10,326	219	186	405
20	Hoshiárpur	Hoshiárpur	7,070	6,193	13,263	288	276	564
21		Tánda and Urmár	5,394	4,901	10,295	255	244	499
22	Jullundur	Jullundur	16,828	14,349	31,177	826	870	1,696
23		„ Suburbs	5,936	5,478	11,474	323	320	643
24		Rohán	6,132	5,604	11,736	168	158	326
25	Ludhiána	Ludhiána	24,685	19,478	44,163	951	866	1,817
26		Jagráon	8,816	8,057	16,873	407	395	802
27	Ferozepore	Ferozepore	12,043	8,827	20,870	490	405	895
28	Mooltán	Mooltán	16,698	15,180	31,878	782	788	1,570
29		„ Suburbs	14,390	11,203	25,593	531	516	1,047
30	Jhang	Maghiana	6,569	6,005	12,574	300	269	569
31		Chiniot	5,297	5,434	10,731	217	262	479
32	Lahore	Lahore	53,135	44,073	97,208	2,075	1,885	3,960
33		„ Suburbs	26,466	15,204	41,670	400	355	755
34		Kasur	8,870	8,466	17,336	421	324	745
35	Amritsar	Amritsar	81,652	62,564	144,216	3,030	2,877	5,907
36	Gurdáspur	Batála	12,248	12,033	24,281	543	554	1,097
37	Siálkot	Siálkot	17,753	16,097	33,850	730	635	1,365
38	Gujrát	Gujrát	9,577	9,166	18,743	370	336	706
39		Jalálpur	6,665	6,174	12,839	290	250	540
40	Gujránwála	Gujránwála	12,345	10,539	22,884	522	422	944
41		Wazirabád	8,795	7,667	16,462	304	241	545
42	Sháhpur	Bhera	7,625	7,540	15,165	412	390	802
43	Jhelum	Jhelum	11 370	5,264	16,634	167	128	295
44		Pind Dádan Khán	8,995	7,729	16,724	236	233	469
45	Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	17,327	9,458	26,785	543	513	1,056
46	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	33,089	26,203	59,292	1,044	919	1,963
47	Kohát	Kohát	7,975	5,515	13,490	282	233	515
48	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	10,283	8,705	18,988	216	177	393
49	Dera Gházi Khan	Dera Gházi Khan	11,015	8,672	19,687	331	287	618

AT THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1886.

Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			Number of deaths registered.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
19	17	36	234	210	444	30	33	31	5	...
15	13	28	208	209	417	32	34	33	...	5
22	18	40	429	375	804	24	23	24	16	...
20	20	40	143	125	268	21	22	22	18	...
16	15	31	232	203	435	28	27	28	3	...
22	20	42	196	182	378	34	31	32	10	...
24	20	44	341	335	676	28	27	28	16	...
28	26	55	264	245	509	50	46	48	7	...
22	21	43	2,542	2,394	4,936	41	43	42	1	...
16	15	31	611	500	1,111	21	21	21	10	...
13	12	25	254	276	530	39	42	41	...	16
18	18	36	446	385	831	35	37	36	...	...
16	13	29	189	173	362	26	23	25	4	...
20	18	37	375	371	746	28	28	28	9	...
23	20	44	340	322	662	24	26	25	19	...
13	13	26	135	149	284	21	26	23	3	...
16	12	28	103	98	201	20	19	20	8	...
19	15	34	160	167	327	29	32	30	4	...
21	18	39	153	116	269	25	28	26	13	...
22	21	43	238	197	435	34	32	33	10	...
25	24	48	179	186	365	33	38	35	13	...
26	28	54	500	537	1,037	30	37	33	21	...
28	28	56	167	171	338	28	31	29	27	...
14	13	28	179	174	353	29	31	30	...	2
22	20	41	733	587	1.320	30	30	30	11	...
24	23	48	327	352	679	37	44	40	8	...
23	20	43	380	300	680	32	34	33	10	...
25	25	49	538	486	1,024	32	32	32	17	...
21	20	41	456	355	811	32	32	32	9	...
24	21	45	185	174	359	28	29	29	16	...
20	24	45	125	170	295	24	31	27	18	...
21	19	41	1,769	1,796	3,565	33	41	37	4	...
10	9	18	545	257	802	21	17	19	...	1
24	19	43	255	211	466	29	25	27	16	...
21	20	41	3,194	3,198	6,392	39	51	44	...	3
22	23	45	403	427	830	33	35	34	11	...
22	19	40	560	487	1.047	32	30	31	9	...
20	18	38	207	179	386	22	20	21	17	...
23	19	42	245	230	475	37	37	37	5	...
23	18	41	418	361	779	34	34	34	7	...
18	15	33	166	163	329	19	21	20	13	...
27	26	53	212	253	465	28	34	31	22	...
10	8	18	163	121	284	14	23	17	1	...
14	14	28	254	287	541	28	37	32	...	4
20	19	39	510	444	954	29	47	36	3	...
18	15	33	1,438	1,405	2,843	43	54	48	...	15
21	17	38	200	151	351	25	27	26	12	...
11	9	21	262	233	495	25	27	26	...	5
17	15	31	167	141	308	15	16	16	15	...

No. 55.—Deaths registered from different Causes

1	2	3			4		
		Population according to Census of 1881.			Cholera.		
Number.	Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissár	357,718	302,930	660,648	...	1	1
2	Rohtak	296,224	257,385	553,609	...	...	...
3	Gurgáon	338,917	302,931	641,848	...	...	...
4	Delhi	344,016	299,499	643,515	1	...	1
5	Karnál	336,171	286,450	622,621	...	...	...
6	Umballa	588,272	478,991	1,067,263	2	...	2
7	Simla	27,593	15,352	42,945	...	...	...
8	Kángra	380,867	349,978	730,845	1	2	3
9	Hoshiárpur	481,526	419,855	901,381	...	...	...
10	Jullundur	431,435	358,120	789,555	...	...	...
11	Ludhiána	339,598	279,237	618,835	...	...	...
12	Ferozepore	410,559	336,770	747,329	...	...	...
13	Mooltan	304,517	247,447	551,964	...	...	...
14	Jhang	214,382	180,914	395,296	...	...	...
15	Montgomery	232,947	193,582	426,529	...	...	...
16	Lahore	510,353	413,753	924,106	...	1	1
17	Amritsar	490,694	402,572	893,266	1	2	3
18	Gurdáspur	445,798	377,897	823,695	...	1	1
19	Siálkot	539,661	472,487	1,012,148	...	...	...
20	Gujrát	362,162	326,953	689,115	...	...	...
21	Gujránwála	333,605	283,287	616,892	...	...	...
22	Shahpur	221,676	199,832	421,508	...	...	...
23	Jhelum	313,448	275,925	589,373	...	...	...
24	Ráwalpindi	449,287	371,225	820,512	...	..	...
25	Hazára	218,616	188,459	407,075	...	...	...
26	Peshávar	329,524	263,150	592,674	...	...	...
27	Kohát	101,369	80,171	181,540	...	...	...
28	Bannu	177,503	155,074	332,577	...	...	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan	238,468	203,181	441,649	...	...	...
30	Dera Ghází Khan	200,667	162,679	363,346	...	...	...
31	Muzaffargarh	184,510	154,095	338,605	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,202,083	8,640,181	18,842,264	5	7	12

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1886.

5			6			7		
Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
31	26	57	5,961	4,912	10,873	230	163	393
5	9	14	6,295	5,153	11,448	185	141	326
61	74	135	10,233	9,016	19,249	558	445	1,003
9	5	14	9,697	8,799	18,496	511	396	907
159	108	267	8,231	7,204	15.435	214	137	351
156	116	272	12,749	10,552	23,301	487	315	802
...	...	...	173	119	292	27	29	56
25	19	44	6,031	5,881	11,912	835	787	1,622
46	48	94	9,273	8,558	17,831	587	417	1,004
167	174	341	7,461	7,104	14,565	197	193	390
92	61	153	6,601	5,741	12,342	233	162	395
214	203	417	7,210	6,557	13,767	280	230	510
32	40	72	4,666	3,954	8,620	288	189	477
74	81	155	2,044	1,604	3,648	160	97	257
146	156	302	2,881	2,402	5,283	117	68	185
461	396	857	8,087	7,268	15,355	406	209	615
281	239	520	8,894	7,845	16,739	539	297	836
179	161	340	8,324	8,000	16,324	590	450	1,040
351	322	673	9,218	8,566	17,784	814	552	1,366
263	273	536	5,403	5,528	10,931	364	248	612
327	327	654	5,686	5,244	10,930	265	162	427
335	299	634	2,932	2,567	5,499	205	105	310
405	441	846	4,232	4,134	8,366	750	670	1,420
81	83	164	6,254	5,776	12,030	836	714	1,550
21	13	34	2,587	2,693	5,280	128	98	226
832	746	1.578	3,126	2,607	5,733	165	88	253
168	132	300	1,241	1,067	2,308	42	20	62
289	259	548	3,032	2,245	5,277	96	58	154
339	304	643	3,361	2,779	6,140	107	76	183
17	27	44	2,089	1,512	3,601	29	14	43
42	20	62	3,868	3,036	6,904	30	21	51
5,608	5,162	10,770	177,840	158,423	336,263	10,275	7,551	17,826

No. 55.—Deaths registered from Different Causes

1	2	8											
		Injuries.											
		Suicide.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.		
Number.	Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissár	1	...	1	1	1	2	69	42	111	25	15	40
2	Rohtak	1	6	7	13	...	13	64	87	151	21	10	31
3	Gurgáon	19	45	64	5	1	6	71	117	188	24	28	52
4	Delhi	20	23	43	20	1	21	95	99	194	15	18	33
5	Karnál	3	2	5	4	4	8	82	62	144	33	19	52
6	Umballa	3	6	9	5	2	7	127	66	193	19	13	32
7	Simla	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...
8	Kángra	16	14	30	1	3	4	144	88	232	43	25	68
9	Hoshiárpur	12	33	45	5	2	7	96	72	168	36	20	56
10	Jullundur	20	16	36	6	3	9	60	41	101	2	1	3
11	Ludhiána	5	3	8	1	1	2	61	44	105	7	4	11
12	Ferozepore	4	2	6	10	7	17	98	38	136	18	13	31
13	Mooltan	4	...	4	6	2	8	126	65	191	49	12	61
14	Jhang	3	...	3	1	...	1	31	13	44	29	13	42
15	Montgomery	2	1	3	6	1	7	60	30	90	40	17	57
16	Lahore	7	8	15	11	5	16	134	73	207	71	20	91
17	Amritsar	17	26	43	4	2	6	118	90	208	34	3	37
18	Gurdáspur	7	3	10	3	2	5	127	72	199	25	10	35
19	Siálkot	4	7	11	2	1	3	175	118	293	33	9	42
20	Gujrát	...	1	1	16	8	24	92	57	149	25	15	40
21	Gujránwála	2	3	5	7	...	7	128	78	206	33	11	44
22	Shahpur	...	...	...	8	3	11	41	37	78	34	17	51
23	Jhelum...	2	3	5	16	11	27	110	69	179	36	13	49
24	Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	18	8	26	119	80	199	31	18	49
25	Hazára	1	1	2	3	1	4	67	30	97	12	5	17
26	Peshávar	3	2	5	79	18	97	53	23	76	16	3	19
27	Kohát	...	...	...	28	3	31	18	12	30	2	..	2
28	Bannu	...	5	5	23	3	26	21	14	35	2	1	3
29	Dera Ismail Khan	2	1	3	15	5	20	67	22	89	18	10	28
30	Dera Gházi Khan	3	1	4	2	1	3	22	11	33	23	8	31
31	Muzaffargarh	2	1	3	6	1	7	55	29	84	34	16	50
	Total ...	163	214	377	325	100	425	2,538	1,679	4,217	790	367	1,157

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1886—*concluded.*

9			10			11							
ALL OTHER CAUSES.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,466	1,096	2,562	7,784	6,256	14,040	0·002	0·09	16·46	0·59	0·23	22	21	21
1,722	1,236	2,958	8,306	6,642	14,948	...	0·03	20·68	0·59	0·36	28	26	27
2,067	1,664	3,731	13,038	11,390	24,428	...	0·21	29·99	1·56	0·48	38	38	38
3,395	2,739	6,134	13,763	12,080	25,843	0·002	0·02	28·74	1·41	0·45	40	40	40
2,738	2,178	4,916	11,464	9,714	21,178	...	0·43	24·79	0·56	0·34	34	34	34
2,594	2,203	4,797	16,142	13,273	29,415	0·002	0·25	21·83	0·75	0·23	27	28	28
138	94	232	345	243	588	...	...	6·80	1·30	0·19	13	16	14
3,874	3,647	7,521	10,970	10,466	21,436	0·004	0·06	16·30	2·22	0·46	29	30	29
3,627	3,043	6,670	13,682	12,193	25,875	...	0·10	19·78	1·11	0·31	28	29	29
3,392	3,415	6,807	11,305	10,947	22,252	...	0·43	18·45	0·49	0·19	26	31	28
2,721	2,496	5,217	9,721	8,512	18,233	...	0·25	19·94	0·64	0·20	29	30	29
3,126	2,997	6,123	10,960	10,047	21,007	...	0·56	18·42	0·68	0·25	27	30	28
2,292	2,101	4,393	7,463	6,363	13,826	...	0·13	15·62	0·86	0·48	25	26	25
1,525	1,290	2,815	3,867	3,098	6,965	...	0·39	9·23	0·65	0·23	18	17	18
1,107	981	2,088	4,359	3,656	8,015	...	0·71	12·39	0·43	0·37	19	19	19
4,320	3,817	8,137	13,497	11,797	25,294	0·001	0·93	16·62	0·67	0·36	26	29	27
5,095	5,000	10,095	14,983	13,504	28,487	0·003	0·58	18·74	0·94	0·33	31	34	32
4,460	4,105	8,565	13,715	12,804	26,519	0·001	0·41	19·82	1·26	0·30	31	34	32
5,094	4,482	9,576	15,691	14,057	29,748	...	0·66	17·57	1·35	0·34	29	30	29
2,877	2,456	5,333	9,040	8,586	17,626	...	0·78	15·86	0·89	0·31	25	26	26
1,881	1,591	3,472	8,329	7,416	15,745	...	1·06	17·72	0·69	0·42	25	26	26
1,569	1,250	2,819	5,124	4,278	9,402	...	1·50	13·05	0·74	0·33	23	21	22
2,248	2,065	4,313	7,799	7,406	15,205	...	1·44	14·19	2·41	0·44	25	27	26
2,407	2,040	4,447	9,746	8,719	18,465	...	0·20	14·66	1·89	0·33	22	23	23
879	732	1,611	3,698	3,573	7,271	...	0·08	12·97	0·56	0·29	17	19	18
875	715	1,590	5,149	4,202	9,351	...	2·66	9·67	0·43	0·33	16	16	16
278	182	460	1,777	1,416	3,193	...	1·65	12·71	0·34	0·35	18	18	18
449	344	793	3,912	2,929	6,841	...	1·65	15·87	0·46	0·21	22	19	21
729	536	1,265	4,638	3,733	8,371	...	1·46	13·90	0·41	0·32	19	18	19
162	154	316	2,347	1,728	4,075	...	0·12	9·91	0·12	0·20	12	11	11
228	235	463	4,265	3,359	7,624	...	0·18	20·39	0·15	0·43	23	22	23
69,335	60,884	130,219	266,879	234,387	501,266	0·0006	0·57	17·85	0·95	0·33	26	27	27

No. 56.—Statement showing the working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1886.

Districts.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Income.														
		In hand on 1st January 1886.			Received during the year.									Total.		
					From Government.			From Local Fund.			From private subscriptions, sale of securities and interest on money deposited.					
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar ...	6	614	2	2	...	...	...	11,990	7	6	386	0	0	12,990	9	8
Rohtak ...	4	800	5	6	...	...	...	7,247	0	2	989	7	9	9,036	13	5
Gurgaon ...	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	13,024	2	5	218	12	0	13,242	14	5
Delhi ...	9	235	11	1	...	..	...	16,646	14	0	441	0	0	17,323	9	1
Karnal ...	6	627	12	0	...	...	...	8,444	10	2	809	5	7	9,881	11	9
Umballa ...	5	5,371	12	9	...	...	...	11,503	10	6	1,085	11	3	17,961	2	6
Simla ..	4	5,545	5	6	929	12	0	10,297	14	3	8,131	7	7	24,904	7	4
Kangra ...	8	6,413	1	5	..	...	...	9,438	12	9	760	6	0	16,612	4	2
Hoshiarpur ...	6	236	8	2	...	...	...	10,998	9	11	467	8	0	11,702	10	1
Jullundur ...	7	5,566	7	8	...	...	...	7,796	12	7	1,049	11	1	14,412	15	4
Ludhiana ...	3	554	10	6	...	...	...	7,531	3	0	184	3	10	8,270	1	4
Ferozepore ...	5	1,048	1	8	...	...	...	11,742	12	1	292	9	9	13,183	7	6
Mooltan ...	6	367	3	1	...	...	...	10,745	6	2	850	14	1	11,963	7	4
Jhang ...	6	3,558	14	1	...	...	...	9,956	14	3	449	11	8	13,965	8	0
Montgomery ...	6	13	4	0	104	4	0	5,978	8	7	169	0	11	6,265	1	6
Lahore ...	7	2,962	1	5	19,775	3	7	13,234	9	10	3,203	10	7	39,175	9	5
Amritsar ...	8	301	9	3	...	...	...	27,206	0	5	109	0	0	27,616	9	8
Gurdaspur ...	12	1,088	2	4	...	...	...	19,313	14	8	535	2	10	20,937	3	10
Sialkot ...	8	2,095	1	3	445	10	8	9,219	9	7	230	14	3	11,991	3	9
Gujrat ...	12	227	15	4	...	...	...	12,133	13	4	889	2	8	13,250	15	4
Gujranwala ...	6	187	0	5	...	...	...	10,100	11	9	75	15	2	10,363	11	4
Shahpur ...	8	1,180	1	10	...	...	...	11,106	8	3	177	0	0	12,463	10	1
Jhelum ...	4	1,322	6	6	778	12	10	11,246	12	8	343	8	9	13,691	8	9
Rawalpindi ...	9	593	3	6	395	11	8	16,908	15	7	846	3	4	18,744	2	1
Hazara ...	3	1,362	2	0	145	0	0	6,827	9	1	518	0	0	8,852	11	1
Peshawar ...	6	50	0	0	823	5	7	15,284	6	8	1,181	1	11	17,338	14	2
Kohat ...	3	584	9	10	2,432	6	6	2,348	9	2	58	7	0	5,424	0	6
Bannu ...	5	510	8	0	1,449	14	5	6,089	5	5	157	1	0	8,206	12	10
Dera Ismail Khan	5	1,714	6	10	816	0	0	8,855	10	7	300	10	6	11,686	11	11
Dera Ghazi Khan	4	250	3	4	...	...	...	8,108	0	7	422	2	9	8,780	6	8
Muzaffargarh ...	5	257	12	1	...	...	...	6,992	15	9	194	10	4	7,445	6	2
Total ...	194	45,640	7	6	28,096	1	3	3,38,321	3	8	25,528	8	7	4,37,586	5	0

No. 56.—Statement showing the working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1886—(*Continued*).

Districts.	Number of Patients treated during the year. In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Sexes of the In and Out-door Patients treated during the year. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hissar ...	1,175	40,100	41,275	27,792	6,369	7,114	41,275
Rohtak ...	915	27,636	28,551	17,897	5,513	5,141	28,551
Gurgaon ...	1,678	52,422	54,100	30,437	11,304	12,359	54,100
Delhi ...	1,459	98,167	99,626	63,387	18,374	17,865	99,626
Karnal ...	1,942	40,346	42,288	27,768	8,626	5,894	42,288
Umballa ...	1,846	74,600	76,446	52,592	13,256	10,598	76,446
Simla ...	991	22,670	23,661	17,784	3,126	2,751	23,661
Kangra ...	427	49,124	49,551	35,888	8,283	5,380	49,551
Hoshiarpur ...	815	50,173	50,988	32,197	10,735	8,056	50,988
Jullundur ...	1,551	73,857	75,408	43,492	15,997	15,919	75,408
Ludhiana ...	722	52,023	52,745	30,317	11,075	11.353	52,745
Ferozepore ...	1,049	36,613	37,662	25,369	5,824	6,469	37,662
Mooltan ...	1,502	39,253	40.755	25,805	7,903	7,047	40,755
Jhang ...	1,812	55,091	56,903	33.761	10,884	12,258	56.903
Montgomery ...	649	36,869	87,518	23,836	5,485	8,197	37,518
Lahore ...	3,245	72,981	76,226	43,527	13,883	18,816	76,226
Amritsar ...	1,865	88,365	90,230	48,210	20,294	21,726	90,230
Gurdaspur ...	1,117	1,30,007	1,31,124	81,310	23,783	26,031	1,31,124
Sialkot ...	1,332	80,468	81,800	48,723	15,402	17,675	81,800
Gujrat ...	1,591	80,252	81,843	46,986	17,519	17,338	81,843
Gujranwala ...	655	46,726	47,381	20,428	12,101	14,852	47,381
Shahpur ...	962	75,284	76.246	41,556	14,445	20,245	76,246
Jhelum ...	905	45,647	46,552	25,075	7,422	14,055	46,552
Rawalpindi ...	2,285	82.482	84,767	50,280	13,667	20,820	84,767
Hazara ...	547	35,023	35,570	21,778	4,271	9,521	35,570
Peshawar ...	3,241	95,194	98,435	69,749	11,939	16,747	98,435
Kohat ...	896	26,142	27,038	17,478	2,814	6,746	27,038
Bannu ...	2,038	54,618	56,656	31,431	9,841	15,384	56,656
DeraIsmail Kh an ...	936	44,461	45,397	23,759	9,272	12,366	45,397
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	1,145	54,179	55,324	31,135	10,469	13,720	55,324
Muzaffargarh ...	600	45,617	46,217	27,896	8,941	9,380	46,217
Total ...	41,893	1,806,390	1,848,283	1,117,643	3,38,817	3,91,823	1,848,283

No. 56.—Statement showing the working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1886—(*concluded*).

Districts.	Expenditure.																	
	Expended during the year.															Remaining on hand on 31st December 1886.		
	On Establishment.			On medicines, diets and contingencies.			On Buildings.			Invested from surplus income.			Total.					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hissár	8,536	11	2	3,575	9	3	878	5	3	...	...	...	12,990	9	8	...	...	...
Rohtak	4,246	13	10	2,983	12	5	164	5	6	...	...	...	7,394	15	9	1,641	13	8
Gurgáon	6,964	1	10	4,314	6	11	1,745	9	8	...	...	...	13,024	2	5	218	12	0
Delhi	8,888	3	10	8,227	7	2	114	13	1	...	...	...	17.230	8	1	93	1	0
Karnál...	4.736	14	8	4,457	3	9	532	8	10	...	...	...	9,726	11	3	155	0	6
Umbálla	7,341	15	6	3,370	6	3	756	7	9	3,933	0	0	15,401	13	6	2,559	5	0
Simla	5,337	2	11	4,842	15	8	1,119	6	0	...	...	...	11,299	8	7	*13,833	3	2
Kángra	5,500	9	7	3,400	0	9	549	6	6	...	...	...	9,450	0	10	7,162	3	4
Hoshiárpur	5,688	0	0	5,078	1	11	700	0	0	...	...	...	11,466	1	11	236	8	2
Jullundur	7,468	14	6	5,285	15	7	1,292	4	0	365	13	3	14,412	15	4	...	...	...
Ludhiána	4,442	2	8	3,123	0	4	201	4	3	...	...	...	7,766	7	3	503	10	1
Ferozepore	6,284	15	11	4,630	15	8	850	12	6	...	...	...	11,766	12	1	1,316	11	5
Mooltán	7,358	7	10	2,396	2	6	2,108	13	0	...	...	...	11,863	7	4	100	0	0
Jhang	5,617	1	2	3,727	14	11	313	1	1	...	...	...	9,658	1	2	4,307	6	10
Montgomery	4,434	12	3	1,604	5	3	226	0	0	...	...	...	6,265	1	6	...	...	...
Lahore	12,630	0	5	17,486	9	7	6,397	15	3	...	...	...	36,514	9	3	*2,728	5	5
Amritsar	12,518	6	7	7,732	6	7	6,712	5	6	...	...	...	26.963	2	8	653	7	0
Gurdáspur	12,637	3	0	5,723	3	1	1,163	9	3	500	...	...	20,023	15	4	913	4	6
Siálkot	6.655	11	0	2,653	4	11	2,654	0	0	...	...	...	11,962	15	11	28	3	10
Gujrát...	5,629	10	11	6,187	3	7	1,245	4	0	...	...	...	13,062	2	6	188	12	10
Gujránwala	5,702	10	10	2,911	15	1	1,690	0	10	...	...	...	10,304	10	9	59	0	7
Shahpur	6,184	6	0	4,972	7	9	262	11	9	...	...	...	11,419	9	6	1,044	0	7
Jhelum	9,206	10	10	2,528	6	3	476	14	7	...	...	...	12,211	15	8	1,479	9	1
Ráwalpindi	10,585	2	9	7,178	4	11	975	3	5	...	...	...	18,738	11	1	5	7	0
Hazára	4,392	1	2	1,536	0	8	467	11	1	...	...	...	6,395	12	11	2,456	14	2
Peshávar	9,006	4	2	7,261	3	6	165	0	6	...	...	...	16,432	8	2	906	6	0
Kohát	3,140	2	3	1,509	0	11	261	14	0	...	...	...	4,911	1	2	512	15	4
Bannu	5,360	6	2	2,073	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,433	10	9	773	2	1
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6,688	15	11	2,243	12	9	182	5	3	...	...	...	9,115	1	11	2,571	10	0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	5,127	2	8	3,040	7	1	275	9	0	...	...	...	8,443	2	9	337	3	11
Muzaffargarh... ...	4,340	11	6	2,270	4	9	369	15	4	...	...	...	6,980	15	7	464	6	7
Total ...	2,12,652	9	10	1,38,326	6	4	34,853	9	2	4,978	13	3	3,90,631	6	7	47,250	8	1

* 1. Kasauli Dispensary in Simla District. Theexpenditure exceeds the income by Rs. 228-4-5.
2. Female Hospital, Lahore ditto 67-5-3.

No. 57.—Statement showing the Total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1886-87.

	Population and area of the Punjab.		Number of Vaccinators including Native Superintendents.	Total number of persons vaccinated. Primary Vaccination.	Total number of persons vaccinated. Secondary Vaccination.	Percentage of successful cases excluding those unknown from the total. Primary Vaccination.	Percentage of successful cases excluding those unknown from the total. Secondary Vaccination.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator including Native Superintendents.	Cost of each successful case. Rs. A. P.	Total deaths from small-pox.
District Establishment ...	188,42,264	Square miles. 106,632	294	550,788	19,798	98·71	54·44	1,941	0 1 7	11,814
Dispensary ditto ...			...	3,708	635	95·95	45·73	...	...	
Cantonment ditto ...			5	4,516	1,557	94·70	73·85	1,203*	0 2 5	
Special Staff of Dy. Sany. Comr. ...			24	43,532	2,779	98·65	55·72	1,930	0 6 3	
Total ...			323	602,544	24,769	98·66	55 74	1,942*	0 1 11	

* Excluding the 56 Vaccinations at the Cantonment Hospital of Sabathu.

No. 58.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Punjab at the end of the official year 1886-87.

1. Total Area in Square miles. (Area and Population)	2. Number of Towns and Villages. (Area and Population)	3. Population. (Area and Population)	4		5. Arts Colleges. (Public Institutions, University Education)	6. Professional Colleges. (Public Institutions, University Education)	7. Secondary Schools. (Public Institutions, School Education, General)	8. Primary Schools. (Public Institutions, School Education, General)	9. Training Schools. (Public Institutions, School Education, Special)	10. All other Special Schools. (Public Institutions, School Education, Special)	11. Total of Public Institutions.	12. Advanced. (Private Institutions)	13. Elementary. (Private Institutions)	14. Grand Total.	15. Percentage of	
10,632	Towns ... 238	Males ...10,210,053														
	Villages... 34,086	Females ... 8,640,384														
	Total ... 34,324	Total ... 18,850,437														
			Institutions.	For Males ...	4	1	234	1,624	6	10	1,879	2,378	12,538	16,795	Institutions to No. of towns and villages.	48·93
				For Females ...	...	...	11	310	3	...	324	...	1,611	1,935		5·64
				Total ...	4	1	245	1,934	9	10	2,203	2,378	14,149	18,730		54·57
			Scholars ...	Males ...	441	68	44,009	79,529	354	594	124,995	18,206	113,696	256,897	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	16·77
				Females ...	...	...	799	10,173	47	...	11,019	...	13,243	24,262	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	1·87
				Total ...	441	68	44,808	89,702	401	594	136,014	18,206	126,939	281,159		9·94

No. 59.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions. Under Public Management. Maintained by the Department. Number of Institution.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Maintained by other Departments of Government or in other ways. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls of 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Under Private. Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education. Arts Colleges—																
English	1	248	255	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	55	57	48
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	122	140	124	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—																
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	68	73	67	...	...	...	...
Total	1	248	255	227	...	...	...	...	2	190	213	191	1	55	57	48
School Education, General. Secondary Schools—																
For Boys — English ...	1	202	215	185	59	15,554	15,576	13,183	5	1,178	1,107	976	32	7,631	7,793	6,306
For Boys — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	124	17,932	18,577	15,356	1	115	121	94	...	...	...	...
For Girls — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	222	175	159	9	473	491	413
For Girls — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	104	108	82
Total	1	202	215	185	183	33,486	34,153	28,539	7	1,515	1,403	1,229	42	8,208	8,392	6,801
Primary Schools—																
For Boys	4	277	240	205	1,434	72,243	72,697	59,996	2	92	90	75	127	5,557	4,691	3,839
For Girls	...	...	...	...	128	3,428	3,348	2,532	2	126	128	114	164	6,225	5,953	4,356
Total	4	277	240	205	1,562	75,671	76,045	62,528	4	218	218	189	291	11,782	10,644	8,195
School Education, Special. Schools for Special Instruction—																
Training Schools for Masters.	5	315	257	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	33	31
Training Schools for Mistresses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	47	49	43
Schools of Art	1	82	75	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	71	64	54	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	143	153	136	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ..	...	...	...	...	3	184	227	143	...	...	...	...	2	22	26	23
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	76	77	73	...	...	...	...
Total	6	397	332	297	3	184	227	143	3	290	294	263	6	108	108	97
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	12	1,124	1,042	914	1,748	109,341	110,425	91,210	16	2,213	2,128	1,872	340	20,153	19,201	15,141

Private Institutions ...

1. *Advanced Teaching—*
   (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (b) Sanskrit ... ...
2. *Elementary, Teaching a Vernacular only or mainly* ... ...
3. *Do. do. the Qurán* ... ...
4. *European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards.*
5. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards* ...

Grand

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1886-87.

Management.						Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning.			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.						Remarks.
Unaided.															
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27a	27b	27c	27d	27e	27f	28
*1	16	17	14	3	319	319	319	...	1	4	231	26	55	2	* Lahore Mission College started on 1st June 1887.
...	...	...	...	1	122	...	78	44	...	...	52	3	67	...	
...	...	...	...	1	*68	68	...	...	6	9	44	...	9	...	* 3 Girls.
1	16	17	14	5	509	387	397	44	7	13	327	29	131	2	
12	1,397	1,275	†717	109	25,962	17,117	19,343	25,590	595	305	14,970	1,908	8,021	163	† 32 Girls.
...	...	...	...	125	18,047	12	8,752	18,047	...	8	10,456	1,588	5,991	4	
...	...	...	...	10	695	680	98	197	495	196	...	...	1	3	
...	...	...	...	1	104	...	14	100	...	...	56	13	35	...	
12	1,397	1,275	717	245	44,808	17,809	28,207	43,934	1,090	509	25,482	3,509	14,048	170	
57	1,360	1,084	886	1,624	79,529	1,752	20,731	79,529	76	526	38,192	8,143	31,478	1,114	
16	394	365	345	310	10,173	367	616	9,832	304	163	3,715	1,738	4,100	153	
73	1,754	1,449	1,231	1,934	89,702	2,119	21,347	89,361	380	689	41,907	9,881	35,578	1,267	
...	...	...	...	6	354	67	314	314	...	...	170	26	158	...	
...	...	...	...	3	47	10	13	37	2	8	12	12	13	...	
...	...	...	...	1	82	(a)	(a)	82	...	2	18	20	42	...	(a) 39 Carpentry; 82 free-hand drawing; 2 modelling; 2 wood engraving; 15 architectural drawing; 6 Lithography; 11 Decoration.
...	...	...	...	1	71	38	...	33	...	...	46	6	19	...	
...	...	...	...	1	143	...	...	143	...	6	65	13	59	...	16 Girls.
1	16	13	10	6	222	8	5	11	...	2	58	46	112	4	(a) Veterinary, Surgery and Medicine 76
...	...	...	...	1	76	(a)	(b)	(c)	...	...	9	12	55	...	(b) Veterinary, Anatomy and Physiology 76
1	16	13	10	19	995	123	332	620	2	18	378	135	458	4	(c) Materia Medica 76
87	3,183	2,754	1,972	2,203	136,014	20,438	50,283	133,959	1,479	1,229	68,094	13,554	50,215	1,443	51 Girls in Boys' schools.
	...	...	...	2,113	15,351	...	14,973	482	...	1	925	180	14,164	81	27 Girls.
	...	...	...	265	2,855	30	2,767	128	...	...	2,816	19	20	...	5 Do.
	For Boys		...	2,667	31,607	19	1,245	30,519	...	9	20,538	6,014	4,730	316	245 Do.
	" Girls		...	108	973	...	6	973	...	...	493	346	134	...	3 Boys. * The Quran, Shastras or other religious books by rote.
	For Boys		...	9,776	80,652	...	79,470	1,490	...	...	1,853	190	78,541	68	1,787 Girls.
	" Girls		...	1,498	12,167	...	12,166	15	...	...	60	...	12,107	...	542 Boys.
	For Boys		...	7	93	93	6	..	90	3	...	...	...	...	35 Girls.
	" Girls		...	1	29	29	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	
	For Boys		...	88	1,344	59	105	1,288	...	...	310	77	954	3	18 Do.
	" Girls		...	4	74	34	20	60	...	2	47	5	20	...	
	Total	...	...	16,527	145,145	264	110,758	34,955	119	15	27,042	6,831	110,670	468	2,117 Girls in Boys' schools. 545 Boys in Girls' schools.
	Total	...	...	18,730	281,159	20,702	161,041	168,914	1,598	1,244	95,136	20,385	160,885	1,911	2,168 Total Girls in Boys' schools. 545 " Boys in Girls' schools.

No. 60.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC — Under Public — Maintained by the Department. Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges—							
University Education. English	38,187	...	...	9,253	...	...	47,440
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—							
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23,187	...	...	9,253	...	...	47,440
Secondary Schools—							
School Education, General. For Boys ... English	3,104	...	...	1,626	...	...	4,730
For Boys ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Girls ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,104	...	...	1,626	...	...	4,730
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	2,009	...	...	308	...	...	2,317
" Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,009	...	...	308	...	...	2,317
Schools for Special Instruction—							
School Education Special. Training Schools for Masters ...	22,982	19,541	...	...	...	...	42,523
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	13,523	...	...	...	...	...	13,523
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	36,505	19,541	...	...	...	...	56,046
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in ... ... Arts Colleges	5,495	445	3,444	...	...	2,957	12,341
Professional Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	1,024	60	334	...	...	...	1,418
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	61,555	...	...	...	...	6,909	68,464
Miscellaneous	1,954	...	...	...	...	90	2,044
	25,182	265	...	...	...	61,226	36,309
Total ...	44,846	770	3,778	...	...	71,182	1,20,576
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	1,24,651	20,311	3,778	11,187	...	71,182	2,31,109

Note.—The sum of Rs. 1,51,687 was paid to Municipalities by the Accountant-General from Provincial Revenues, in order to relieve them of an equivalent charge on account of Police.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1886-87.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by other Departments of Government or in other ways.						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	...	21,268	21,835
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,197	...	...	...	...	...	57,197
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,197	...	...	567	...	21,268	79,032
3,970	19,552	1,69,808	67,117	1,583	973	2.63,003	12,323	21	...	6,650	1,356	*18,537	38,887
...	66,275	23,802	14,170	615	461	1,05,323	...	...	...	44	...	4,045	4,089
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,118	...	†5,310	8,428
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,970	85,827	1,93,610	81,287	2,198	1,434	3,68,326	12,323	21	...	9,812	1,356	27,892	51,404
...	2,28,268	31,781	26,907	392	1,210	2,88,558	500	...	...	235	177	40	952
...	7,024	8,653	17	272	16	15,982	8,228	...	...	...	126	397	8,751
...	2,35,292	40,434	26,924	664	1,226	3,04,540	8,728	...	...	235	303	437	9,703
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,195	...	1,914	4,109
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,900	...	...	...	...	...	9,900
...	32	5,779	...	953	8	6,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,556	...	...	...	...	‡20,600	26,156
...	32	5,779	...	953	8	6,772	15,456	...	...	2,195	...	22,514	40,165
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839	120	...	...	204	6,922	8,085
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,154	...	1,523	...	216	267	7,160
9,694	25,704	7,561	224	82	327	43,592	60	12	130	...	396	3,446	4,044
...	362	390	...	...	...	752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	352	643	...	...	64	1,059	11,210	300	5,280	...	...	407	17,197
139	59,502	17,089	...	...	...	76,730	17,871	...	...	...	...	...	17,871
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,806	...	4,872	...	...	4,540	18,218
...	13,925	726	...	...	453	15,104	4,520	...	...	...	...	85,680	90,200
9,833	99,845	26,409	224	82	844	1,37,237	48,460	432	11,805	...	816	1,01,262	1,62,775
13,803	4,20,996	2,66,232	1,08,435	3,897	3,512	8,16,875	1,42,164	453	11,805	12,809	2,475	1,73,373	3,43,079

enable them to meet the cost of schools transferred to their management. Eventually it is intended to discontinue this grant and to

No. 60.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Object of Expenditure.	Public						
	Under Private						
	Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other sources.	Total.
1	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges—							
University Education. English ...	5,400	...	1,200	2,535	...	7,837	16,972
Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—							
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,400	...	1,200	2,535	...	7,837	16,972
Secondary Schools—							
School Education, General. For Boys ... English ...	64,082	74	7,799	47,754	6,958	41,468	1,68,135
For Boys ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Girls ... English ...	20,821	...	360	22,560	5,035	12,983	61,759
,, Girls ... Vernacular ...	4,528	...	416	...	...	...	4,944
Total ...	89,431	74	8,575	70,314	11,993	54,451	2,34,838
Primary Schools.							
For Boys ...	13,428	774	1,348	6,441	1,653	9,313	32,957
,, Girls ...	26,931	1,247	4,242	7,845	5,978	51,925	98,168
Total ...	40,359	2,021	5,590	14,286	7,631	61,238	1,31,125
Schools for Special Instruction—							
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters ...	3,000	...	...	...	...	4,451	7,451
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	5,344	...	1,200	...	...	1,911	8,455
Schools of Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	180	...	242	...	140	489	1,051
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,524	...	1,442	...	140	6,851	16,957
University ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in ... Arts Colleges ...	2,289	120	124	...	...	1,403	3,936
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools ...	2,933	1,188	905	49	86	1,390	6,551
Primary Schools ...	644	2	429	8	30	389	1,502
Special Schools other than Training Schools	120	...	107	...	...	120	347
Buildings ...	1,64,379	...	300	...	...	30,385	1,95,064
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	235	...	...	...	...	...	235
Miscellaneous ...	559	60	...	...	...	...	619
Total ...	1,71,159	1,370	1,865	57	116	33,687	2,08,254
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	3,14,873	3,465	18,672	87,192	19,880	1,64,064	6,08,146

Note.—The sum of Rs. 1,51,687 was paid to Municipalities by the Accountant-General from Provincial Revenues, in order to relieve them of an equivalent charge on account of Police.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1886-87—(*concluded*).

INSTITUTIONS. MANAGEMENT. Unaided.				TOTAL EXPEDNITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
256	...	4,744	5,000	43,587	...	1,200	12,044	12,581	69,412	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	21,268	21,835	
...	...	...	...	57,197	...	...	...	...	57,197	
256	...	4,744	5,000	1,00,784	...	1,200	12,611	33,849	1,48,444	
3,037	3,476	10,457	16,970	83,479	19,647	1,77,607	1,26,184	84,808	4,91,725	* Rs. 13,783 from Imperial Revenue.
...	...	...	...	...	66,275	23,802	14,214	5,121	1,09,412	† Imperial Revenues.
...	...	...	...	20,821	...	360	25,678	23,328	70,187	
...	...	...	...	4,528	...	416	...	...	4,944	
3,037	3,476	10,457	16,970	1,08,828	85,922	2,02,185	1,66,076	1,13,257	6,76,268	
491	866	2,192	3,549	15,937	2,29,042	33,129	34,382	15,843	3,28,333	
...	243	1,371	1,614	35,159	8,271	12,895	7,862	60,328	1,24,515	
491	1,109	3,563	5,163	51,096	2,37,313	46,024	42,244	76,171	4,52,848	
...	...	...	...	25,982	19,541	...	...	4,451	49,974	
...	...	...	...	5,344	...	1,200	...	1,911	8,455	
...	...	...	...	13,523	...	...	...	...	13,523	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,195	1,914	4,109	
...	...	...	...	9,900	...	...	...	...	9,900	
...	...	850	850	180	32	6,021	...	2,440	8,673	
...	...	...	...	5,556	...	...	...	‡20,600	26,156	‡ Ditto.
...	...	850	850	60,485	19,573	7,221	2,195	31,316	1,20,790	
...	...	...	...	24,860	...	4,618	25,544	...	§55,022	§ Exclusive of Expenditure on the Oriental College and School, the Law School and Scholarships in the Lahore Government College.
...	...	...	...	39,630	...	...	...	...	39,630	
...	...	...	...	87,765	44,044	685	...	240	1,32,734	
...	...	...	...	8,623	685	3,568	...	11,486	24,362	‖ University Scholarships.
...	...	...	...	5,154	...	1,523	...	483	7,160	
...	44	¶522	566	12,687	26,904	9,076	273	5,813	54,753	¶ Rs. 480, from Municipal Funds.
...	19	...	19	644	364	819	8	438	2,273	
...	...	...	...	12,354	712	6,364	...	591	20,021	
...	...	...	...	2,43,944	59,502	17,389	...	37,294	3,58,129	
...	...	2,000	2,000	10,995	...	4,872	...	6,630	22,497	
...	...	...	...	20,103	14,250	726	...	1,47,359	1,42,232	
...	63	2,522	2,585	4,26,553	1,46,461	49,640	25,825	2,10,334	8,58,813	
3,784	4,648	22,136	30,568	7,47,746	4,89,269	3,06,270	2,48,951	4,64,927	22,57,163	

enable them to meet the cost of schools transferred to their management. Eventually it is intended to discontinue this grant and to

No. 61.—Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the Punjab during the official year 1886-87.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees. — Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institution.	Total.	Number of Examinees. — Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Number Passed. — Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Race or Creed of Passed Scholars. — Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
Arts College—																				
1. Master of Arts	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Master of Oriental learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	1	...	2	20	8	...	12	40	14	6	...	4	24	...	...	21	...	3	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental learning	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
3. Intermediate (Calcutta)	2	1	...	3	3	1	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Oriental Colleges—																				
1. Honours in Sanskrit	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
1. " Arabic	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
1. " Persian	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	6	3	...	...	2	5	...	...	1	...	4	...
2. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	1	...	1	2	11	...	1	3	15	8	...	1	3	12	...	...	12	...	...	...
2. " " Arabic	1	1	...	2	5	1	...	1	7	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
2. " " Persian	1	...	1	2	5	...	1	2	8	5	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	6	...
3. Proficiency in Sanskrit	3	1	5	9	14	2	13	2	31	12	...	5	2	19	...	...	19	...	...	...
3. " Arabic	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	6	4	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	5	...
3. " Persian	1	...	...	1	6	...	..	6	12	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Medicine—																				
1. L. M. S (Final Examination)	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	20	15	...	...	...	15	1	...	13	...	1	...
2. First L. M. S. (First Examination)	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	16	8	...	...	...	8	2	...	4	1	1	...

ENGINEERING—																				
1. First L. C. E. (First Examination)	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION—																				
Matriculation, Calcutta ... Boys	3	8	1	12	4	40	4	4	52	4	25	4	2	35	8	6	15	1	5	...
Matriculation, Calcutta ... Girls	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—																				
Certificate Examination for Masters. Senior ... English	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	22	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	9	4	2	...
Certificate Examination for Masters. Senior ... Vernacular	1	1	...	2	32	6	...	15	53	15	1	...	6	22	...	...	7	2	13	...
Certificate Examination for Masters. Junior ... English	1	1	...	2	14	2	...	...	16	10	1	...	...	11	...	...	6	3	2	...
Certificate Examination for Masters. Junior ... Vernacular	3	1	...	4	134	19	...	31	184	101	8	...	13	122	...	...	53	15	54	...
Law School ... Final Examination	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	85	97	4	...	...	31	35	...	...	24	2	9	...
Law School ... First Examination	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	2	10	6	...	...	1	7	...	...	3	1	3	...
Law School ... Preliminary Examination... ...	1	...	...	1	18	...	...	5	23	9	...	...	2	11	...	...	8	2	1	...
Medical School Vernacular Medical Examination ...	1	...	...	1	35	...	...	...	35	32	...	...	...	32	...	1	15	5	11	...
Veterinary School—Veterinary Assistant's Examination	1	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	30	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	4	3	18	...
DEPARTMENTAL TESTS—																				
Middle School Examination. English ... Boys	63	26	14	103	914	466	119	620	2,119	613	272	31	96	1,012	17	7	648	111	229	...
Middle School Examination. English ... Girls		7	1	8	...	18	1	1	20	...	13	...	...	13	5	8	...	...	...	...
Middle School Examination. Vernacular Boys	129	3	1	133	992	8	2	244	1,246	678	7	...	81	766	...	...	418	93	255	...
Upper Primary School Examination. English and Vernacular Boys	1,175	41	...	1,216	7,436	816	...	...	8,252	5,185	572	...	...	5,757	50	14	3,212	669	1,810	2
Upper Primary School Examination. English and Vernacular Girls	16	20	...	36	56	152	...	...	208	33	101	...	...	134	56	33	23	3	19	...
Lower Primary School Examination. Boys	1,506	109	...	1,615	14,397	1,243	...	...	15,640	10,521	853	...	...	11,374	72	21	5,654	245	4,373	9
Lower Primary School Examination. Girls	74	94	5	173	249	538	27	...	814	118	279	11	...	408	55	51	194	19	87	2

Note.—In this table the results of Examinations of European Schools are classed as below :—
Standard VII—Middle School Examination—English.
" IV—Upper Primary School Examination.
" II—Lower do. do. do.
The results of the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations of the Punjab University are not given as they have not yet been published by the University.

No. 62.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1886-87.

Districts.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat. News-papers.	Publications thereat. Periodi-cals.
Delhi	Hindu Press	Piyari Lal	...	...
	Muftabai Press...	Muhammad Abdul Ahad ...	...	...
	Akmal-ul-mataba Press ...	Hakim Raza Khan	1	...
	Chashma-i-Faiz Press	Mahá Narain	2	...
	Muir Press	Bulaki Dás	2	...
	Famki Press	Muhammad Muazzam... ...	..	...
	Fauk-i-Káshi Press	Amba Parshád	...	...
	Zeb-i-Káshi Press	Shádi Lál	...	...
	Razwi Press	Mir Hassan	2	...
	Gyan Press	Shi Gopál	...	...
	Nasrat-ul-Mataba Press ...	Nasrat Ali	1	...
	Murtazwi Press	Aziz-ud-din	...	...
	Delhi Press	Rám Richpál	...	...
	Faiz-i-Am Press	Muhammad Umar	...	...
	Husaini Press	Ghulám Hussain	...	...
	Yusufi Press	Ali Hussain	...	...
	Ansari Press	Abdur Rashid	...	...
	Gulshan-i- Hind Press... ...	Jangli Mal	...	...
	Mahmud-ul-Mataba	Alam Beg Khán	...	...
	Faiz-i-Husaini Press	Nisár Hussain	...	...
	Sada Darasab Press	Hardeo Dás	...	...
	Muhib-i-Hind Press	Charanji Lál	1	...
	Kaisar-i-Hind Press	Rám Chand	...	...
	Bhawani Parshad	Bhawani Parshád	..	...
	Chiwan Parkash Press... ...	Girdhári Lál	...	...
	Imperial Press	Babu Ashutosh...	...	...
	Kudsi Press	Abdul Kaddus	1	...
	Hami-i-Islam Press	Abu Muhammad	1	...
	Rahmani Press	Fazl-i-Hak	...	...
	Amjad-ul-Mataba	Amjad Ali	1	...
	Jauhar-i-Hind Press	Jai Narain	...	...
	Matba-tul-Shiyu	Bagwán Dás	...	...
	Job Printing Press	Babu Debi Sahai	1	...
	Mumtaz-ul-Mataba	Abas Khan	...	...
	Matba-i-Iftikhar	Ahmad Hussain and Muhammad Ibrahim	...	...
	Saiyad-ul-Mataba	Saiyad Muhammad	...	...
	Ahmadi Press	Ahmad Hussain...	...	...
	Azizi Press	Badr-ud-din	...	...

No. 62.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1886-87—(*continued*).

Districts.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat. News-papers.	Publications thereat. Periodicals.
Amballa	North brook Press	Kishen Lál	...	...
	Mayo Press	Hussain Bukhsh	...	...
	Empress Press	Jaggan Náth	...	...
	Ripon Press	Pylad Das	...	...
	Temple Press	Muhammadi	...	...
	Gulzar-i-Hind	Dwarka Parshád	...	...
Simla	Courier Press	Messrs. Cotton and Morris ...	1	...
	Station Press	Mr. J. S. Thorpe	1	...
	Simla Argus	Mr. J. M. Chalmers	1	...
	The Season	Messrs. Williams & Co. ...	1	...
	Gulzar-i-Simla	Muhammad Abdul Kadar ...	...	1
Hoshiarpur	Safir-i-Punjab	Jalál-ud-din	...	...
Jullundur	Kesri	Ahmad Bakhsh	1	...
	Aftab-i-Hind	Barkat Ali	1	...
Ludhiana	American Mission Press ...	The Ludhiana Mission of the Presbyterian Church ...	1	...
	Dhárm Sheik Press	Madho Sarup	...	...
	Niran Kari Press	Pandit Rikhi Rám	...	...
Ferozepore	Gouldsbury Press	Lahori Lál & Co.	1	...
	Sadiki Press	Walliulla	2	...
	Sat Parkash	Narain Singh, ...	...	...
Mooltan	Blooming Press...	Chandu Lál	...	...
	Caladonian Press	Jagat Singh	...	...
	Albion Press	Muncherjee Mánekjee... ...	1	...
	Danis-i-Hind Press	Raj Nath	1	...
Lahore	Civil & Military Gazette Press..	Messrs. W. H. Rattigan, G W. Allen, J. Walker and D. P. Masson	1	1
	Punjab Printing Company ...	Mr. J. J. Davies...	...	1
	Tribune Press	Sardar Dyal Singh, Majithia ...	2	...
	New Imperial Press	Sayad Rajab Ali Shah ...	1	...
	Kânun-i-Hind Press	Budha Mal and Narain Singh...	...	2
	Albert Press	Polo Mal	...	...
	Morning Star Press	Munshi Mirán Bakhsh	4	...
	Sind and Punjab Advertiser Press...	Mr. J. H. Ainslie	1	...
	Rafik i Hind Press	Muharram Ali	1	...
	Gyan Parkásh Press	Brij Lál	...	...
	Mufid-i-Am Press	Gulàb Singh	...	...
	Sadiki Press	Mobind Din	...	...

No. 62.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1886-87—(*continued*).

Districts.	Name of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat. News-papers.	Publications thereat. Periodi-cals.
Lahore (*continued*).	Muhammadi Press	Muhammad Dittu	...	1
	Kohi Nur Press	Harsukh Rai	2	5
	Sehafi Press	Fazl Din	...	...
	Newal Kishore Press	Munshi Newal Kishore	...	...
	Anjuman Kasur	Anjuman Kasur	...	1
	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi	Gulzár Bakhsh	1	3
	Saifi Press	Nádir Ali	1	...
	Public Advocate Press	Hukum Chand, Pleader	...	...
	Mustafai Press	Hafiz Muhammad-ud-din	2	...
	Shaháb Sakub Press	Shabáb-ud-din	...	...
	Punjabi Press	Muhammad Shams-ud-din	2	...
	Kiblah-ul-Matabia	Feroz-ud-din	2	...
	Bidia Parkash	Hira Nand	...	...
	Aftab-i-Punjab	Diwan Buta Singh	2	1
	Mittar Bilás	Pundit Mokund Rám	2	...
	Anjuman Punjab	Anjuman Punjab	2	...
	Victoria Press	Chirág Din	...	2
	Delhi Punch	Fazl-ud-din	2	...
	Gam Khhár Hind	Maharaj Kishen	1	...
	Guru Gránth Parkásh	Jowahir Mal	...	...
	Jafri Press	Jawad Ali Shah	1	...
	Jaj-ul-Hind	Muhammad Bakhsh	2	4
	Ganesh Parkash	Gobind Sahai	...	...
	Murtzai	Nazar Muhammad	...	...
	Gobind Parkash	Nihál Singh	...	...
	Nazám-ul-Hind	Nazar Hussain	...	...
	Ahmadi Press	Gulám Rasul, Rakan Din and Chirág Din	...	1
	Faizi Press	Faiz Bakhsh	...	...
	Branch Aftàb-i-Punjab	Diwan Aya Singh	1	...
Amritsar	Dabir Hind	Karim Bakhsh	...	32
	Riáz Hind	Nur Ahmad	* 1	14
	Chashma-i-Nur	Rallia Ram	...	40
	Wazir Punjab	Natha Singh	...	39
	Safar Hind	Revd. Rajab Ali	...	5
	Afghán Press	Niaz Ali	...	3
	Sarusti Press	Kanshi Ram	...	9
	Indian Law Press	Bawa Narain Singh	...	2
	Amritsar Press	Salig Rám	...	3
	Naranjan Parkásh	Ganda Ram and Devi Dyal	† 1	2

* Up to 1st January 1887 only. † From March 1887 only.

No. 62.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1886-87—(*concluded*).

Districts.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Gurdaspur	Reformer	Sheikh Muhammad Shams-ud-din of Lahore	...	1
	Farsi Akhbár	Ditto	1	...
Sialkot	Samdi	Ghulam Muhammad, Rangpura	...	...
	Rafa-i-Am	Diwan Chand	1	...
	Victoria Press	Gayan Chand	1	...
	Mirza Press	Mirza Mawahid	1	...
	Wazir-ul-Mulk	Mirza Ghulam Ahmad ...	...	...
	Ruhulla	Imam Din and Nawab Khan ...	...	...
	Mushir Hind	Nama Shah, Rangpura ...	...	...
Gujrat	Khair Khwah-i-Am	Ralla Bam	1	...
Gujranwala	Khadim-ul-Talim	Mahbubi Alam	...	2
Jhelum	Saráj-ul-Matabi	Fakir Muhammad	1	15
Rawalpindi	Egerton Press	Narain Das Ṭhappar	2	1
	Royal Artillery Press	Kali Charn	...	...
	Star Press	Buta Mal (I)	...	...
	Gulshani Punjab	Buta Mal (II)	...	...
Kohat	Ghanaya Singh's Frontier Press	Ghanaya Singh	...	...
	Shirin Afghanistan	Devi Ditta Mal and Ralla Ram	...	...

No. 63.—Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Province of the Punjab for the Year 1886-87.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of Persons (according to the Census of 1881).		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.*	Total annual income from Government.†	Remarks.
	a. Natives.	b. Others.			Rs.	
Church of England	1,245	17,823	23	32	6,504†	
Church of Scotland	587	1,218	6	......	312‡	
Protestant Dissenters	1,759	3,976	......	......	......	
Roman Catholic	300	7,747	20	......	......	
Greek Church	......	1	......	......	......	
Armenian	19	14	......	......	......	
Syrian	2	8	......	......	......	
Jew	......	......	......	......	......	
Parsi	465	......	......	......	......	
Hindu	9,252,295	......	......	......	......	
Muhammadan	11,662,434	......	......	......	......	
Buddhist	3,251	......	......	......	......	
Jain	42,678	......	......	......	......	
Sikh	1,716,114	......	......	......	......	
Other sects	1,184		......	......	......	

N.B.—This Statement includes figures for Native States situated in the Punjab.

* Only Government buildings are shown.

† A Chaplain is provided for each Protestant Church, his salary being Rs. 800 or Rs. 500 according as he is a Senior or Junior Chaplain.
Church of Scotland Clergymen draw allowances from Government at rates which vary according to the number of Soldiers they minister to.
Roman Catholic Priests receive pay at rates varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 150 per mensum.

‡ Represents total cost of establishment sanctioned by Government for Churches and Chapels.

No. 64.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Mayo Industrial School Society.	To afford an asylum for European and Eurasian girls whose circumstances are such as to make them fit objects for compassionate help, and to teach them industrial occupations.	1,800	...	6,000	7,800	...	...	...	...	Registered.	1870.
Punjab Masonic Institution.	For educating and supporting children of indigent and deceased Freemasons.	...	1,400	8,400	9,800	250	...	...	250	Ditto	27th January 1872.
Roberts Institute ...	To provide a reading room, library and place of recreation for persons with small income.	...	...	1,440	1,440	36	...	...	36	Ditto	1868.
Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.	To impart instruction and useful knowledge.	6,900	4,412	...	11,312	7	1	94	102	Ditto	1859
Board of Management of the Lahore High School.	To maintain and manage the affairs of the Lahore High School, an institution established at Lahore for the education of youths.	7,561	1,048	5,832	14,441	22	1	110	133	Ditto	1862.
United Service Institution of India.	The promotion of Naval and Military Arts, Science and Literature.	3,000	...	3,500	6,500	776	...	...	776	Ditto	1871
The Delhi Institute, Library and Reading Room.	To provide a library of general literature, standard periodicals and newspapers, and a place of meeting for social, literary and other purposes.	...	...	4,080	4,080	65	...	...	65	Ditto	1861
Anjuman Mufid-i-Am, Kasur.	For the revival and improvement of oriental literature, and the introduction amongst the people of the Punjab of Western knowledge, science, arts and ethics.	...	1,104	711	1,815	232	...	...	232	Ditto	1874
Additional Clergy Society.	To provide Clergymen in stations where no Government Chaplain is appointed.	...	647	7,871	8,510	18	...	...	18	Ditto	1880
Young Men's Christian Association, Lahore.	To provide for Prayer Meetings and Religious Studies.	...	...	45	45	62	30	20	112	Ditto	1876
Anjuman-i-Punjab.	(1).—The revival of ancient learning; the philology, ethnology, history and antiquities of India and neighbouring countries. (2).—The advancement of knowledge among the masses through the medium of their own vernaculars. (3).—The promotion of industry and commerce. (4).—The discussion of social, literary, scientific and political questions of interest; the popularization of beneficial Government measures; the development of a feeling of loyalty and of a common state citizenship; and the submission to the Government of practical proposals suggested by the wishes and wants of the people. (5).—The association of the learned and influential classes with the officers of Government in all measures for the public good.	...	...	125	125	300	...	...	300	Not registered.	1865
Anjuman Musháira, (A branch of the Anjuman-i-Punjab).	The encouragement of the composition and translation of poems of a higher character than has hitherto been favoured by Orientals.										
Guru Singh Sabha of Lahore.	The representation of the Sikh community and Sikh interests. The society endeavours to interpret more truly the teachings of the A'di Granth and other sacred books, and to demolish false doctrines and improper customs.	...	...	800	800	300	100	...	400	Not registered.	1879

No. 64.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab.—(continued).

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
Anjuman-Islámia, Lahore.	The encouragement of Muhammadan interests. The society also aims to popularise Government measures affecting Muhammadans. It looks after the principal mosques at Lahore.	...	360	1,000	1,360	100	...	...	100	Not registered.	1869
Sat Sabha, Lahore ...	The diffusion of useful knowledge by Punjabi, and the reformation of the moral and social conditions of the Hindus.	96	...	72	168	40	10	...	50	Ditto	1866
Anjuman-i-Hamdardi Islamia, Lahore.	The objects of this Anjuman correspond with those of the Anjuman-i-Punjab detailed above.	...	...	...	*	158	...	...	158	Ditto	1882
Sanskrit Pracharni Sabha, Lahore.	The encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language among the Hindus.	...	...	147	147	150	...	...	150	Ditto	1882
Anjuman Hanfia, Lahore.	To teach Muhammadans the religion of the Sunni Sect.	...	...	†	...	70	...	...	70	Ditto	1886
Dya Nand Anglo Vedi College, Lahore.	To teach science by means of Sanskrit and to impart high education in English and Sanskrit.	...	2,000	...	2,000	‡ 17	...	...	17	Registered.	1885
Kyasth Sabha, Lahore.	The encouragement of Kayasth interest and discussion of social literary interests and removal of bad customs.	...	...	125	125	300	...	...	300	Not registered.	1884
Punjab Bhramo Somaj, Lahore.	To promote education, diffuse Theism, effect moral and social reforms and to maintain an Anglo Vernacular School.	...	...	40	40	150	...	...	150	Ditto	1870
Bang Sahita Sabha or Bengali Social reading Club, Lahore.	Maintenance of a library and a Bengali School.	...	...	52	52	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1883
Widow marriage Association, Lahore.	For creating sympathy for this reform.	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1883
§ Indian Association, Lahore.	For Political advancement and Social reform.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1883
Lahore Medical Club.	Diffusion and improvement of English and Vernacular Medical Literature.	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35	Ditto	1885
Muhammadan Union Club, Lahore.	Discussing Political, social and Educational topics affecting Muhammadans.	...	...	240	240	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1886
Anjuman-i-Mufid Am, Kasur.	Revival and improvement of Oriental Literature and the introduction, among the people of the Punjab, of Western science, arts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...
Anjuman-i-Faizan-i-Am, Gujranwala.	The maintenance of a free public library and reading room, and also a museum for the exhibition of manufactures, &c.	...	...	450	‖ 450	20	...	20	40	Ditto	1866
Anjuman-i-Islamia, Amritsar.	The encouragement of English and religious education among the Muhammadan community, and to discuss social, political and religious matters affecting Muhammadans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1874
Hindu Sabha, Amritsar	The diffusion of the Sanskrit language and the social reformation of the Hindus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Ditto	1882

* No regular income. Subscriptions are raised as required.
† Subscriptions are raised when required.
‡ Members of the Committee of Management.
§ Is a branch of the Society at Calcutta.
‖ From District Funds 200, from Municipal Funds, 250.

No. 64.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab—(*continued*).

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Arya Somaj, Amritsar	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	1882
Singh Sabha, Amritsar	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...
Bharatri Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan.	Discussion on general, moral and social subjects.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	Ditto	1882
Anjuman Rafah-i-Am, Umballa.	The aims and objects of the association are the social, moral and political advancement of Native communities in general, and of Umballa city in particular.	...	...	180	180	35	...	...	35	Ditto	1882
Hindu Sabha, Umballa	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	70	Ditto	1887
Reading Club connected with St. Stephen's College, Delhi.	For scientific and literary debates and discussions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	Ditto	...
Karnal Institute.	To provide a Library and English and Vernacular Newspapers: also a place of meeting for social, literary and other purposes.	...	15 p. m.	13-1-0 p.m.	28-1-0 p. m.	100	...	50	150	Ditto	1882
Muhammadan Association, (Anjuman Islamia), Hissar.	(1) To represent the wants of the Muhammadan community. (2) To afford assistance to Government when required, and (3) To develop secular and religious education.	...	...	20	20	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1st July 1885
Gohana Society, Rohtak.	To effect moral and social reforms among Natives.	...	...	189	189	83	...	...	83	Ditto	24th May 1885
Arya Somaj, Rohtak...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	45	Ditto	22nd January 1883
Arya Somaj, Ludhiana	Reformation of the Vedic religion and objectionable social customs.	...	...	15	15	25	...	...	25	Ditto	29th October 1882
Sri Guru Singh, Sabha, Ludhiana.	Diffusion of the Sikh religion	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150	Ditto	2nd June 1884
Singh Sabha, Ferozepore Cantonment.	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	300	300	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1884
Ditto City.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	170	170	48	...	...	48	Ditto	1884
Arya Somaj, Ferozepore Cantonment.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	108	108	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1878
Ditto City	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	180	180	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1885
Dharm Sabha, Ferozepore.	The diffusion of Vedic knowledge and the social reformation of the Hindus.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1886
Anjuman-i-Islamia, Ferozepore.	Educational and industrial improvement.	...	...	240	240	70	...	...	70	Ditto	February 1887
Gui Rakhshni Sabha, Ferozepore.	Protection of kine	...	...	300	300	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1887
Social Club, Ferozepore	Social and literary improvement.	...	...	5	5	15	...	...	15	Ditto	March 1887
Society for prevention of cruelty to animals, (Gurdaspur).	Prevention of cruelty to animals.	...	...	490	490	900	1	85	986	Ditto	1882
Branch of the National Association, (Gurdaspur).	For supplying female Medical aid to the women of India. ...	...	...	251	251	39	...	...	39	Ditto	28th January 1886
Reading Club, Batala, (Gurdaspur).	Religious	...	...	220	220	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1880
Reading Club, Gurdaspur.	To provide a Reading room and Library for the public.	...	...	100	100	16	...	...	16	Ditto	April 1885
Arya Somaj, Gurdaspur.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	100	100	10	...	...	10	Ditto	February 1878
Arya Somaj, Batala, (Gurdaspur).	Ditto. ...	...	...	48	48	17	...	3	20	Ditto	October 1882
Arya Somaj, Meghiana.	Ditto. ...	...	...	7	...	25	...	...	25	Ditto	31st December 1883
Arya Somaj, Jhang.	Ditto. ...	...	...	5 p. m.	...	40	...	...	40	Ditto	26th February 1887

No. 64.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab.—(*continued*).

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Singh Sabha, Meghiana.	The diffusion of the Sikh religion.	...	...	2 p.m.	...	20	...	...	20	Ditto	15th November 1885
Arya Somaj, Rawalpindi.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion and social advancement.	...	...	240	240	60	...	...	60	Not registered.	1877
Guru Singh, Sikh Sabha, Rawalpindi.	Social reform and diffusion of Sikh religion.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1883
Braham Sabha, Rawalpindi.	National advancement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1884
Sukhdaik Sabha, Rawalpindi.	Discussion of social and religious questions, encouragement of education, removal of bad customs and national advancement.	...	...	70	70	22	...	...	22	Ditto	16th Sept. 1883
Waichar Sabha, Aluwalian, Rawalpindi.	Removal of bad tribal customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1882
Arobans Sabha, Rawalpindi.	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	Ditto	1884
Singh Sabha, Sialkot.	The diffusion of the doctrines of the Sikh faith and the encouragement of education.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1884
Arya Somaj, Sialkot...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1884
Station Reading Club, Muzaffargarh.	For scientific and literary purposes.	...	...	40 monthly	40	80	6	...	86	Ditto	February 1883
Arya Somaj, Muzaffargarh.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	July 1885
Anjuman-i-Peshawar, Peshawar.	Established in connection with the Church Mission High School for the promotion of all branches of knowledge and to discuss social, political and religious matters.	100	400	...	500	...	...	...	300	Ditto	1860
Arya Somaj, Peshawar.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	17th April 1881
Anjuman-i-Islamia, Peshawar.	For encouragement of religious education among the Mahommedan community.	...	...	1,205	1,205	...	...	...	120	Ditto	1883
Anjumania, Hazara ...	I.—To discuss subjects of social interest without regard to any caste, colour or creed. II.—To submit to the Government, proposals and suggestions regarding the wants of the people. III.—To banish as far as possible, evil customs from the country. IV.—To promote union among all classes, and to develop feelings of loyalty and of citizenship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	Ditto	10th October 1878
Arya Somaj, Hazara ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	40	Ditto	21st February 1886
Anjuman-i-Islamia, Hazara.	For discussions relating to the welfare of the Mahommedan community.	...	...	300	300	...	...	...	96	Ditto	1881
Arya Somaj, Kohat ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion; the reformation of social customs and the stimulation of morality.	...	...	150	150	20	...	...	20	Ditto	October 1884
Arya Somaj, Bhera-Shahpur.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	5 p. m.	5 p. m.	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1885
Arya Somaj, Shahpur.	Ditto ...	...	...	6 p. m.	6 p. m.	20	...	...	20	Ditto	October 1886
Anjuman, Shahpur ...	To provide a reading room and to discuss matters of general interest.	...	...	8 p. m.	8 p. m.	33	...	...	33	Ditto	April 1887

* Average attendance—40.

No. 64.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab.—(*concluded.*)

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
Arya Somaj, Gujranwala.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	...
Arya Somaj, Wazirabad.	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...
Delhi Literary Society.	Advancement of learning and science; and social improvement.	...	...	31	31	41	...	...	41	Ditto	July 1865
Kayasth Self-Improvement Society, Delhi.	Social reform and self-improvement.	...	...	21	21	37	...	100	137	Ditto	January 1883
Star of Delhi Club, (St. Stephen's Mission School and College), Delhi.	Social intercourse, physical robustness, mental and moral improvement.	...	...	12	12	15	...	175	*190	Ditto	December 1880
Anjuman-i-Islamia, Delhi.	Advancement and well-being of the Musalmans, social intercourse &c., &c.	...	...	25	25	200	...	...	200	Ditto	April 1875
Anjuman Rashidin-Islam, Delhi.	Social reform and intellectual self-improvement and social intercourse.	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	†100	Ditto	1884
Arya Somaj, Delhi ...	Reformation of social and religious matters.	...	...	15	15	100	...	...	100	Ditto	July 1882
Vishnu Dharm Sabha, Delhi.	Dissemination of the Dharm Shastras and self-improvement by means of lectures and discussions on literary subjects.	...	...	4	4	29	...	...	29	Ditto	1st April 1884
Dharm Birdhani Sabha, Delhi.	Progress of Sanskrit language and Vedas.	...	...	2	2	27	...	...	27	Ditto	April 1885
Roshan Sabha, Delhi.	Promotion of unity and morality of Kayasths.	...	...	4	4	5	...	10	15	Ditto	16th October 1885
St. Joseph's Catholic Young Men's Society, Simla.	Religious and Literary ...	...	...	400	400	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1882
Christ Church Library, Simla.	Reading room for Government Clerks.	...	...	484	484	87	5	...	92	Ditto	1880
Indian Silver Association, Simla.	Promotion of the discussion of the silver question.	...	...	375	375	75	...	...	75	Ditto	1886
Arya Somaj, Dera Ismail Khan.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion, the reformation of Social customs and the stimulation of morality.	...	...	150	150	40	...	...	40	Ditto	31st May 1886.
Anjuman Islamia, Gujrat.	The diffusion of useful knowledge among the Muhammedans.	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1880
Arya Somaj, Gujrat.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	120	120	25	...	10	35	Ditto	1881
Sukh Dayak Sabha, Bannu.	Moral and Social reforms.	...	...	14 p.m.	14 p.m.	55	...	...	55	Ditto	December 1886
Singh Sabha, Hoshiarpur.	Diffusion of the Sikh religion and interpretation of the true teaching of the Adi-Granth.	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1886
Arya Somaj, Hoshiarpur.	Diffusion of Vedic religion.	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	110	Ditto	1886

* Members consist mostly of students.
† Chiefly male members.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

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